

Message from the President

In a recent article entitled “Capitalizing Convergence” –published in the journal of an important international business school– the authors narrate a situation taking place of many non-profit organizations in the western world during the past three decades. The authors document how while NGOs generate social value corporations generate financial value have gradually come to converge notoriously in their work and in their working styles.

Faced with a world trend of drastic reductions in grants, philanthropic institutions have developed innovative mechanisms to generate income of their own. Meanwhile, corporations have also resorted to innovative mechanisms to increase their social contributions, which are now perceived as convenient for business. Philanthropic organizations have had to become more efficient and professional in their work, incorporating management models in common use by the business sector without losing sight of their social mission.

As noted in previous reports, INBio, which is a non-profit organization, has been facing this situation for the past years, as Costa Rica –and biodiversity issues– are no longer a priority in the agendas of bilateral and multilateral cooperation agencies. Thanks to our shift to an entrepreneurial approach, INBio has successfully developed innovative mechanisms to self-generate income for achieving its mission.

Naturally, this new phase in institutional life entails other kinds of challenges. One of them is striking a balance between those activities aimed at producing social value, and those aimed at producing financial value.

I think this Annual Report 2007 clearly shows that INBio has succeeded in achieving this balance between social value and financial value. We could even state that its influence on society has grown notoriously, as the results of our activities to apply the knowledge on our biodiversity seem to confirm.

I also find it more extremely satisfactory to perceive how Costa Rican society has been willing to repay/compensate INBio for the goods and services the organization provides to society: some clear evidence that these are not only

useful and relevant, but also that they meet the quality required.

And so we continue to achieve our mission of "Promoting a greater awareness of the value of biodiversity..."

DR. RODRIGO GÁMEZ LOBO

President

National Biodiversity Institute

The Fruits of Biodiversity

A country's biological diversity is a kind of wealth that must be fully valued; it is not ethereal or intangible. For example, ecosystems provide us with numerous services that are basic for life sustenance, such as water and clean air. But additionally, scientific knowledge can provide other innovative uses, as the National Biodiversity Institute (INBio) has shown time and again, and 2007 was no exception.

In the course of this year, INBio has consolidated its entrepreneurial spirit and turned it into a cross-cutting area of its work. This entrepreneurial approach has permeated the organization and yielded concrete results, always within the path of our mission and vision.

"INBio faced new challenges and opportunities that is leading us to a sustainable near future, through the sale of services and through joint work with other organizations and businesses", said INBio President Dr. Rodrigo Gámez in his 2007 Work Report (see [Some examples of INBio's "enterprise"](#)).

While the number of technical assistance and consultancy contracts increased, involving most Strategic Action Units (SAUs), there was a significant change in the makeup of the organization's General Assembly with the incorporation of five members with an outstanding professional career and merits in the business sector.

Furthermore, fund composition remained with the trend that began in 2006, when 81% of the budget corresponded to Self-Generated Funds, 6% to Foreign Cooperation and 13% to Special Projects.

Thus, in 2007 INBio's budget totaled US\$6.52 million (3.3 million Colones), 72% of which were self-generated, while 26% were obtained from special projects and only 2% came from Foreign Cooperation.

"The best thing INBio can do is demonstrate that biodiversity can bring in wealth to the country and that many Costa Ricans may learn from our experience",

Some examples of INBio's enterprise activities

- Two biopesticides were developed based on Costa Rican biodiversity. These are currently in their pre-commercial sales phase.
- Technical assistance was offered to set up several butterfly farms, both for the tourist industry and for pupa exports.
- Oyster mushrooms are being farmed and sold to national supermarkets, cruise ships and hotels.
- An agreement was reached with ParqueTec to set up their bioinformatics incubator.



said INBio's Executive Director Dr. Alfio Piva.

and bioprospection work of Costa Rican biodiversity.

While projects such as beetle and butterfly farming, biodiversity monitoring, and trainings were carried out, INBio continued with its regular inventorying

The organization also continued to support the country's conservation efforts and took its bioliteracy message out to thousands of people.

Science

INVENTORY AND MONITORING

Costa Rica's biological diversity continues to be explored day to day by INBio's scientists and experts who conduct the inventory and analysis of the country's arthropods, plants and fungi species.

In 2007, 82 new species were discovered to science with material from INBio/MINAE, for a cumulative total of 2,590 species discovered in the course of these institutions' joint work.

Additionally, 14 species were newly recorded (i.e., species discovered elsewhere but which for the first time are recorded to exist in Costa Rica) (see [State of Collections](#)).

INBio also completed 107 scientific publications, which add to 1,500 others published in previous years. Other projects that produced information on the country's biological diversity deserve mention as well:

**National Biodiversity Institute
 State of Collectons through December 2007
 Specimens collected and identified at species level, accrued through 2007**

Collection	Specimens Collected	Specimens Identified at Species Level	Accepted Species Identified	Specimens Identified at Morpho-Species Level	Species Identified
Arachnids	2.274	1.866	94	0	0
Plants	296.043	241.700	10.293	883	68
Insects	2.912.215	820.736	12.043	252.433	5.301
Fungi	46.139	19.009	2.378	28	8
Mollusks	201.013	125.192	1.746	1.007	55
Miryapods	1.059	49	2	0	0
Nematodes	18.674	1.436	111	12	1
Onychophores	83	13	2	0	0
Total	3.477.500	1.210.001	26.669	254.363	5.433

- The natural history of 20 fungi species of interest (with their industrial, medicinal, gastronomic and other uses)
- A beetle farming project (life cycle of 61 species) and a butterfly farming project (natural history of 156 species and the first collection of predators, parasites and parasitoids in species of commercial interest).
- Curating botanical material in Central American herbariums.
- Mapping out on the different kinds of forest cover found at the Osa Conservation Area.
- Bringing up to date the category of Costa Rican endemic plants and the list of plant's common names.
- Biodiversity monitoring projects.

BIOPROSPECTION

As a result of INBio's bioprospection research, **19,747 new intermediate species** (extracts, fractions and chemical compounds, fungi and bacteria strains, DNA isolations in search of enzymes, and *in vitro* plants).

Furthermore, for the first time INBio researchers appear as co-authors of an article published in the highly prestigious scientific journal *Nature*.

Entitled "Metagenomic and functional analysis of hindgut microbiota of a wood-feeding higher termite" (*Nature*, Vol. 450/22 November 2007), the article presents the findings of the consortium of researchers comprised by Verenum Corporation (formerly Diversa), Joint Genome Institute (JGI), California Institute of Technology (CalTech) and INBio.

The team of experts successfully sequentiated and analyzed over 80,000 genes responsible for codifying many of the bacteria species living in the intestine of Costa Rican termites of the genre *Nasutitermes*.

Additionally, thanks to a joint effort by INBio and Earth University, funding was obtained for one more research stage of the Chagaspace Project. Thanks to this Project, current efforts to assess Costa Rican biodiversity resources to treat Chagas disease will continue.

The relation between INBio and Spain's Consejo Superior of Investigaciones Cientificas (CSIC) continued to reap significant results in terms of the exchange process among their experts.

In 2007, four prominent Spanish researchers –Dr. Joaquín Pérez, Dr. José María Torné, Dr. Mireya Santos, and Dr. Jesús Blásquez– shared their experiences with INBio researchers, resulting in the submission of three project proposals to the recently established CSIC-CRUSA fund. Two of these proposals were accepted.

Also in 2007 the foundations were laid for the Korea-Costa Rica Research Biodiversity Center building. This initiative will allow INBio not only to have a piece of new, modern infrastructure and equipment to develop projects intended to find sustainable uses for biodiversity, but it will also further exchanges between Korean and Costa Rican experts in areas of common interest.

Bioliteracy

INBIOPARQUE

In the course of 2007, some **158,800 persons** visited the “home of biodiversity”, as [INBioparque](#) is also known. This represents a 12% increase in visitation with respect to last year.

Among the main novelties for visitors is the House of Critters, a new attraction intended for people to appreciate and lose their fear of insects.

Inaugurated in July 2007, the House of Critters features terrariums with insects like “juanpalos”, mantis, “cucarachones”, beetles and arachnids like scorpions. Furthermore, visitors may also opt for a novel experience: tasting Tenebrio beetle larvae, and thus appreciate the importance of insects as a source of protein.

In addition to the vacation workshops for primary and secondary school students, summer camps were organized in January and July at INBioparque. The Program ACACIA, which provides training to teachers so they may use the park as an outdoor classroom, was also revived.

Phase two of the Project “Virtual Communities for Learning about Biodiversity, Cyber-beehives” was implemented, incorporating eight new schools of the Osa Peninsula region.

The [Cyber-beehives](#) initiative is sponsored by the Foundation for Cooperation Costa Rica-United States (CRUSA). It is intended for students to learn about and appreciate biodiversity through project development.

Phase two of Cyber-beehives comprises a total of nine public primary schools and seven secondary schools – including those in Osa– that are located in conservation areas where INBio conducts its biodiversity inventory. Overall, 800 students and 39 teachers will benefit from this project in its two stages.

Also in the area of bioliteracy, an assessment was conducted on knowledge about biodiversity among teachers in the northern cantons of Los Chiles and Guatuso.

Based on this assessment, a workshop emphasizing on wetlands was offered, also involving other INBio units.

EDITORIAL INBio

INBio's publishing house continued with its work of disseminating and popularizing knowledge about biodiversity through books, didactic illustrations, brochures and other materials.

Six books were published in 2007, so that INBio's over 100 titles have been produced since Editorial INBio was first created.

A total of 10,306 books were sold during the year. The publication most highly demanded in 2007 was *Mariposas de Costa Rica*, a thorough study by INBio researchers Isidro Chacón and José Montero.

DIGITAL INBio

INBio's web site (www.inbio.ac.cr) received 21,987 daily page hits in 2007.

A total of 121 pages of species were added, offering basic information on aspects such as their morphology, natural

Books published in 2007

- Árboles comunes de la Reserva Natural Absoluta Cabo Blanco
- Manual para el manejo de mariposarios
- Mariposas de Costa Rica
- Ranas de vidrio de Costa Rica
- Murciélagos neotropicales que acampan en hojas
- Guía de Aves de Costa Rica



history and geographical distribution. Moreover, 456 maps were generated both for specific projects and for inside and outside users.

The main developments in the area of bioinformatics during this period are noted below:

- Virtual visits to INBio's inventory collections.
- Databases on management and monitoring of La Amistad International Park (plants and birds).
- Developing software to identify, provide plant keys, and allow for intelligent queries into the *Manual de Plantas de Costa Rica*.
- Interactive key for macrofungi and lichens.
- Five new web pages.

Sharing our knowledge

In 2007 a total of 195 training workshops were carried out, and talks were offered to over 4,000 people from 14 countries. This included the first course on oyster mushrooms. It is worth noting that over 3,000 children and youth attended INBio's educational workshops.



Conservation

With the aim of supporting Costa Rica's conservation efforts, INBio continued to generate reliable scientific information on biodiversity, its uses and the state of conservation.

Several studies were carried out in 2007 for biodiversity management and conservation purposes (experts on biodiversity, Ecology, methodology and maps). Among them, the following deserve special mention:

- Country baseline for the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (jointly implemented with SINAC, with financial backing from the International Union for Conservation of Nature - IUCN- and the Botanical Garden Conservation International (BGCI).
- Proposal on the boundaries of the Osa Biological Corridor

(distribution, abundance, Phenology of species).

- Central American reports: vertebrates, record cards on edible plants, state of conservation of flora.
- Costa Rican sites where globally endangered vertebrate species are actually distributed.
- Statistics of biodiversity on a canton basis.
- Planning and management of Panama's National System of Conservation Areas.
- Monitoring biodiversity for payment of environmental services throughout the Central Volcanic Range.
- Bringing up to date lists of plant species subject to international trade in Central America and the Dominican Republic (according to the Convention in International Trade of Endangered Species in Wild Fauna and Flora, CITES).

Awards

INBIO MERIT AWARD FOR CONSERVATION OF COSTA RICA'S BIODIVERSITY

The Merit Award for Conservation of Costa Rica's Biodiversity is conferred every two years on a person or organization making an outstanding contribution to the perpetual conservation of the country's natural heritage.

In its fourth edition, the Merit Award was conferred on the Monteverde Conservation League (MCL), in recognition of its outstanding track record and for building a worldwide innovative model for conservation and appraisal of tropical biodiversity.

OJOCHE AWARD

The Ojoche Award is conferred every year to recognize an outstanding work by officials working for the National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC).

Following are the winners of the sixth edition:

- **Individual category:** Eliécer Picado Alfaro, for his work as forest ranger, mainly at Cahuita National Park, where he has worked for the past 15 years.
- **Group category:** Officials from the Program of Protection and Fires of the Guanacaste Conservation Area (ACG), for their work in preventing and controlling forest fires.

EXCEPTIONAL TREE AWARD

The Exceptional Tree Award is given every year to highlight the importance of trees and their significance to the lives of individuals and their communities.

In its fourth edition, the Exceptional Tree Award went to an **almond tree** (*Dipterix panamensis*) in Hotel Selva Verde, in the northeastern town of Sarapiquí.

Public Relations

In 2007 INBio received 272 **special visitors**, including diplomats, Members of Parliament, businesspersons, academics and non-governmental organization representatives.

Regarding dissemination of INBio's activities in the media, some 164 articles were published in the national and international press -including three front-age articles in newspapers- 48 TV news reports and 30 radio news reports.

Work with communities

Convinced that biodiversity conservation concerns us all, INBio has forged links with the country's communities through several efforts, among them the following:

- Training was offered to the community of Siberia, near Cerro de la Muerte, on the natural history of macrofungi.
- Fire prevention training was offered at La Amistad International Park.
- Information was provided to the municipal governments of Alajuela, Guatuso and Los Chiles.
- Joint program with the community of Santo Domingo de Heredia, where INBio is based.
- As part of the "Parque Internacional La Amistad (PILA): Conservación y actores locales" project, two courses were given: Amphibian and reptiles of the PILA, and Arthropods.

The Financial Outlook

Following is a look at INBio's finances for 2007, including the origin and use of funds and some comparative data with respect to 2006.

ORIGIN OF FUNDS

INBio's funds for 2007 totaled US\$6.52 million (¢3.30 million) and they come from three major areas: Foreign Cooperation, Self-Generated Revenues and Special Projects ([See Table 1](#)).

The [Chart 1](#) shows the percentage share corresponding to the various sources of income for the year.

Following is the share of each of these three major areas within the overall make-up of funds:

- 1- FOREIGN COOPERATION 2%
 Amount in Colones ¢77,305,807
 Amount in US Dollars \$152,588
 This amount is the result of financing obtained from bilateral agencies such as the OAS and UNDP.

- 2- SELF-GENERATED FUNDS 72%
 Amount in Colones ¢2,375,736,886
 Amount in US Dollars \$4,689,294

The Self-Generated Funds is broken down as follows:

- Agreements with Bilateral Agencies 8.68%**
 Amount in Colones ¢206,223,612
 Amount in US Dollars \$407,050

These agreements involved the Spanish Cooperation Agency and the Norwegian Agency for Development (NORAD Central America).

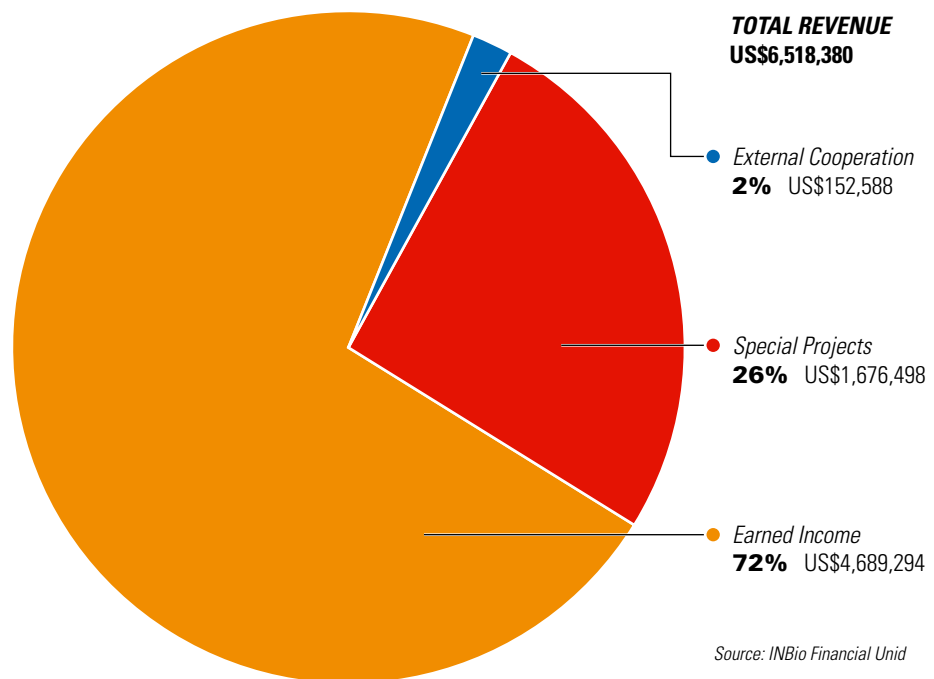
- Contracts with companies 1.52%**
 Amount in Colones ¢36,190,000
 Amount in US Dollars \$71,433
 INBio's participation in DIVERSA Project.

- Research contracts 24.95%**
 Amount in Colones ¢592,727,906
 Amount in US Dollars \$1,169,942
 This includes projects with Ehime College Japan, MMV, Korea Project, Laboratorios Cofarma, ICBG, NCDDG, Laboratorios Vaco, EARTH, Watch Coopetarrazú, Robert Lucking, Daniel Janzen, José María de Juan Alonso, and Randall Tolphin.

National Biodiversity Institute Association
Revenues comparison for the year 2006-2007

	2006			2007			Percentage of variation
	CR Colones	US Dólares	%	CR Colones	US Dólares	%	
Revenues							
External cooperation	169,766,562	332,477	6%	77,305,8047	152,588	2%	-54.11%
Earned income	2,281,682,694	4,468,536	81%	2,375,736,886	4,689,294	72%	4.94%
Special projects	351,120,911	687,649	13%	849,364,268	1,676,498	26%	143.80%
Total revenues	2,802,570,167	5,488,662	100%	3,302,406,962	6,518,380	100%	18.76%

CHART 1
Asociación Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad
FUNDING SOURCES



**Sale of services,
interest and others** 55.66%
Amount in Colones ₡1,322,394,268
Amount in US Dollars \$2,610,178
This involves Fideicomisos RMN and
INBio 2, Support Funds, Overhead,
Editorial INBio, INBioparque, Sale
of Services and Consultancies.

Universities 0.39%
Amount in Colones ₡9,194,396
Amount in US Dollars \$18,148
This involves Wharton University
and UICN.

Conservationist NGOs 8.80%
Amount in Colones ₡209,006,705
Amount in US Dollars \$412,543
This included Gruas II, Conservation
International, TNC, Centro
Iberoamericano de Biodiversidad,
Conicit, AECI, as well as Concultura
El Salvador.

3- SPECIAL PROJECTS 26%
Amount in Colones ₡849,364,268
Amount in US Dollars
\$1,676,498

*The Special Projects are distributed as
follows:*

Bilateral agencies 58%
Amount in Colones ₡493,970,015
Amount in US Dollars \$975,011
This involved participation from the
Government of Spain.

Foundations 13%
Amount in Colones ₡106,268,296
Amount in US Dollars \$209,755
This involved participation from
CRUSA.

Conservationist NGOs 2%
Amount in Colones ₡20,028,628
Amount in US Dollars \$39,533
This involved participation from
AECI- Spain.

Other sources 3%
Amount in Colones ₡26,088,203
Amount in US Dollars \$51,494
This comprised various funds such
as the Proyecto Ecoempresarialidad
(Eco-Entrepreneurship Project),
Peace with Nature initiative and Will
Flowers.

Universities 24%
Amount in Colones ₡203,009,127
Amount in US Dollars \$400,705
This included the University of
Pennsylvania.

USE OF FUNDS

For its operations, INBio used US\$6.75 million (3,439 million Colones), distributed in four major areas of action, in addition to NORAD and Financial Expenses ([See Table 2](#)).

The [Chart 2](#) shows the percentage share for the various activities included in Total Expenses.

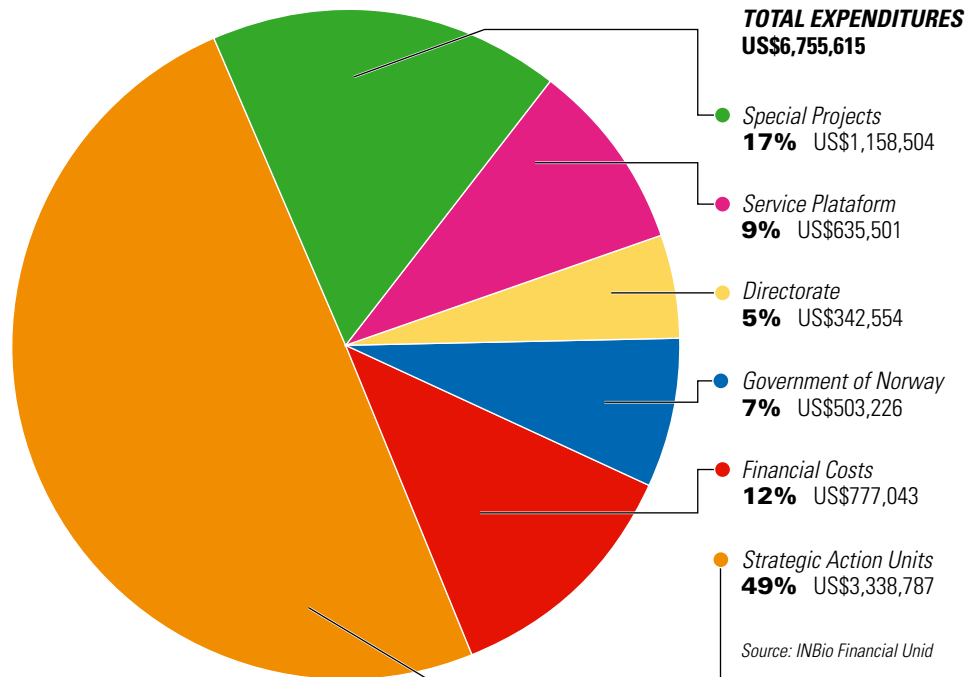
Funds for INBio's operations covered four major areas of action, as detailed below:

- 1- **PLATFORM OF SERVICES** 9%
 Amount in Colones ₡321,963,640
 Amount in US Dollars \$635,501
 The Platform of Services is a support organ operating across the entire organizational structure to facilitate administrative and financial operations (Human Resources and Internal Communications, Budget and Programming, Supply Department, General Maintenance, Technical Support and Networks, General Services, Treasurer's Office, Project Formulation and Monitoring, Accounting and Platform Management).

National Biodiversity Institute Association Expenses comparison for the year 2006-2007

	2006			2007			Porcentaje variación
	CR Colones	US Dólares	%	CR Colones	US Dólares	%	
Expenses							
Platform of Services	286,696,537	561,478	10%	321,963,640	635,501	9%	13.18%
Expanded General Director's Office	165,711,080	324,535	6%	173,548,027	342,554	5%	5.55%
SAUs	1,475,616,313	2,889,904	50%	1,691,529,828	3,338,787	49%	15.53%
Special Projects	412,136,733	807,145	14%	586,933,092	1,158,504	17%	43.53%
TOTAL OVERHEAD	2,340,160,663	4,583,061	80%	2,773,974,588	5,475,346	81%	19.47%
Government of Norway	250,346,716	490,289	9%	254,949,376	503,226	7%	2.64%
Financial Expenses:							
Interest paid	352,023,221	689,416	12%	393,673,239	777,043	12%	12.71%
Exchange Rate Difference	163,625,203	-- --	0%	16,448,000	-- --	0%	0.00%
TOTAL FINANCIAL EXPENSES	515,648,424	689,416	12%	410,121,239	777,043	12%	12.71%
TOTAL EXPENSES	3,106,155,803	5,762,766	100%	3,439,045,204	6,755,615	100%	17.23%

CHART 2
Asociación Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad
USE OF THE FUNDS



2- EXPANDED GENERAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE 5%

Amount in Colones ₡173,548,027

Amount in US Dollars \$342,554

This unit is in charge of strategic management, technical orientation, excellence control, strategic planning and budgeting, among others.

3- STRATEGIC ACTION UNITS (SAU) 49%

Amount in Colones ₡1,691,529,828

Amount in US Dollars \$3,338,787

The group of SAU comprises the following areas:

Arthropods 5.78%

Amount in Colones ₡97,703,391

Amount in US Dollars \$192,850

The Arthropods Unit is responsible for collecting, processing and conveying data on diversity, distribution, and natural history of arthropod species, so that this information may be used for making on their conservation and sustainable use, especially concerning education and tourism.

Communications 0.68%

Amount in Colones ¢11,483,670

Amount in US Dollars \$22,667

The Communications Unit is responsible for disseminating information and knowledge about biodiversity through various media enjoying nationwide coverage, with the aim of supporting INBio's Bioliteracy Strategy. It is charged with identifying and seizing opportunities for publicity and dissemination of information, as well as strategically prioritizing public relations activities requiring INBio's presence, preparing press communiqués and press conferences, news information articles, audiovisual spots, media strategies for different target audiences, as well as attending to special visitors (VIPs, media representatives, etc.). It also keeps a database on the organization's presence in the media.

Management of

Conservation Areas 0.52%

Amount in Colones ¢8,747,794

Amount in US Dollars \$17,267

This unit is charged with keeping and strengthening INBio's partnership with the National System of Conservation Areas for coordinating activities,

implementing joint projects, disseminating results, and offering technical support.

Plants 6.81%

Amount in Colones ¢115,270,145

Amount in US Dollars \$227,523

The Plants Unit is charged with collecting, processing and conveying information about biodiversity, distribution and natural history of plant species, so that this information may support decision-making for purposes of conservation and sustainable use, particularly for the education and tourist sectors.

Fungi 1.31%

Amount in Colones ¢22,080,250

Amount in US Dollars \$43,583

This unit is charged with collecting, processing and conveying information about biodiversity, distribution and natural history of fungi species, so that this information may support decision-making for purposes of conservation and sustainable use, particularly for the education and tourist sectors.

Vertebrates 3.28%

Amount in Colones ¢55,493,508

Amount in US Dollars \$109,535

The Vertebrates Unit is responsible for processing and conveying information about the diversity,

distribution, and natural history of vertebrate species, so that it may serve to support decision-making for purposes of conservation and sustainable use – particularly for the education and tourist sectors.

Geographical

Information Systems 1.30%

Amount in Colones ₡21,984,830

Amount in US Dollars \$43,394

This unit is in charge of collecting environmental data and mapping ecosystem distribution and vegetation in Costa Rica's Conservation Areas.

Bioinformatic Development

Systems 6.19%

Amount in Colones ₡104,757,584

Amount in US Dollars \$206,773

This unit develops and maintains INBio's information systems, so that the various projects may efficiently perform their main activities.

Other Projects 6.26%

Amount in Colones ₡105,939,535

Amount in US Dollars \$209,106

Proyecto Ecoempresarialidad (Eco-Entrepreneurship Project) and Consultancies.

Bioprospecting 21.78%

Amount in Colones ₡368,395,566

Amount in US Dollars \$727,149

This unit is charged with producing knowledge about sustainable and commercial uses of biodiversity's genetic and biochemical resources, both through its own projects and through strategic partnerships with public and private entities –whether academic or from the business sector– that are interested in a rational, intelligent exploitation of biological diversity as a means to promote its appreciation and conservation.

Ecotourism, Training and

Assistance 3.97%

Amount in Colones ₡67,132,309

Amount in US Dollars \$132,508

This unit supports capacity-building efforts for conservation and for a sustainable use of biodiversity by providing consultancies, technical assistance, training, offering formal and informal courses, workshops, and other activities. It designs the services INBio offers to a diverse domestic and international audience. Furthermore, it attracts projects and clients, follows up on opportunities identified, assesses the quality of services, coordinates services offered by the organization with the other

INBio units, and contributes to bring income to the organization.

Editorial INBio 5.74%
Amount in Colones ₡97,121,476
Amount in US Dollars \$191,701

In an effort to maintain its leadership and positioning in the Continent's publishing market, INBio's publishing house continuously incorporates to its work the latest technological, commercial and production trends, with a view to furthering the dissemination of knowledge and bioliteracy processes the organization promotes.

INBioparque 36.38%
Amount in Colones ₡615,419,770
Amount in US Dollars \$1,214,732

INBioparque is the unit in charge of attending to the demand for services (visitation, food, and special activities and events) from the general public, students and tourists. Its main objective is to educate while at the same time entertain visitors about biodiversity. It is INBio's public face, and is charged with sharing information and knowledge about biodiversity, thereby fulfilling the organizational mission while also bringing in financial resources.

5- SPECIAL PROJECTS 17%
Amount in Colones ₡586,933,092
Amount in US Dollars \$1,158,504

The Special Projects Details

Special Projects
- Miscellaneous 67.52%
Amount in Colones ₡396,309,707
Amount in US Dollars \$782,247
This category includes projects managed by INBio. This may include only their administration, as well as support in activity implementation, for which INBio is contracted as a service provider.

Larvas - Janzen 32.48%
Amount in Colones ₡190,623,385
Amount in US Dollars \$376,258
This unit collects, processes and conveys information about the biodiversity, distribution and natural history of Lepidoptera species, so that it may support decision-making for purposes of conservation and sustainable use, particularly in the education and tourist sectors.

4- GOVERNMENT OF NORWAY 7%
Amount in Colones ₡254,949,376
Amount in US Dollars \$503,226
The Project "Building Capacity and Sharing Technology for Biodiversity Management in Central America" is aimed at strengthening the capacity of herbariums selected

throughout the Central American region at individual, organizational, and systemic levels. Financed by the Government of Norway, it is also intended to promote the establishment of a regional agenda for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. This Project responds to the need to strengthen leadership and build capacity

for a sustainable management of biodiversity in Central America.

- 6- **FINANCIAL EXPENSES** 12%
Amount in Colones ₡410,121,239
Amount in US Dollars \$777,043
These correspond to INBio's short-term and long-term debts with Scotiabank, Transamerica Bank & Trust, and Aseinbio.

ANNEX 1:

2007 Scientific Publications

(In alphabetical order according to author)

- Ammirati, J.; Garnica, S.; Halling, R.E.; Mata, M.; Mueller, G.M.; Carranza, J. 2007. New *Corinarius* species associated with *Quercus* and *Comarostaphylis* in Costa Rica. *Canadian Journal of Botany* 85: 794-812.
- Asiain, J.; Márquez, J.; Morrone, J.J. 2007. Phylogenetic systematics of the genera *Plochionocerus* Dejean and *Agrodes* Nordmann (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Xantholinini). *Zootaxa* 1584: 1-53.
- Banks, J.E.; Sandvik, P.; Keesecker, L. 2007. Beetle (Coleoptera) and spider (Araneae) diversity in a mosaic of farmland, edge, and tropical forest habitats in western Costa Rica. *The Pan-Pacific Entomologist* 83(2): 152-160.
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Gilbert Fuentes. OTUS Digital Alert Service.

ANNEX 2: Taxonomists collaborating in 2007

Research on Costa Rica's biodiversity has been continuously strengthened by the joint work of national and foreign experts.

Accumulated knowledge and experience and the developments taking place in Costa Rica have complemented with the contributions of individuals and organizations from abroad. INBio's joint work with the Ministry of the Environment and Energy (MINAE) since 1989 for conducting the National Inventory on Biodiversity is no exception to this.

Thus, in 2007 some 371 taxonomists and 55 non-taxonomist researchers created a scientific network that has added expertise and various kinds of resources to this effort.

These are indeed invaluable contributions to existing operating capacity at both an organizational and a national level.

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