BENEFIT SHARING PLAN

Costa Rica National REDD+ Strategy

February 2022

Updated: February 2025

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLES

Figures

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADI	Integral Development Associations
ADIRI	Assembly of the Association for the Integral Development of the Indigenous Reserve
AFE	State Forest Administration
AOP	Annual Operating Plans
AT	Assessment Team
BSP	Benefit Sharing Plan
BUR	Biennial Update report
CAF	Forest Bond Certificate
C	Carbon Stock
CAFMA	Forest Bond Certificates for Forest Management
CENIGA	National Center for Geo-Environmental Information
CF	Carbon Fund
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CODEFORSA	San Carlos Forestry Development Commission
COP	Conference of the Parties
CREF	Contract for Emission Reductions from Forest
DCC	Climate Change Directorate
EMSS	Earth-Monitoring Satellite System
ENREDD	National REDD+ Strategy
ER	Emission Reductions
ER-PD	Emissions Reductions Program Document
ER-PIN	Project Idea Note for an Emission Reductions Program
ERP	Emissions Reduction Program
ERPA	Emission Reductions Payment Agreement
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FMT	Facility Management Team
FOINDES	Inclusive Sustainable Development Fund
FONAFIFO	National Forest Financing Fund
FPIC	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
FREL/FRL	Forest Reference Emission Levels/Forest Reference Levels
FUNBAM	Environmental Bank Foundation
GGI	Greenhouse Gas Inventory
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
ha	Hectare
ICAFE	Coffee Institute of Costa Rica
ICE	Costa Rican Institute of Electricity
IMN	National Meteorological Institute
INDER	National Institute for Rural Development
IP	Indigenous people

IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
JAPDEVA	Board of Port Administration and Economic Development of the Atlantic Coast
LAICA	Agricultural Industrial Sugarcane League
MIDEPLAN	Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy
MINAE	Ministry of Environment and Energy
MIRI	Information, Feedback and Complaints Mechanism
MOCUPP	Monitoring Land Use Change within Production Landscapes
MPPI	Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework
MPRI	Involuntary Resettlement Policy Framework
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NFI	National Forest Inventory
NGGI	National Greenhouse Gas Inventory
OP	Operational Policies
PAM	Políticas, Acciones y Medidas
PES	Payment for Environmental Services
PNDF	National Forestry Development Plan
PNE	State Natural Heritage
PWA	Protected Wildlife Area
RBP	Results-Based Payment
RIBCA	Red Indígena Bri Bri-Cabecar
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SIMOCUTE	National Land Use, Ecosystem, and Land Cover Monitoring System
SINAC	National System of Conservation Areas
SINAMECC	National System of Climate Change Metrics
SINIA	National Environmental Information System
SIS	Safeguards Information System
SNIT	National System of Territorial Information
SNMF	National Forest Monitoring System
TAP	Technical Advisory Panel
tCO2e	Tons of Carbon Dioxide equivalent
UCIFOR	Association of forestry engineers for the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, registered as UCIFOR
UNAFOR	National Union of Agroforestry
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

1. INTRODUCTION

Costa Rica serves as an international model in the development and application of schemes combining laws, policies and programs that have proven to be efficient, inclusive and innovative for the forestry and natural resource sector. Such actions have allowed Costa Rica to contribute to the international community with pilot initiatives, a series of designs geared not only at forest conservation, but also the diversification of farms, protection of biodiversity and sources of drinking water, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, rural development and the participation of society.

Costa Rica has been able to maintain a large portion of its primary forests and has promoted sustainable forest management while reducing deforestation and fostering the reforestation of secondary forests and forest plantations. Much of this happened before the Conference of the Parties (COP) in Bali and Cancun in 2007 and 2010, reflecting Costa Rica's early performance in the implementation of REDD+. For the 1986-2013 period, primary forests largely remained intact. Mainly due due to a fall in gross deforestation and an increase in forest regeneration, a net gain in forest cover was observed. 70% of Forest lands are converted to grasslands, a little over 20% are converted to Croplands and almost 10% to tree plantations. Land converted to Forest land was previously grassland (65%), cropland (20%) and tree plantations (20%).

The preservation of more than half of the country's forest cover has been a significant achievement. It has required significant investments from 1998 to 2011—close to 200 million dollars[1]—aimed at innovative financial schemes and mechanisms such as the Forest Bond Certificate (CAF), Forest Bond Certificates for Forest Management (CAFMA) and Payment for Environmental Services (PES). In addition to these investments, Costa Rica has defined clear measures against deforestation, such as passing legislation against forest conversion and maintaining a robust system to protected wildlife areas. Today, these forests play a priceless environmental role by providing numerous social and environmental benefits and by protecting a significant part of the planet's biodiversity.

Annual gross anthropogenic deforestation in the country decreased over the 1986-2013 period. In the 1980s, deforestation was close to 50,000 ha/year; in the 1990s, it was 38,000 ha/year; after 2000, deforestation decreased to 27,000 ha/year. At the same time, forest regeneration has increased substantially. Naturally regenerated forests covered 417,000 ha in 1986, and in 2013 increased to 918,000 ha. All these achievements have been a result of planning and consensus building processes allowing the participation of all the different stakeholders linked to forest ecosystems: from the state and its ministries to autonomous institutions, auditors, grassroots organizations, forestry professionals, beneficiaries, and Indigenous peoples.

Costa Rica has amassed important experience from its national PES program, through which it recognizes owners of forests and forest plantations for the environmental services they provide,

[1] Ministry of Environment and Energy. 2017. State of the Environment: Costa Rica, 2017. Chapter III: Activities and events that create pressure and impact on the Costa Rican environment. San José, Costa Rica. 713 p. (de Camino, R. (n.d.). Caracterización de las acciones tipo REDD y tempranas REDD implementadas por Costa Rica: en el período de 1986 - 2013.)

including the mitigation of greenhouse gases. Based on this experience, the Costa Rica REDD+ Secretariat, incorporated input from the National Forest Financing Fund (FONAFIFO), some activities with relevant stakeholders and specific provisions issued by the Government of Costa Rica (Executive Decree No. 40464 MINAE) to prepare the current Benefit Sharing Plan (BSP) document. The BSP embodies the principles of equal opportunity, legality, transparency and justice, and foresees the resources obtained from the payment for results distributed among public and private owners proportionately to their contribution in the forest conservation process, according to various agreements and contracts.

A successful and fair negotiation of the Emission Reductions Program with the World Bank will positively impact conservation programs by extending the important financing mechanism to the PES in Costa Rica. However, said negotiation only includes the recognition of CO_2e emission reductions as an environmental service. Therefore, implementation will be different from that of the official PES program, in terms of the amounts, terms, conditions, selection criteria, transaction costs, and others. Moreover, the resources corresponding to other institutions that are part of the supply of ERs should ensure that the risks of deforestation and forest degradation are covered in their regular programs.

This BSP will promote green and inclusive development, favoring the application of sustainable productive systems in rural territories exhibiting lower socioeconomic development and potentially vulnerable to climate change. The BSP mainly seeks to:

- Rehabilitate rural lands and reduce degradation processes to generate ecosystem services and improve rural incomes and economies of small and medium producers.
- Increase the productivity and competitiveness of agricultural production and strengthen value chains to increase the monetary value of land, depending on their environmental goods and services.
- Promote greater resilience of rural lands and an improvement in green infrastructure through activities that promote mitigation and adaptation of forest ecosystems to climate change.

It is necessary to indicate that, although the figures and percentages presented are rigorous and consistent, they may vary once the process of implementing the Program has advanced.

The updated Benefit Sharing Plan incorporates a timely and necessary adjustment requested to the Bank for Reconstruction and Development as the administrator of the Carbon Fund. The objective of this change is to make specific adjustments related to the governance and administration of resources, specifically in points 6-6.1 and 7, titled "Administration of Financial Resources" and "Institutional Arrangements," respectively.

These adjustments will allow the resources dedicated to the Plan to Strengthen the National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC) to be executed by Fideicomiso 544 of the National Bank of Costa Rica, as the administrative entity of the National Forest Financing Fund.

The proposed amendment follows the initial general structure, with the Environmental Bank Foundation (FUNBAM) as the initial recipient of payments and responsible for monitoring and custody of the funds.

However, it expressly empowers Fideicomiso 544 to manage resources from the SINAC Strengthening Plan to FONAFIFO through its trustee, who will collaborate and work together with SINAC in compliance with the corresponding expenditure processes.

As discussed during the Program Mid-Term Mission, this minor change will help accelerate the execution of these resources. Please refer to section 3 of the present document in which there is a comparative matrix detailing the adjustments made to the document clarifying the management and operation of the same starting from the year 2024.

Additionally, the adjustments include a clarification for the Green Business Fund and Inclusive Sustainable Development Fund (FOINDES) contemplated in the Benefit Sharing Plan. This clarification addresses the scope and possibilities of these funds as important mechanisms for the development of initiatives for women and projects that aim to develop and support green business initiatives. This will contribute to accelerating and better manage these resources.

These expenditure processes are carried out at the request of both (i) MINAE, as the line entity for FONAFIFO and SINAC, and (ii) the Environmental Bank Foundation as the administrator of the resources coming from the Emission Reduction Program. Consultations were conducted with the three entities REDD-OF-0167- 2024, and Annex 3 contains the letters of approval from the entities impacted by these administrative changes (though the funds remain unchanged).

2. **EMISSION REDUCTIONS PROGRAM**

In 2012 Costa Rica submitted the Project Idea Note for an Emission Reductions Program (ER-PIN), which was approved by the Fund's Donor Committee to advance the Program proposal. With this approval, a Letter of Intent was signed on June 14, 2016, in which the Carbon Fund committed itself to buying up to 12 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e) from the country or up to US$ 60 million, for a given period, while the country prepares an Emissions Reductions Program Document (ER-PD) to present before the Carbon Fund Participants.

Costa Rica presented the final ER-PD to the Facility Management Team (FMT) on May 24, 2016. The Carbon Fund Participants decided to unconditionally include the Costa Rican ER-PD in the portfolio of both Tranche A and Tranche B of the Carbon Fund on December 29, 2019. In order to proceed with the signing of the Agreement on the purchase and sale of CO_2e emission reductions, due diligence consisting of a World Bank review process was then carried out to assess a series of activities the country must fulfill to be subject to the purchase.

The ERP focuses on increasing the impact of public policies that have been successful over the last 20 years of the implementation of Forest Law No. 7575. The ERP is largely based on the prohibition of converting forests to other land uses, but also seeks to strengthen the National System of Conservation Areas to ensure the conservation of critical biodiversity and the control and management of natural resources; to implement and improve the Payment for Environmental Services (PES) program as a policy instrument that guarantees the survival of private forests and prevents the gradual deforestation and degradation of forest areas, as well as other financial mechanisms; and promote the conservation and improvement of carbon stock (C) through the natural regeneration of pastures, sustainable forest management, reforestation, tree plantations, agroforestry, and silvo-pastoral systems.

2.1 ACCOUNTING AREA

The ERP's accounting area includes the country's continental territory (5,133,939.50 ha), excluding Cocos Island (238,500 ha), a World Heritage site 532 km off the Pacific coast of Costa Rica. Cocos Island is only inhabited by park rangers and is not subject to anthropogenic intervention. The island is also very far from the continental territory of Costa Rica and is therefore not prone to displacements of forest emission or leakage caused by REDD+ activities in Costa Rica[2].

Forest cover in the accounting area represented 61 percent of the national territory[3] in 2013. Forest land tenure can be one of three types: (1) public domain, (2) private domain registered under the name of public or private persons, or (3) collective land rights in indigenous territories and unregistered private land. Public lands include Protected Wildlife Areas and land held by public institutions, such as the National Institute for Rural Development (INDER), the Board of Port Administration and Economic Development of the Atlantic Coast (JAPDEVA), the Costa Rican Institute of Electricity (ICE), among others.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD

This ERP has an implementation period for REDD+ activities that starts towards the end of 2017 and comes to a close in 2024. This period shall cover the time in which Costa Rica will execute commercial agreements with the Carbon Fund for the delivery of Emission Reductions (ERs) in tCO_2e based on monitoring events according to the amounts agreed in the Emission Reductions Payment Agreement (ERPA).

2.3 FINANCING

Only a subset of the measures proposed in the National REDD+ Strategy is included in the ERP (see Figure 1). The National Strategy is a broader effort that strives for a forestry sector that contributes to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the country optimally. The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) has been identified as one of the various possibilities for financing the Strategy; since the creation of the National Strategy, and even motivated by it, an ERP was developed with the FCPF.

[2] The detailed description of the accounting area can be found in section 3.1 of the Costa Rican ERPD (https://forestcarbonpartnership.org/system/files/documents/Costa%20Rica%20ERPD%20EN_Oct242018_clean.pdf)

[3] Historical series of land use and coverage in Costa Rica, map 2013 (MC13) (Agresta, 2015).

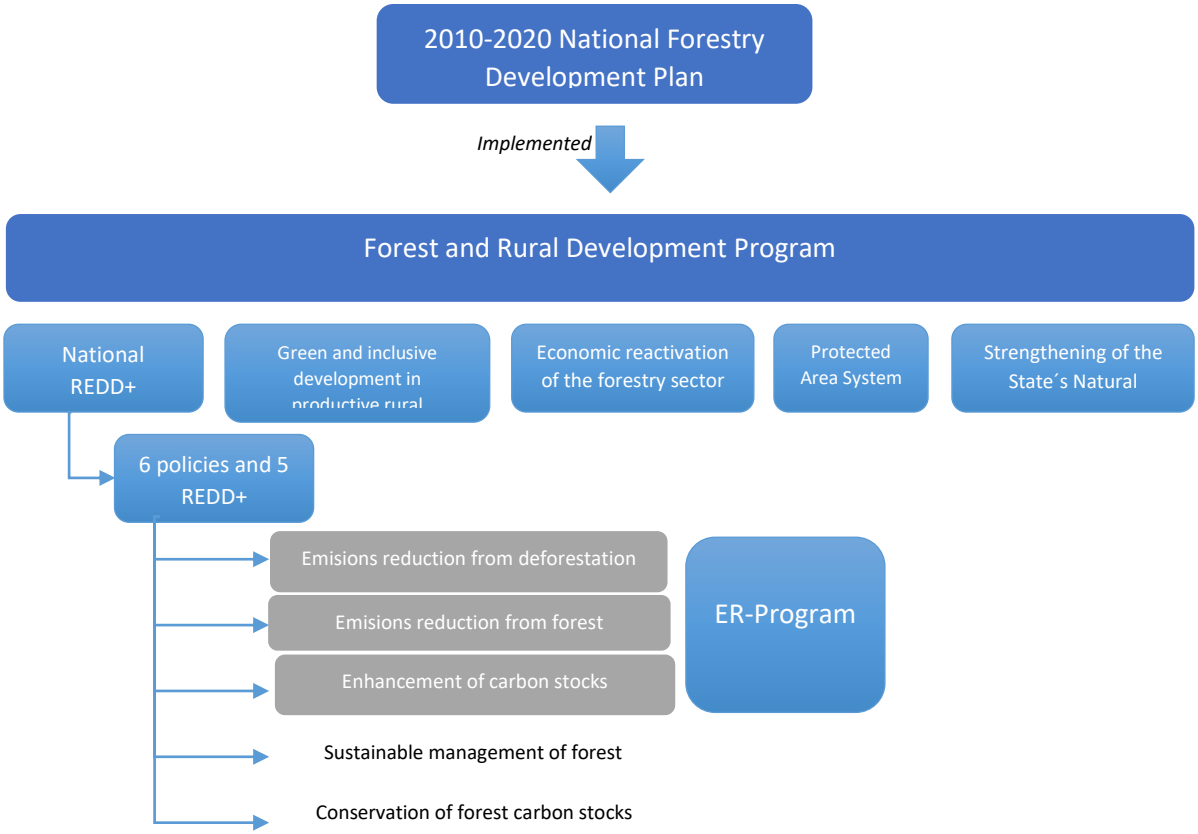

Figure 1: Relationship of the Emissions Reduction Program with the FCPF Carbon Fund and the National REDD+ Strategy.

(Activities in gray are included in the ER Program. Additional activities may be included in later phases.)

Of the 47 measures that make up the National REDD+ Strategy Implementation Plan, 23 meet the following criteria that are used to select REDD measures included in the ER-Program:

All are implemented by the two entities that make up Costa Rica's REDD+ Secretariat, namely the National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC) and the National Forestry Financing Fund (FONAFIFO). Articles 5 and 7 of Executive Decree N.40464-MINAE establish that the capacity and responsibility for coordinating and executing the different phases of the Strategy falls on both institutions, by means of the REDD+ Executive Secretariat created by the Decree.

All are directly associated with emission reductions in the forestry sector in the short term and are related to commitments assumed by the country in a potential ER sale.

The REDD+ Secretariat will incorporate these measures in the National Climate Change Metrics System (SINAMECC, in Spanish) to comply with the national provisions for registering emission reductions from the country's different sectors.

Annex 1 lists the detailed budget of the ERP. The budget amounts to US$ 74,283,018. The available funding is up to US$60 million according to the Letter of Intent (LOI), implying that the ERP has a funding gap of US$10,622,406.

The country, jointly with the United Nations Development Program (Accredited Entity), received approval for a financing proposal to the Green Climate Fund for REDD+ results-based payments for ERs produced during the 2014-2015 period (REDD+ RBP Project). The REDD+ RBP Project is expected to cover 80% of the ERP's financing gap. Ministry of Environment and Energy (relevant designated national authority) and FONAFIFO (REDD+ focal point) are the key entities involved in the REDD+ RBP project. The program is fully in line with Costa Rica's National REDD+ Strategy.

Table 1highlights the direct relationship between project outputs and activities, the policies and measures identified in the National REDD+ Strategy and the ERP's budget gap.

Table 1. Support provided by the REDD+ RBP Project to the national REDD+ Strategy[4]

REDD+ National Action Plan Policies and Measures	Funding Gap (US$)	Products and activities of the REDD+ RBP Project
POLICY 2. Strengthen WPAs and programs for prevention and control of changes in land use and fires	**273,364**	**Product 2 - Fighting forest fires** **Activity 2.1. Forest Fire Prevention**
POLICY 3. Incentives for forest conservation and sustainable forest management	**5,254,520**	**Product 1, Payment for Environmental Services (PES)** Activity 1.1. Strengthening the Payment for Environmental Services Program in all its existing modalities.
POLICY 5. Promoting the participation of indigenous peoples.	**468,363**	**Product 1, Payment for Environmental Services (PES)** Activity 1.2. Special payment for environmental services in indigenous territories
TOTAL	**5,996,247**	

Table 1 Support provided by the REDD+ RBP Project to the national REDD+ Strategy

[4] Source: Section C.2.1. Table 16 of the Ministry of Environment and Energy. 2020. National REDD+ Results-Based Payments for 2014-2015. Costa Rica. 38 pp.

2.4 EMISSION REDUCTIONS POTENTIAL

Costa Rica is fostering actions that will help it transfer a total of 12.0 million tCO_2e[5] ERs to the FCPF over a period of seven years (2018-2024). The number of ERs per reporting period is as follows:

i. Retroactive Period (January 1, 2018[6] - December 31, 2019): 3.4 million tCO_2e

ii. First period (January 1, 2020 - December 31, 2021): 3.4 million tCO_2e

iii. Second period (January 1, 2022 - December 31, 2024[7]): 5.2 million tCO_2e

Application of safeguards for the retroactive period: The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) applies to all activities related to the implementation measures included in the ERP during the implementation period (2018-2024). The ESMF is applicable not only in the period after the ERPA is signed, but also for a retroactive period (2018-2019) in which the activities of the Implementation Plans had been carried out according to the guidelines and procedures included in the instrument. Information on compliance with the safeguards for the retroactive period will be systematized and reported by FONAFIFO, and its compliance will be verified by the World Bank as per the ESMF.

2.5 ADDRESSING THE DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION AND DEGRADATION AND CONSISTENCY WITH BSP ARRANGEMENTS

Through this BSP, monetary benefits will be distributed among the different stakeholders participating in the implementation of REDD+ actions at the local level. Three types of stakeholders are involved in the implementation of the measures included in the ERP: i. Public institutions, ii. Private forest landowners, and iii. Indigenous peoples.

Annex 2 demonstrates the consistency of REDD+ measures to address drivers of deforestation and degradation. Any forest landowner, including Indigenous peoples may directly participate in the implementation of these measures. Annex 2 in the National REDD+ Strategy Implementation Plan provides a detailed analysis of the link between the rest of the measures included in the ERP that will be implemented by FONAFIFO AND SINAC to the drivers of deforestation and degradation[8].

[5] FCPF Carbon Fund ERPA, Costa Rica term sheet version of Nov 21st, 2019.

[6] Date of unconditional approval of ER-PD of Costa Rica.

[7] Last date for the end of the Final Reporting Period to allow sufficient time for ER monitoring, verification, transfer and payment before December 31, 2025.

[8] http://reddcr.go.cr/sites/default/files/centro-de-documentacion/plan_de_implementacion_enreddcr_v3.pdf

3. BENEFIT SHARING PLAN CONSULTATION AND DISSEMINATION

The consultation and dissemination of this Benefit Sharing Plan (BSP) with different stakeholder groups are preceded by a participatory process coordinated by the Secretariat during the design of the National REDD+ Strategy (ENREDD).

Relevant stakeholders were mapped during the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) in 2010. However, during the reporting process for the preparation of the Strategy, the REDD+ Secretariat carried out a more refined identification process in 2013 to establish a map of stakeholders for ENREDD. Relevant stakeholders identified in the Benefit Sharing Plan were further clarified when developing the Emission Reductions Program (ERP) based on the guidelines in the Methodological Framework. It is also important to note that the risks or potentially adverse environmental and social impacts (and corresponding mitigation measures) associated with the implementation of ERP activities and this BSP were duly analyzed and communicated to stakeholders during the development of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF[9]) applies to all activities related to the implementation measures included in the ERP during the implementation period (2018-2024). The ESMF is applicable not only in the period after the ERPA is signed, but also for a retroactive period (2018-2019) in which the activities of the Implementation Plans had been carried out according to the guidelines and procedures included in the instrument. Information on compliance with the safeguards for the retroactive period will be systematized and reported by FONAFIFO, and its compliance will be verified by the World Bank as per the ESMF.

The REDD+ Secretariat has disseminated the BSP. The process began with the "Workshop to Identify Elements for the Basis of the REDD+ Benefit Sharing Plan" in April 2016[10], which also collected feedback from relevant stakeholders. It is important to highlight the ample participation of women in the BSP workshop (65 percent of participants), as well as in the process of developing ENREDD, the SESA, and the ESMF.

Moreover, after consulting the relevant stakeholders the Government of Costa Rica published Executive Decree 40464-MINAE[11]in July 2017. The reactions to the consulted version of the Decree by non government stakeholders, NGOs (Fundecor and UCIFOR), Indigenous Peoples (Red Indígena Bri Bri-Cabecar - RIBCA), and government institutions (Climate Change Directorate - DCC) may be found in the following link:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1AzmZNg-44-RsHtoK_7Hvj6mUm5JkWubP

Article 15 of Executive Decree 40464-MINAE provides the general guidelines for the REDD+ Benefit Sharing System. Based on these guidelines, in 2018 the REDD+ Secretariat prepared the first version of the BSP, which was shared with relevant stakeholders via email on two occasions

[9] The final version of the ESMF can be accessed through this link: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1meNYca1EHmu2zE2Kff-z4LYgLzRvqOcC.

[10] The topics discussed in the "Workshop to Identify Elements for the Basis of the REDD+ Benefit Sharing Plan" can be found at the following link: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1-OuzNdHVGu0UXAoJAIA70D78qKiyz8EN

[11] Executive decree number40464-MINAE can be accessed in the following linkhttps://drive.google.com/open?id=1J7qZf7NrHlI45P8BOT-ijUsnwK1xpN4n.

(see Annex 4). The REDD+ Secretariat also posted the BSP document on its website for a month to ascertain the positions of relevant stakeholders.

In addition to above, the following information and consultation meetings were held with each of the different groups of Emission Reductions (ERs) owners. Table 2 presents information and communication activities directly related to the BSP, including the details of the date of the activity, participating stakeholders, and recommendations provided. In addition to these activities, others were developed with the aim of informing and consulting on other aspects of the Program.

Table 2 BSP *consultation* activities[12]

Date	Activity	Stakeholder Group	Recommendations	Type of invitation to participate
September 26, 2013	**03-2013. REDD+ Executive Committee Session.** Presentation of the SESA Work Plan and stakeholder map	REDD+ Executive Committee, Executive Decree No. 37352 Includes representatives from: - Small forest producers - Wood industries - National banking system - Indigenous peoples - Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock - Ministry of Environment and Energy - Civil society, including owners of overused land Number of Individuals: 10 (4 Women, 6 Men)	Agreement to include sustainable forest management as an activity that generates non-carbon benefits. Likewise, this was discussed in terms of the SESA Work Plan presented to the Executive Committee and described in point 8 to give relevance to sustainable forest management.	Invitation by mail, face-to-face meeting

[12] All communication activities involved the distribution of benefits. Participants included representatives appointed by the institutions, community leaders, and representatives of the Boards of Directors of Indigenous Peoples.

February 18, 2014	**02-2014. REDD+ Executive Committee Session.** Article No. 5, Agreement 9: Review of the Report requested by the Committee and review of the preliminary Work Plan Proposal	REDD+ Secretariat REDD+ Executive Committee Number of Individuals: 10 (4 Women, 6 Men)	Executive Committee Work Plan: The benefit sharing system will be based on the Indigenous PES and shall be differentiated from the regular PES.	Invitation by mail, face-to-face meeting
March 18, 2014	03-2014. Article No. 5: Review of the Work Plan and the schedule of activities established by decree of the REDD+ Executive Committee	REDD+ Secretariat REDD+ Executive Committee Number of Individuals: 14 (Women: 7, Men: 7)	The final Indigenous PES and Farmer PES proposals should be reviewed, as well as the adjustments for carbon outside the PES.	Invitation by mail, face-to-face meeting

July 4, 2014	Exploratory Workshop on the limitations of the current PES scheme for the inclusive participation of the Farming Sector in the National REDD+ Strategy	Farming Sector National Union of Agroforestry - UNAFOR representatives Number of Individuals: 11 (Women: 4, Men: 7)	Identify the limitations of the Farmer PES.	Invitation by mail, face-to-face meeting
July 15, 2014	**06-2014. REDD+ Executive Committee Session.** Review of final Indigenous PES and Farmer PES proposals, as well as adjustments	REDD+ Secretariat REDD+ Executive Committee Number of Individuals: 19 (Women: 7, Men: 12)	Presentation of the main contents and results of the Farmer PES workshop from July 4, with the objective of analyzing the problems of the PES program for small forest producers and finding recommendations to improve it.	Invitation by mail, face-to-face meeting
November 18, 2014	**09-2014. REDD+ Executive Committee Session.** Presentation of a draft decree for REDD+ implementati on	REDD+ Secretariat REDD+ Executive Committee Number of Individuals: 13 (Women: 5, Men:8)	Agreement to hold an extraordinary session in January 2015, with the sole purpose of analyzing the content of the amendment to the decree.	Invitation by mail, face-to-face meeting

April 27, 2016	Identification of elements for the basis of the REDD+ benefit sharing mechanism	REDD+ Secretariat Small farmer producers International NGOs Number of individuals: 20 (Women: 13, Men 7)	Notes taken by the Secretariat. Information included in the first proposal of Section 15 of the ERPD (18-09-2015).	Invitation by mail, face-to-face meeting
Second half of 2015	Consultation of the REDD+ National Strategy document	National Forest Office Number of Individuals: 6 (Women:1, Men: 5)	Proposals to improve Costa Rica's National REDD+ Strategy and its preparation package. Relevant Non-Government Stakeholders (PIR-NG).	Invitation by mail, face-to-face meeting
May 19, 2015	**03-2015 REDD+ Executive Committee Session.** Point 6 of the Agenda. World Bank Mission Report	REDD+ Secretariat REDD+ Executive Committee Number of Individuals: 6 (Women: 3, Men: 3)	The REDD+ Secretariat commented that the Government shall be responsible for establishing the benefitsharing structure. All payments shall respond to a reduction in emissions. The representative of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock considers it important for the Executive Committee to take part in the definition of the criteria taken into account for the distribution of resources and how they will be distributed.	Invitation by mail, face-to-face meeting
August 18, 2015	**05-2015 REDD+ Executive Committee.**	REDD+ Secretariat REDD+ Executive Committee Number of Individuals: 6 (Women: 1, Men: 5)	The representative of the Indigenous peoples stated that there should be more follow-up on Indigneous issues in the Benefit Sharing Plan, as they will be under collective use. Communication with the indigenous peoples should be maintained to explain that their forest will not be negotiated.	Invitation by mail, face-to-face meeting

September 10, 2015	Special session of the REDD+ Executive Committee with the World Bank	REDD+ Secretariat REDD+ Executive Committee World Bank representatives Number of individuals: 13 (Women: 4, Men: 9)	It is mentioned that the only relevant stakeholder to have negotiated the benefit sharing mechanism are Indigenous peoples under the Indigenous PES. The small producers representative expressed that the new decree must negotiate the benefit sharing mechanism of the Farmer PES.	Invitation by mail, face-to-face meeting
September 29, 2015	**REDD+ Executive Committee Session, extended.** Defining the Work Plan for the feedback process on the REDD+ Strategy, as well as the participation of relevant stakeholders in said process and next steps	REDD+ Secretariat REDD+ Executive Committee Miscellaneous Number of Individuals: 22 (Women: 8, Men: 14)	Discussion of specific REDD+ topics and the identification of work dates to further discuss the topics. These include the benefit sharing mechanism.	Invitation by mail, face-to-face meeting
First quarter, 2017	Consultation on the Decree for REDD+ Implementati on	REDD+ Secretariat MINAE Diseminated for comments through MINAE's web page	The decree was submitted for consultation MINAE's website for one month. Comments from relevant stakeholders were also received. https://drive.google.com/ open?id=1AzmZNg-44https://drive.google.com/open?id=1AzmZNg-44-RsHtoK_7Hvj6mUm5JkWubPRsHtoK_7Hvj6mUm5JkWubP	MINAE website Invitation for comments

July 15, 2019	Workshop with Leaders and Integral Development Associations [13] (ADIs) of Indigenous Territories	24 Indigenous Territories REDD+ Secretariat Number of Individuals: 66 (Women: 18, Men: 48)	Consultation and dissemination of the proposed BSP draft to be sent to the World Bank. In this workshop, it was agreed that the REDD+ Secretariat will contact the ADIs of the territories to submit the advanced draft of the BSP, and that each territory will decide whether to participate in said Plan. The list of participants and the minutes of the BSP consultation and dissemination workshop with Indigenous peoples can be accessed via the following links: https://drive.google.com/ open?id=1y6TPWLXCP NR1Y8pyi4VjOhttps://drive.google.com/open?id=1y6T PWLXCPNR1Y8pyi4VjO-limuHujg3dlimuHujg3d https://drive.google.com/ open?id=1_89OaaqA2https://drive.google.com/open?i d=1_89OaaqA2-I7IT2U0mo0aFcS70GOQ-l3I7IT2U0mo0aFcS70GO Q-l3	Invitation by mail, face-to-face meeting

July 22, 2019	**REDD+ Steering Committee Session, extended.**	Steering Committee REDD+ Secretariat SINAC – FONAFIFO Number of Individuals: 21 (Women: 11, Men: 10)	The preliminary BSP document was consulted with FONAFIFO and SINAC. A week-long window was open for comments. The participants, topics, and agreements can be reviewed in meeting report No. 3-2019, which can be accessed via the following link: https://drive.google.com/ open?id=163m-BQevqMHl1uPEsvgxw1 -s-BspIU1	Invitation by mail, face-to-face meeting

[13] ADI's are official government bodies that, by law, "represent" and govern each indigenous territory.

July 31, 2019	Monitoring Committee Session	Forest land smallholders, NGOs, Indigenous peoples and members of academia Number of Individuals: 10 (Women: 3, Men: 7)	The progress on the ERPA with the FC was reported, including the issue of the Benefit Sharing Plan. After this meeting, the BSP document was shared with the members of the committee. The participants, topics and agreements taken can be reviewed in meeting report No. 2-2019, which can be accessed via the following link: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1lihcURFIbzhuOunp1ibQcd9QRN7Wu US0	Invitation by mail, face-to-face meeting
Jun 10-14, 2024	Adjustments to the Profit Sharing Plan	Mission World Bank	Topic discussed with representatives of the World Bank and MINAE's senior management to promote the change in the Benefit Sharing Plan that would allow the execution of Sinac resources through Trust 544.	Memory aid
July, 26, 2024	Adjustments to the Profit Sharing Plan	Sinac, Funbam y Fonafifo	Oficio REDD-OF-0167- 2024 requesting to communicate its consent to make adjustments to the Benefit Sharing Plan to accelerate the implementation of the resources corresponding to Sinac.	
July 29, 2024	Adjustments to the Profit Sharing Plan	Fonafifo	Fonafifo affirmative response to the changes in the PDB.	
July, 29, 2024	Adjustments to the Profit Sharing Plan	Funbam	Fonafifo affirmative response to the changes in the PDB.	
31 de julio 2024	Sinac's response oficio REDD-OF-0167-2024	SINAC	Fonafifo affirmative response to the changes in the PDB.	

Meeting disseminating the proposed Benefit Sharing Plan with the leaders of the 24 Indigenous territories on July 15, 2019, in order to receive feedback on it.

Table 3: Information and communication activities of the Program not directly related with the BSP 2017-2020

YEAR	INFORMATION AND CONSULTATION MEETINGS	PARTICIPANTS	MEN	WOMEN
2017	22	476	271	205
2018	17	413	166	247
2019	31	474	267	207
2020	**7**		**32**	**21**
TOTAL	**770**	**53** **1416**	**736 (51,9%)**	**680 (48,1%)**

As a follow-up of the participation and involvement process with all relevant stakeholders of the REDD+ Strategy, during 2020 virtual sessions and two consultation workshops were scheduled to review the advanced version of the Benefit Sharing Plan. These sessions were convened through email and phone calls and were conducted through Zoom (virtual meeting platform).

The consultations were carried out with the participation of public institutions, such as National Forest Financing Fund (FONAFIFO), National Institute for Rural Development (INDER), National Institute of Women (INAMU), Executive Secretariat of the National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC), National Center for Geo-Environmental Information (CENIGA), National Meteorological Institute (IMN), National Commission for Biodiversity Management (CONAGEBIO), Costa Rican Institute of Electricity (ICE), Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock; Public Universities; Local Governments throughout the country; Non-governmental organizations such as Fundecor, Private Reserve Network, National Forest Organization (ONF); the Monitoring Committee, Association of forestry engineers for the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (UCIFOR), Association of Agricultural and Forestry Engineers (CIAgro), among others.

As part of the feedback process, different mechanisms were available so that relevant stakeholders could express their opinion, provide suggestions or state any doubts about the BSP. The approach of this feedback process consisted of a survey designed on Google Forms and several virtual workshops that were held addressing the following topics:

- Background to the REDD+ Strategy.
- The main actions that have been carried out in recent years.
- The stages of the ERP implementation process.
- The most relevant characteristics of the BSP.

Observations related to four main topics were collected from the consultation processes:

- **SINAC Strengthening Plan**:

The main concern of the relevant stakeholders in relation to SINAC has to do with the resources management that this institution will receive in the future. It is important to the consulted parties that most of these resources are used to support the communities surrounding the Protected Wildlife Areas, as well as the development of activities with diverse actors and projects.

In addition, it was proposed to allocate a percentage of the resources to support the development of initiatives with forestry organizations at the national level, since they do not have the option to participate in the Emissions Reduction Program.

This is because regencies and the promotion of actions that allow the participation of landowners in Protected Wildlife Areas are two aspects excluded from the Program.

Since SINAC has its own budget, it is important that none of the resources received by this institution are used for operating expenses. From this derives the importance of accountability and transparency regarding the allocation of resources.

- **Green Business Fund (GBF) an Inclusive Sustainable Development Fund (FOINDES)**:

One of the main concerns expressed by the consulted parties is the need to clearly determine to which activities the GBF will be allocating resources. This action intends to prevent the Fund resources from being set aside for other activities.

Resources for GBF should be directed to rural women and the most vulnerable populations. To make this process more efficient, it was proposed to generate a social actors mapping that allows the interested parties to be known and, based on this, build agreements to facilitate the implementation of the funds.

CREF:

The main concern raised by the relevant stakeholders is the deadline to reach the emission reduction goal, which is currently every five years. The stakeholder's proposal is that this time be reduced to two or three years, as long as it is possible to demonstrate the ownership of the reductions and that there are no administrative or judicial disputes over the land.

Regarding the ownership of the land, the concern was raised of whether or not SINAC could demonstrate the ownership of the land in such a high percentage (20% to 24%), taking into account that there are many lands owned by private parties within the protected wild areas. The Monitoring Committee requested the necessary actions to be carried out, in order to promote agreements between owners or possessors with disputed lands.

- **National REDD+ Strategy**:

In one of the consultation activities, the allocation of resources was discussed and the following proposals were made: (1) that 15% of the resources that SINAC proposes to allocate to the National Forest Development Plan be assigned to the financing of individual projects through several organizations, (2), redistribute the funds assigned to SINAC to individual small foresters and private reserves through CREF, in order to encourage conservation and allocate resources where there will be greater impacts, (3) assign a budget to the Monitoring Committee for its maintenance within the implementation period of upcoming activities, (4) finance a technical and forest policy congress every two years, instead of promoting actions related to the National Forest Development Plan, (5) strengthen different organizations with funds from SINAC, FONAFIFO and other institutions with Public State patrimony.

In addition to financing, a series of actions that the REDD+ Secretariat could carry out were proposed, among them are: (1) the promotion of a urban forest strengthening plan, by managing urban forest coverage on municipal lands in order to potentiate the reduction of carbon emissions and (2) the promotion of a program to guard resources at Indigenous Territories financed with resources that will be granted to SINAC.

Following a request made by the National Forestry Office, a second working session was scheduled, and the following topics were presented:

- The FONAFIFO proposal does not allocate funds to support the PSA, all resources are being allocated to CREF.
- It is proposed an amount of operating costs to 2.88% and 1.22% for Monitoring. In total 4% of the total ERPA will be used for operation and monitoring cost.
- It is proposed to increase the amount of payment to small landowners in the CREF and then to be complemented with the Payment for Environmental Services. To recognize other benefits such as lagoons, wetlands, scenic landscapes.
- Questioning the current mechanism to support people who have their properties within Protected Wildlife Areas, with resources from the Emissions Reduction Program.

- The San Carlos Forestry Development Commission (CODEFORSA) mentions that a survey was carried out with the associates of 22 potential participants; however, only 2 were interested in participating because the amount paid per hectare is not financially attractive to them.
- It is mentioned that it has been proposed to link the funds from the Emissions Reduction Program with those from the REDD+ RBP project, considering that as a possible solution to improve the payment per hectare resources.

It is mentioned that one way to give participation to the organizations is for the REDD+ to hire them to perform the monitoring process As mentioned in the previous analysis, the workshops with relevant stakeholders covered the topic of income from the sale of ERs, who benefits, what types of benefits are generated, the proposal for the distribution of benefits and the actions to be taken by public institutions with the resources claimed.

In regard to the consultation process with Indigenous population, the advanced version of the BSP was consulted with Indigenous peoples using the procedure established in the General Mechanism for Consultation with Indigenous People (Articles 21 and 22). To this end, the advanced draft of the BSP was submitted to the Territorial Body or its delegated organization with supporting documentation of the consultation process carried out in the context of developing the National REDD+ Strategy, which in its authority granted by the Mechanism shall decide on the procedure for approval.

It was ensured that all the information and consultation activities related to the BSP and the Program were executed in a form, manner and language understandable to the affected/interested ERP stakeholders in one or more convenient public locations and through an accessible means for all of them.
The result of these consultation is further explained below:

Second consultation of the advanced draft of the BSP to leaders of indigenous territories.

In 2021, the REDD+ Secretariat consulted the final advanced draft with relevant stakeholders, but it required an additional, differentiated process for indigenous territories, since they live in places where connectivity is not the best and therefore communication was more challenging.

In addition to this, in the face of the COVID 19 pandemic, contact with these territories was even more difficult, since they are populations with larger risks (availability of pure, drinking water, places with good ventilation conditions and situations of confinement of the population to reduce infections). Thus, the processes of direct engagement with these populations were paused until conditions allowed it.

The REDD+ Secretariat needs to comply with the conditions of effectiveness to be able to implement the ERPA signed with the Government at the end of 2020. One of these conditions required sharing the final version of the Benefit Sharing Plan to be presented to the Indigenous Territories in person. In response to this request, the Secretariat developed a series of workshops and consultation meetings with representatives of indigenous territories, in order to advance in the fulfillment of the condition of effectiveness with in-person activities that complied with appropriate health measures and once access to Indigenous territories was possible in the context of COVID-19 restrictions.

Implemented methodology

The process mentioned here was focused on the coordination and development of the consultation process with Indigenous Territories as a collaborative task with the designated work team from the World Bank. The main objective of this consultation was to revisit the information stated on the BSP, to receive feedback from the document and as well to revalidate the BSP from the Indigenous Territories point of view. Finally, all relevant observations and suggestions made during this process were taken into account in the finalization of the BSP.

The activities were carried out between September - October 2021, in several regions of the country, in facilities where several representatives of indigenous territories were congregated and in some of the indigenous territories. These included: Ciudad Neily where the Ngäbes indigenous territories met, Kekoldi Indigenous Territories where the RIBCA Block met except for the Bribri and Alto Chirripó Indigenous territory that were personally visited in the territory, as well as Boruca, Térraba and Alto Chirripó.

The following table details the dates, places and participants of the consultation process in indigenous territories:

Table 4: Consultation process in indigenous territories of Costa Rica.

Date	Place	Participants	Amount of people
September 28, 2021	Kekoldi, Puerto Viejo, Limón.	Representatives of the indigenous territories of Kekoldi, Cabécar de Talamanca, Tayní, Nairi Awairi, Telire, Bajo Chirripó.	19 indigenous people, 11 women and 8 men.
September 28, 2021	Suretka Talamanca, Limón	Bribri of Talamanca ADI	7 indigenous people, 2 women and 5 men.
October 05, 2021	Ciudad Neily, Puntarenas	Representatives of Indigenous Territories of Guaymí de Coto Brus, Conte Burica, Altos de San Antonio and Abrojos Montezuma.	10 indigenous people, 5 men and 5 women.

October 06, 2021	Buenos Aires, Puntarenas.	Representatives of Indigenous Territories of Salitre, Rey Curré and Cabagra.	10 indigenous people, 7 women and 3 men.
October 07, 2021	Buenos Aires, Puntarenas.	Representatives of the Boruca Indigenous Territory.	4 indigenous people, all men.
October 12, 2021	Grano de Oro, Turrialba	Representatives of the Alto Chirripó Indigenous Territory.	10 indigenous people, 7 men and 3 women.
October 21, 2021	Moravia, San José.	Representatives of the Indigenous Territories of Zapatón, Meleku, Matambú and Ujarrás.	11 indigenous people, 7 men and 4 women.

Activities:

1. The Secretariat team prepared all the logistics processes to have special personnel to carry out the consultation strategy, define dates, invitations and coordination of the implementation of the activities.

2. An invitation for each territory was prepared and the respective calls were made using email, WhatsApp, and telephone approaches with leaders of the territories and representatives of said territories.

3. The team managed the development of the workshops, agendas, information collection activities), minutes, food, and delivery of per diem to the representatives to be able to attend the meetings.

4. Ran the different workshops engaging through culturally adapted moderation and consistency to maintain a common thread of actualization.

5. During each workshop, there was a presentation of the National Strategy status in regard to the implementation of the Emission Reduction Program, then a summary of the consultation process carried out in the territories, which ended in November 2020. Finally, the presentation of the Benefit Sharing Plan, feedback and revalidation of the BSP.

6. In addition, each activity included a discussion of a possible roadmap to identify the potential for participation of Indigenous Territories in the benefits of the payment for results of the REDD+ Strategy (outlining potential areas of interest, concern, and overlaps, etc.).
Please see table below for more details.

7. The full report of this second round of consultations with Indigenous Peoples can be found at the following link: https://fonafifo-my.sharepoint.com/:b:/g/personal/redd_fonafifo_go_cr/EYOcNX84jdpCn3B8ynDoghABRgQBmM4wxCBAfahUBCW4uQ?e=L7X56N

Matrix of observations from Indigenous People to the Advanced Draft of the Benefit Sharing Plan of the Emissions Reduction Program. October 2021.

BSP Advance Draft Component	Observations of Indigenous Territories	REDD+ Secretariat Response
Source of the US$ 60 million resources and their relationship with the monitoring reports.	Why Costa Rica is only paid US$5 per ton, if that number becomes too small to cover what the forests really contribute; more so those of indigenous territories.	Costa Rica has a financing strategy for the Forest Emissions Reduction Contract (CREF) instrument that will involve the combination of multiple funding sources obtained by the country, including the Carbon Fund and the Green Climate Fund. With this approach, the strategy aims to recognize more than US$ 5 per ton of CO2.

Actors participating in the Benefit Sharing Plan.	What happens to the areas of indigenous territories that overlap with protected wilderness areas?	In the case of overlapping areas, there must be an express agreement between the indigenous territories and the SINAC on who receives the recognition. If this is not achieved, conflict areas are excluded and none of the actors receive economic benefits because the ERPAs require that there are no conflicting claims over the emission reductions
-	Indigenous territories are of course interested in the monetary benefits, but also in the actions that can be carried out in conjunction with SINAC (COVIRENAS, *Guarda recursos*, dialogue tables, etc.)	Such non-monetary benefits must be a matter of negotiation or consensus with the National System of Conservation Areas and their respective areas of influence, so that they are reflected in the SINAC Strengthening Plan.
Benefit-Sharing Mechanisms		
Forest Emission Reduction Contract (CREF)	What are the forestry emission reduction contracts (CREF)	It is explained to them that CREFs are a financial mechanism created only to recognize the greenhouse gas mitigation service. These will be used to incorporate the areas of forests that they have outside of contracts with PSAs and that they decide, through a participatory way, which can be subject to economic recognition, safeguarding their worldview.

	How much is the amount to be paid and for how many years	It is clarified that the amount that will be recognized will be US$18 per hectare per year due in three tranches from 2018 to 2025. Please refer to table 13 for calculation details. The first payment to be made will be US$ 36 for the years 2018 and 2019. The second payment will be made in 2023 for the service generated in the years 2020 and 2021 and the final payment will be in the year 2025 for the years from 2022 to 2024.
	What happens if during the process they decide to leave the CREF.	Nothing happens because environmental services are paid overdue per year and the CREF contract establishes non-penalty, unless a fault is identified at the time of the report. CREF is presented as an option in the face of the economic and health crisis that the country is experiencing, and the reduction of the Government's budgets to the PSA program.
	What they must do to enter the CREF	They must have a Board of Directors agreement to continue in the benefit- sharing process of REDD+ implementation

		Develop a plan for the implementation of resources that covers the guidelines established by the Ministry of Justice and Peace. (Annex 7 Ministry Note) The objective of this guideline is to give equal participation to the entire population (women, youth, children, adults and the elderly) in the indigenous territories related to the resources generated by the participation of the benefits of REDD+.
	When they can start the process of building the roadmap to define the implementation plan in the territory.	It is explained that the Implementation Plan contemplates the results of the territorialization of the 5 special themes[14], adding compliance with safeguards, governance and the processes of transparency and equal opportunities and inclusion, audit and monitoring of the impacts of the Plan in each of the territories.

[14] **The five special themes raised by the indigenous people are as follows:**

1. **Land Remediation** Currently, the indigenous territories established by law have non-indigenous "land duels" within their territories, even though this is prohibited by law. This special topic is intended to establish a critical route so that all indigenous territories carry out a process that allows them to recover their lands.
2. **Indigenous Environmental Service Payment**PES is one of the main sources of income for indigenous territories to promote actions that benefit their inhabitants; however, they identified the need for a PES model that respects their cosmovision, traditional forms of use and their needs.
3. **Protected Areas and Indigenous TerritoriesThere is an overlap of lands between** Protected Wildlife Areas and Indigenous Territories. The indigenous territories promote a shared governance model for the areas in which both elements impact the development of the territories and their inhabitants.
4. **Integration of Forests and the Indigenous Cosmovision** It is necessary to consider the indigenous cosmovision in forest management. They represent 7% of the country's forest cover and were not consulted or included in the preparation of the National Forestry Development Plan. Promote policies in which they are visible as relevant actors or stakeholders in the sector.
5. **Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation.** Indigenous peoples seek to be part of the monitoring and evaluation process, through their participation in various governance structures, as well as in actions within their territories.

Inclusive Fund for Sustainable Development and Green Business		
	What are those funds and what they are for?	It is clarified that the funds respond to give participation to the population that does not have areas with forests or property title to demonstrate carbon ownership, but support in addressing the effects of climate change. The Inclusive Fund for Sustainable Development (FOINDES) was born as a need externalized by women during the development of the Gender Action Plan. It seeks to create conditions so that women who work the land or live on it, but do not have a property title, have sources of financing. The Green Business Fund will be created in order to support green ventures throughout the country, ranging from nurseries, handicrafts to ecological tourism and can participate from youth, women, men and adults.
	How much resources will these funds have	It is clarified that the funds will be composed of a seed capital that comes from 10% of the resources that FONAFIFO receives for the PSA contracts (FOINDES) and 10% of the resources that SINAC receives for the reductions demonstrated in the lands that it manages under the Natural Heritage of the State.

	What will be the guidelines, because they always create funds for people in the capital (San Jose) yet they usually do not respond to the needs of rural areas. Some representatives point out the importance of defining the criteria with which the funds will support projects or initiatives, as this allows them to identify options.	Technical and operational manuals for these funds are not yet available, but comments made by relevant stakeholders will be considered.
SINAC Strengthening Plan		
	SINAC should share benefits with the territories that are around the Protected Wild Areas	They are told that this issue should be discussed with SINAC representatives.
Reversals Fund	What are reversal funds	These are resources equivalent to 5% of the 60 million that the country receives for the emission reductions recognized in the monitoring events. These resources will be a support for the country in case of identifying reversions. Once the project period is over, they will be distributed equitably among the stakeholders participating in the Emission Reduction Program.
Resources for REDD Secretariat	Administration of the Secretariat	They are informed that of the resources of the PRE-Program, 4% will be allocated for administrative expenses of the Secretariat. 2% for safeguards and monitoring events, image purchase, hiring of experts, field visits. 2% for administrative expenses .

FUNBAM	Why are resources managed by the 'Environmental Bank Foundation' (FUNBAM)	The first reason is that institutions have a budget ceiling that can be affected if they receive additional resources into their accounts. FUNBAM is a financial arm of public origin because it has a Board of Directors integrated by representatives from MAG, MINAE, SINAC, FONAFIFO, BNCR; but has private rules around the management of resources.
Other observations from Indigenous Territories		
Solidarity Fund	The representatives who participated in the RIBCA workshop mentioned the interest of maintaining solidarity with the territories that do not have forest areas. They suggested to create a Solidarity Fund, constituted with the contributions of the territories with forests and under a voluntary agreement to deliver a percentage of the resources received by CREF. The Fund also proposes that it will be administered by them autonomously.	The Government will take into account the decision of the Indigenous Territories in this regard. The government considers this initiative to be a positive one and will support it, however, it is a decision of the Indigenous Peoples.

Concern of representatives from indigenous territories	During the RIBCA workshop, representatives from these territories also expressed their annoyance with other indigenous territories that now want to carry out a rapid consultation process to receive resources from CREF. This annoyance lies in the fact that during the consultation process carried out by the REDD+ Secretariat, they turned their backs on the other territories, left the process and even supported national anti-REDD+ movements, but now that the benefits are close to being a reality, they are now eager to receive them. Other representatives of the Territories indicated that the participation of these Territories could not be denied, and that they should carry out the missing consultation processes in the Territories in order to have comprehensive national results.	The representatives of the Secretariat explained that as a government and as per the REDD+ Strategy cannot limit the participation of any actor, and that we will promote these territories finish the processes and allow them to participate if they meet the necessary conditions.

On the construction of methodologies for the elaboration of the Implementation Plan for Indigenous Territory	The representatives of the indigenous territories request that their autonomy and time availability are considered to define the methodological process of construction of the implementation plans in their territories.	The Secretariat informed that it will be respectful of the autonomy of each territory and the process that is carried out for the development of the implementation plans, but it does emphasize the importance that the results of the consultation should be included in the development process.

On land tenure in the territories	Some of the territories expressed their concern about the high usurpation of land from 'white' populations in their territories and the limitation that this may represent to be subject to the monetary benefits with the CREF contracts for having to demonstrate ownership of the disputed areas, being that the law is clear that the lands are "inalienable and imprescriptible, nontransferable and exclusive to the indigenous communities that inhabit them". They ask the Secretariat to analyze options to implement other mechanisms that do not limit them in participation while the same government solves the problem they have had for years in the issue of sanitation of their territories.	Representatives of the REDD+ Secretariat indicate that they will take note of the request to take it to the Steering Committee, to try to find solutions, while implementation plans are prepared. It is important to clarify that the government is carrying out a land recovery plan, led by INDER, which is the institution that has the legal authority in this matter.

Note of the criteria issued by the Ministry of Justice and Peace to the REDD+ Secretariat for the implementation of resources from resultsbased payment.	Representatives of the indigenous territories of the Malekus, expressed their concern about the lack of training on the part of the Ministry of Justice and Peace, on the function and operation of the Territorial Instances of Indigenous Consultation (ITCI) created in the General Consultation Mechanism, because they are, in some cases, exceeding their powers and this threatens the governance of the territory, by attributing to themselves competences that they do not have.	The representatives of the REDD+ Secretariat mention that these aspects correspond to the representatives of the indigenous territories, in direct dialogue with the Ministry of Justice and Peace. However, the REDD+ Secretariat will also promote to have a meeting as soon as possible with the Ministry's Indigenous Consultation Technical Unit to have training about the functions of ITCI. The REDD+ Secretariat will only serve as a bridge to transfer the information to the corresponding authorities.

As for the indigenous territory of Térraba, during the meeting with representatives of the ADIs, they requested for a space of time to convene with the Full Board of Directors and learn about the initiative of the Benefit Sharing Plan and how to participate. In the Térraba indigenous territory, more extensive work is required, both of negotiation and consensus among the existing governance structures, in order to promote a common agenda of benefits for the population of said Territory.

For its part, as a result of the meetings held between the Bribri indigenous territory of Talamanca, and Mr. Jorge Mario Rodríguez, approval of the BSP was received from this territory and agreements have been made to initiate an action plan. This would allow identifying the previous activities required to be part of the national process, because this territory has yet to undergo the pre-consultation and consultation phase of the 5 special themes.

The indigenous territory of Quitirrisí, does not have formal structures or a recognized ADI, which is why it is required to make an open call to the entire territory, which will allow to build their participation in the REDD Strategy and explore means through which they can benefit.

The following is a summary of the texts previously included in the plan and the modifications described in chapters 6 and 7.

FUND FLOW			
Previous procedure	**Current Procedure**	**Specific changes**	**Bank observations/comments**
ADMINISTRATION OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES			
For the correct distribution of benefits, a structure that includes the execution of the technical and administrative-financial aspects is required. The technical aspects will be managed through the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE), through the State Forestry Administration (National Forest Financing Fund—FONAFIFO or the National System of Conservation Areas—SINAC), which will arrange the purchase and sale of Emission Reductions (ER) with their respective owners, with whom a preliminary contract was signed at the first stage to enable the State to negotiate the ERs.	A structure that includes the execution of the technical, administrative, and financial aspects is needed for effective benefit sharing. The technical aspects will be established, determined and managed by the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE), through the REDD+ Secretariat Costa Rica, made up of the National Forest Financing Fund (FONAFIFO) and the National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC), which will be responsible for the purchase and sale of Emission Reductions (ERs) with their respective owners under the mechanism of Forest Emission Reduction Contracts (CREF) and other assignments of PES rights and areas of the State's Natural Heritage.	Inclusion of New Entities: The current text adds the "Secretaría REDD+ Costa Rica" as part of the process, whereas the previous text only mentioned MINAE and FONAFIFO/SINAC. Details on Emission Reductions Mechanism: The current text introduces the "Contratos de Reducción de Emisiones Forestales (CREF)" and mentions "other transfers of Rights of PSA and areas of the Patrimonio Natural del Estado" as mechanisms for managing Emission Reductions (RE), which are not detailed in the previous text. Clarification of Roles: The current text explicitly states that the technical aspects will be "established, determined, and managed," whereas the previous text simply states that they will be "managed." Elimination of Preliminary Contracts Mention: The reference to a "preliminary contract" in the first stage of the negotiation process in the previous text has been removed in the current version.	The reference to a "preliminary contract" in the first stage of the negotiation has been removed

The administration of resources from the negotiation of ERs is regulated in Article 13 of Executive Decree 40464 - MINAE, which stipulates that said funds will be deposited and managed by the Environmental Bank Foundation (FUNBAM) under the guidelines defined by the REDD+ Board of Directors and monitored by the REDD+ Secretariat. FUNBAM is a non-profit legal entity independent from the Ministry of Finance, created in 2008 through Law No. 8640 “Approval of Loan Contract No. 7388-CR and its annexes between the Republic of Costa Rica and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, IBRD”. It was registered in Costa Rica under legal entity number 3-006-559051, and created per the request of the World Bank to collaborate with the Government of Costa Rica in the execution ofprojects for the protection of biodiversity and payment of environmental services. In addition to bringing together the relevant institutions in the field, it allows for	The administration of the proceeds from the negotiation of ERs is governed by Article 13 of Executive Decree No. 40464-MINAE, stipulating that these funds shall be deposited with and managed by the Fundación Banco Ambiental (FUNBAM), an entity created by Articles 3 and 4 of Law 8640, whose by-laws establish itself as an instrument for collaboration with the State on these matters of ecosystem services and conservation of natural resources. It will be governed under the guidelines defined by the REDD+ Board of Directors and supervised by the REDD+ Secretariat. FUNBAM's responsibilities will be limited to its role as the recipient of ERPA payments, its responsibilities related to the financial supervision of the receipt and remitting of periodic payments to FONAFIFO through the	Reference to Legal Basis: The current text specifically mentions that FUNBAM was created through Articles 3 and 4 of Law 8640, while the previous text only refers to Law 8640 in the context of the loan contract. The current version focuses on the legal foundation of FUNBAM rather than its creation as a result of the World Bank's request. Refinement of FUNBAM's Role: The current text narrows FUNBAM's responsibilities, emphasizing its role as the entity responsible for receiving ERPA payments and managing financial oversight of periodic payments to FONAFIFO and SINAC. The previous text described FUNBAM as a broader collaborator with the government on biodiversity and environmental service projects, while the current text limits its role to handling payments. Addition of FONAFIFO and SINAC Processes: The current text introduces specific financial processes related to FONAFIFO and SINAC, including payments through the "Fideicomiso Banco Nacional de Costa Rica – Fondo Nacional de Financiamiento Forestal número 544" and resources for SINAC strengthening. This level of financial detail was absent from the previous text. Internal Agreement	The current version adds an internal agreement will back the arrangements between FUNBAM, FONAFIFO, and SINAC.

greater flexibility in the management of funds.	National Bank Trust of Costa Rica – National Forest Financing Fund No. 544, and the same will be done with the resources to strengthen SINAC. This will be supported by a domestic agreement among the latter.	Mentioned: The current version adds that an internal agreement will back the arrangements between FUNBAM, FONAFIFO, and SINAC, a detail not included in the previous version.	
The Administrative Board of the Foundation, is comprised by the Minister of Environment and Energy or his/her representative, who will preside over it and represent it in and out of courtwithout limitation; the Director of SINAC or his/her representative; the Executive Director of FONAFIFO or his/her representative; the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock or his/her representative; and a representative of the Fund for Sustainable Biodiversity (FBS). FUNBAM will	FUNBAM's responsibilities will be limited to its role as the recipient of ERPA payments, its responsibilities related to the financial supervision of the receipt and remitting of periodic payments to FONAFIFO through the National Bank Trust of Costa Rica – National Forest Financing Fund No. 544, and the same will be done with the resources to strengthen SINAC. This will be supported by a	Elimination of the Administrative Board Description: The previous text describes the composition of the Administrative Board of FUNBAM, listing various members from MINAE, SINAC, FONAFIFO, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Fund for Sustainable Biodiversity (FBS). The current text removes this detail entirely, focusing only on FUNBAM's financial management responsibilities. Focus on Financial Role: The current text emphasizes FUNBAM's role as a recipient and financial overseer of ERPA payments and resources for SINAC. It provides	Why was this eliminated Elimination of the Administrative Board Description? Introduction of an agreement between FONAFIFO and SINAC.

guarantee the correct management of the resources that are placed under itscustody and that they reach the selected stakeholders in the correct amounts, according to instructions given by the the responsible entities, FONAFIFO AND SINAC, through the REDD+ Secretariat, as well as the agreements and contracts signed with private owners of forests and forest plantations.	domestic agreement among the latter. FUNBAM will ensure that the resources in its custody are properly managed and that the targeted actors are reached in the correct amounts, in accordance with the instructions given by the responsible entities, FONAFIFO and SINAC, through the REDD+ Secretariat, as well as the agreements and contracts signed with private forest and forest plantation owners.	specific details about payment processing through the "Fideicomiso Banco Nacional de Costa Rica – Fondo Nacional de Financiamiento Forestal número 544." The previous text did not include these specific financial mechanisms. Internal Agreement Mention: The current text includes the mention of an internal agreement to back the process of managing resources for SINAC's strengthening, a detail that is not present in the previous text. Continuation of Resource Management Responsibilities: Both texts affirm that FUNBAM is responsible for ensuring the correct management and distribution of resources to selected stakeholders, following the instructions from FONAFIFO, SINAC, and REDD+. This aspect remains consistent between the two versions.	
FUND FLOW			
Once authorized by the Carbon Fund, the resources from the Emission Reductions Payment Agreement (ERPA) must be deposited in a main account opened by FUNBAM exclusively for the management of these resources. The opening of a trust for the administration of monetary benefits	This action by Fundación Banco Ambiental, as financial administrator, consists of requesting, receiving, and disbursing IBRD funds for each monitoring event during the term of ERPAS contracts TF0B3325 and	Addition of Specific ERPA Contract Numbers: The current text explicitly mentions the ERPA contract numbers "TF0B3325" and "TF0B3326," while the previous text only referred to the Emission Reductions Payment Agreement (ERPA) in general terms. Expanded Role of FUNBAM: The current text	

is not expected. This main account will have the following independent sub-accounts:	TFOB3326, as well as temporary custody and the duty to remit said resources, to each of the beneficiaries established in this Benefit-Sharing Plan and in the aforementioned ERPAS. without prejudice to other support, follow-up, supervision, control and financial reporting actions provided for in the ERPAS and in this Distribution Plan, as detailed below:	elaborates on FUNBAM's role, describing it as not only receiving payments but also handling requests, temporary custody, and the distribution of resources to beneficiaries. This expanded description includes additional responsibilities like support, monitoring, supervision, and financial reporting, which were not detailed in the previous version. Removal of Main Account and Sub-Account Structure: The previous text mentions the creation of a main account with independent sub-accounts for managing the resources from the ERPA, and it explicitly states that a trust is not expected for managing the benefits. The current text omits this specific account structure and does not address the trust issue. Focus on Distribution of Benefits Plan: The current text ties the management and distribution of resources directly to the "Plan de Distribución de Beneficios" (Plan for Distribution of Benefits) and the ERPAS, which was not mentioned in the previous version.	

Contract for Emission Reductions from Forests (CREF) Mechanism Account: for direct payment to suppliers of emission reductions service that sign an agreement through CREF. The payment of CREFs will be based on the establishment of agreements betweenFONAFIFO and forest owners. The amounts in each of the agreements will depend on the proportional participation of each of the owners in the generation of ERs. The amounts will be determined by forest area, as a proxy indicator of ER performance. The amount to be paid depends on the emissions finally reduced per unit of forest area. The farms that receive CREF payment will be subject to a supervision and surveillance scheme to ensure that the conditions established in the agreement prevail and that subsequent payments be made.	1-The resources from the CREF account will be transferred to Fideicomiso 544-Banco Nacional de Costa Rica, which administers the resources of the National Forest Financing Fund. For direct payment to emission reduction service providers that sign a CREF agreement. CREF payment will be based on agreements between FONAFIFO and forest owners. The amounts in each of the agreements will depend on the proportional participation of each of the owners in the generation of the ERs. The amounts will be determined per forest area, as a proxy for ER performance. The amount to be paid depends on the emissions ultimately reduced per unit of forest area. Farms receiving CREF payment will be subject to a supervisory and watchful regime to ensure that the terms set out in the agreement prevail and subsequent	Introduction of Fideicomiso 544: The current text specifies that the resources from the CREF mechanism will be deposited into the "Fideicomiso 544 - Banco Nacional de Costa Rica," which is responsible for managing the funds from the National Forest Financing Fund (FONAFIFO). This detail is not present in the previous text, which does not mention a specific trust for resource management. Direct Payment to Service Providers: Both texts maintain that the resources are intended for direct payment to emission reduction service providers who sign agreements through CREF. This aspect remains consistent. Agreement-Based Payments: Both versions explain that the payment under the CREF mechanism will be based on agreements between FONAFIFO and forest owners, with the amounts depending on the proportional participation of each owner in the generation of Emission Reductions (ERs). This concept is consistent in both texts. Area as a Proxy Indicator for ER Performance: The mechanism for calculating payments based on forest area as an indirect indicator of ER performance is the same in	

	payments are made.	both texts. The payment amounts depend on emissions reduced per unit of forest area. Supervision and Surveillance: Both texts include the provision that farms receiving CREF payments will be subject to a supervision and surveillance regime to ensure compliance with the agreement and continued payments.	
SINAC Strengthening Plan Account: for direct payment to suppliers of goods and services acquired under the plan to strengthen SINAC. FUNBAM will execute the budget in accordance with the work plans approved by the Board of Directors. Annex 4 details the activities to be financed according to the institutional commitments of the ENREDD Implementation Plan.	2- The resources of the SINAC Strengthening Plan will be transferred to Fideicomiso 544- Banco Nacional de Costa Rica, the entity administering the resources of the National Forest Financing Fund, for the execution of said plan. This is without prejudice to the duty of compliance with the obligations that the National System of Conservation Areas has as a public entity and that provided for in the ERPA, in this Distribution Plan and in the legislation that governs it.	Introduction of Fideicomiso 544: The current text specifies that the resources for the SINAC Strengthening Plan will be transferred to the "Fideicomiso 544 - Banco Nacional de Costa Rica," which is responsible for managing the funds from the National Forest Financing Fund (FONAFIFO). The previous text does not mention this trust for managing the funds. Omission of Direct Payment to Suppliers: The previous text specifically mentions direct payment to suppliers of goods and services under the SINAC Strengthening Plan, while the current text focuses more on transferring resources to the trust for the plan's execution without explicitly mentioning suppliers. Legislative and Plan Compliance: The current text introduces a new focus on SINAC's obligations as	Direct Payment to Suppliers was removed because with the new administrative contracting law, direct payments cannot be made because Sinac, Fonafifo, Fide 544 or Funbam must comply with the new Administrative Contracting Law and the contracting and payment processes must be executed through the Procurement System (Sicop).

		a public entity, referencing the legal framework, the ERPA, and the Plan for Distribution of Benefits. This aspect, detailing SINAC's duties and responsibilities, is not present in the previous text. Removal of Annex and Board Approval Mention: The previous text references Annex 4, which details the activities to be financed, and notes that FUNBAM will execute the budget in accordance with work plans approved by the Board of Directors. This level of detail regarding annexes and approval processes is omitted from the current version.	
Investment Fund for Reversals Account: established with 5% of the gross payment for emission reductions.	5- The resources of the Reversion Fund shall be maintained in the accounts of FUNBAM in order to guarantee the Bank for Reconstruction and Development adjustments for reversals that may occur during the term of the Contract, and these resources shall be drawn in this type of event. In the event that these guarantee assumptions do not materialize, the resources will be turned over to the REDD+ Secretariat to cover its costs,	Clarification of Reversals: The current text provides more detail on the purpose of the Investment Fund for Reversals. It specifies that the resources will be kept in FUNBAM accounts to guarantee BIRF adjustments for reversals that may occur during the contract's validity. The previous text only mentions the fund being established with 5% of the gross payment for emission reductions, without this level of detail. Detailed Handling of Funds: The current text outlines what happens to the funds if the guarantees (reversions) are not materialized. In that case, the resources will be transferred to the REDD+	In the revised version, the PE will reinclude the 5% allocation

	and once released, these resources will be handed over to the aforementioned trust fund 544 (BNCR).	Secretariat to cover its costs, and once freed, they will be handed over to the "Fideicomiso 544 - BNCR." This procedural detail is absent in the previous text. Absence of Percentage Mention: The current text does not mention the 5% allocation from gross emission reduction payments that is highlighted in the previous version.	
Inclusive Sustainable Development Fund Account: established in the Gender Action Plan and consisting of 10% of the net payment for reduced emissions owned by FONAFIFO.	4- The resources of the account of the Inclusive Fund for Sustainable Development (FOINDES) will be transferred to Trust 544- National Bank of Costa Rica, the entity that administers the resources of the National Forest Financing Fund. This fund was established in the Gender Action Plan and is financed with 10% of the net payment for the reduction of emissions owned by FONAFIFO. The objective of this fund is to serve as an instrument that allows individuals, especially women, owners, co-owners or possessors of forests or without them, to have a financial means to	Transfer to Fideicomiso 544: The current text specifies that the resources of the Inclusive Sustainable Development Fund (FOINDES) will be transferred to the "Fideicomiso 544 - Banco Nacional de Costa Rica," which manages the funds from the National Forest Financing Fund (FONAFIFO). The previous text does not mention this specific financial mechanism. Expanded Purpose of the Fund: The current text expands on the purpose of the FOINDES fund. It emphasizes that the fund is aimed at benefiting individuals, particularly women, who are forest owners, co-owners, or landholders without forests, enabling them to use various financial instruments to improve or establish small businesses. The businesses should contribute to combating climate change, conserving	

	enable them, through various instruments, to establish or improve their small enterprises, which contribute to the fight against climate change, to the conservation of biodiversity linked to productive landscapes and agriculture. improving their productive and social conditions.	biodiversity, and linking to productive landscapes and agriculture, while also enhancing social and productive conditions. The previous text only mentions that the fund is established under the Gender Action Plan and consists of 10% of the net payments from reduced emissions owned by FONAFIFO, without these additional details. Focus on Small Businesses and Climate Action: The current text provides specific details about how the fund will help small businesses and support climate change mitigation and biodiversity conservation, focusing on improving both social and productive conditions for beneficiaries. This explanation was not included in the previous version. Retention of Funding Mechanism: Both texts agree that the fund is financed with 10% of the net payment for reduced emissions owned by FONAFIFO, which remains consistent.	

Green Growth Fund Account: established with 10% of the net payment for reduced emissions owned by SINAC.	3-The resources of the Green Business Fund (FNV) account will be transferred to Trust 544- National Bank of Costa Rica, the entity that administers the resources of the National Forest Financing Fund. The objective of this fund is to serve as an instrument that allows natural or legal persons or organizations, owners, co-owners or possessors of forests or without it, to have a mechanism that allows them, through various instruments, to improve their enterprises, contributing to the fight against climate change and to the conservation of biodiversity. improving their productive and social conditions. This fund is made up of 10% of the resources that SINAC receives from the emission reductions generated in the areas of the State's Natural Heritage.	Transfer to Fideicomiso 544: The current text specifies that the resources of the Green Business Fund (FNV) will be transferred to the "Fideicomiso 544 - Banco Nacional de Costa Rica," responsible for managing the funds of the National Forest Financing Fund (FONAFIFO). This detail about the fund's administration is not present in the previous text. Expanded Purpose of the Fund: The current text elaborates on the objective of the Green Business Fund, specifying that it is designed to provide individuals, legal entities, or organizations—whether forest owners, co-owners, or landholders with or without forests—a mechanism to improve their enterprises. These enterprises should contribute to combating climate change, conserving biodiversity, and enhancing both productive and social conditions. The previous text simply mentions that the fund is established with 10% of the net payment for reduced emissions owned by SINAC, without these additional details. Explicit Focus on Climate Change and Biodiversity: The current text emphasizes that the fund supports ventures that focus on addressing climate change and biodiversity conservation. It	

		also highlights the improvement of productive and social conditions, adding more depth to the purpose of the fund compared to the previous version. Retention of 10% Allocation: Both versions mention that the fund consists of 10% of the net payment for emission reductions, though the current text specifies that these reductions are generated in areas of the Patrimonio Natural del Estado (National Natural Heritage), which was not mentioned in the previous version.	
Emission Reductions Program (ERP) Implementation Account: established with 4% of the gross payment for emission reductions to cover the operational and monitoring costs of implementing the ERP.	6- The implementation account for the Emission Reduction Program (ERP), consisting of 4 percent of gross payments for emission reductions, will be used to cover the operational, monitoring, and implementation costs of the REDD+ Secretariat and the ERP (personnel, goods, and services). These resources will be maintained	Additional Details on Resource Allocation: The current text specifies that the 4% of gross payments for emission reductions will be used not only to cover the operational and monitoring costs but also the implementation costs of the REDD+ Secretariat and its program (PRE), including personnel, goods, and services. The previous text only mentions covering operational and monitoring costs of the PRE implementation. FUNBAM's Role: The current text introduces FUNBAM's role in facilitating these services,	

	in the accounts of the Environmental Bank Foundation. In addition to other responsibilities, these resources must be duly budgeted and approved by the Board of Directors of the REDD+ Secretariat of Costa Rica and by the Administrative Board of the Environmental Bank Foundation. In this way, FUNBAM's operating costs will be recognized and applied in the process of management and monitoring of the ERPA contracts signed with the IBRD.	noting that the resources will be held in FUNBAM's accounts. It also mentions that FUNBAM will have additional responsibilities, such as managing the funds and following up on the ERPA contracts with the World Bank (BIRF). This level of detail about FUNBAM's involvement is not present in the previous version. Budget Approval Process: The current text highlights that the resources from the ERP Implementation Account must be budgeted and approved by both the REDD+ Secretariat's Board of Directors and FUNBAM's Administrative Board. This approval process was not mentioned in the previous text. Inclusion of FUNBAM's Operational Costs: The current version explicitly states that operational costs for FUNBAM will be recognized and applied from this account, which was not included in the previous version.	

With the exception of payments to private forest owners, there is no foreseen transfer of financial resources to SINAC or other public institutions that own ER. Under the mandate of the Steering Committee, with the allocation of 4% of the gross payment for ER, FUNBAM will execute the SINAC Strengthening Plan, and the administration of resources allocated to CREF and the different funds established in the plan: Reversal Investment Fund, Inclusive Sustainable Development Fund, and the Green Growth Fund (see Figure 4). The REDD+ Secretariat will carry out the Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) the ERP. FUNBAM, with the mentioned 4% of the gross payment for ER, will also provide the Secretariat with the necessary equipment, materials, and professional services needed for MRV.		No changes	

Under this mechanism, no drawbacks with the Ministry of Finance are anticipated since there are existing precedents, such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) grants and the Ecomercados 2 loan. However, it is important to note that a fiduciary evaluation of the benefit sharing arrangements for the ERP will be conducted to identify the existence of administrative gaps in FUNBAM. The gaps identified will be addressed before ERPA payments are made.	In this mechanism, no inconveniences with the Ministry of Finance are foreseen as there are precedents, such as the grants from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Ecomercados 2 loan. However, it is important to note that a fiduciary assessment of the ERP benefit-sharing arrangements will be carried out in order to identify the existence of administrative gaps in FUNBAM. Identified gaps will be addressed before ERPA payments are made.	The current text maintains the same structure and meaning as the previous version, with no significant additions or omissions.	
INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS			
The REDD+ Secretariat will make internal arrangements for monitoring each of the projects. The National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC) will prepare an Implementation Plan for the funds, as well as periodic reports on their use. The Indigenous Territory will prepare the Resource Execution Plan approved by the Integral Development Associations (ADI) Assembly, as well as	The REDD+ Secretariat will make internal arrangements for monitoring each of the projects. The National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC) will prepare an Implementation Plan for the funds, as well as periodic reports on their use. The Indigenous Territory shall prepare the Resource Execution Plan	Terminology Consistency: The term "RE" (Reducción de Emisiones) is used in the current text instead of "ER" (Emission Reductions) from the previous text. This aligns the terminology with the rest of the Spanish document. No Significant Content Change: Both versions state that the REDD+ Secretariat will implement internal arrangements to monitor each project, and SINAC will prepare an Implementation Plan for the funds, along with	

implementation reports. In the case of Contract for Emission Reductions from Forests (CREFs), the REDD+ Secretariat will monitor them through a geospatial database and against payments executed by FUNBAM. The REDD+ Secretariat will be responsible for compiling the information and sending the ER Monitoring Report for each monitoring event	approved by the Integral Development Associations (ADI), together with implementation reports. In the case of the Forest Emissions Reduction Contract (CREF), the REDD+ Secretariat will monitor it through a geospatial database and against payments made by FUNBAM. The REDD+ Secretariat will be responsible for gathering the information and sending the ER Monitoring Report for each monitoring event.	periodic usage reports. The Indigenous Territory will also prepare a Resource Execution Plan, approved by the ADI Assembly, and provide implementation reports. In both versions, CREF monitoring will be conducted via a geospatial database and payments made by FUNBAM. Responsibility for Reporting: Both versions indicate that the REDD+ Secretariat will compile information and send the ER (RE in the current text) Monitoring Report for each monitoring event. The responsibility and process remain the same in both versions.	
For the purposes of this BSP, FUNBAM will operate under the political direction of the REDD+ Steering Committee. This committee is created by Decree 40464-MINAE and is comprised by the Executive Director of SINAC, the Executive Director of the National Fund for Forest Financing (FONAFIFO), and the Deputy Minister in charge of the Environmental sector. Its function is the supervision and political direction of the REDD+ Secretariat, the	For the purposes of this BSP, FUNBAM will operate under the political direction of the REDD+ Board of Directors. This committee was created by Decree No. 40464-MINAE and comprises the Executive Director of SINAC, the Executive Director of FONAFIFO, and the Vice Minister in charge of the Environment Sector. Its function is to provide oversight and political direction to the REDD+ Secretariat, to	Terminology Adjustment: The acronym "BSP" (Benefit Sharing Plan) in the previous text is replaced with "PDB" (Plan de Distribución de Beneficios) in the current text, reflecting the Spanish terminology used throughout the current document. No Significant Content Change: Both versions state that FUNBAM will operate under the political direction of the REDD+ Steering Committee, created by Decree 40464-MINAE. The composition of the committee remains the same in both versions: the Executive Director of SINAC, the Executive	

negotiation of reductions, and ensuring compliance with Costa Rica's REDD+ Strategy.	negotiate reductions, and to ensure compliance with Costa Rica's REDD+ Strategy.	Director of FONAFIFO, and the Deputy Minister in charge of the Environmental sector. Supervision and Direction Role: Both versions describe the committee's function as supervising and providing political direction for the REDD+ Secretariat, negotiating reductions, and ensuring compliance with Costa Rica's REDD+ Strategy. The content and responsibilities remain consistent.	
It is important to clarify that the REDD+ Secretariat is the administrative structure that will facilitate the processes for the implementation of the REDD+ Strategy. Article 7 of Decree 40464 creates the REDD+ Secretariat with the participation and coordination of two officials from SINAC and two officials from FONAFIFO. Because the REDD+ Secretariat and FUNBAM's Administrative Board are fully governmental, the inclusion of non-governmental stakeholders in the decisionmaking process for benefit sharing is done through the Monitoring Committee. This is to support transparency	It is important to clarify that the REDD+ Secretariat is the administrative structure that will facilitate the processes for implementation of the REDD+ Strategy. Article 7 of Decree No. 40464 creates the REDD+ Secretariat with the participation and coordination of two SINAC officials and two FONAFIFO officials. Since the REDD+ Secretariat and FUNBAM Administrative Board are fully governmental, the inclusion of non-governmental actors in the decision-making process for benefit sharing is done through the Monitoring	Terminology Adjustment: The previous text uses "BSP" (Benefit Sharing Plan) while the current text uses "PDB" (Plan de Distribución de Beneficios), reflecting the Spanish-language context and terminology. Consistency in Roles and Functions: Both versions clarify that the REDD+ Secretariat is the administrative structure facilitating the implementation of the REDD+ Strategy, established under Article 7 of Decree 40464 with the participation of two officials each from SINAC and FONAFIFO. This information remains the same across both texts. Inclusion of Non-Governmental Stakeholders: Both versions explain that since the REDD+ Secretariat and FUNBAM's Administrative Board are fully governmental, the	

and credibility, and to reduce social risks in the implementation of the BSP.	Committee. This is to support transparency and credibility as well as reduce the social risks of PDB implementation.	inclusion of non-governmental stakeholders in decision-making on benefit sharing is achieved through the Monitoring Committee. The purpose is to promote transparency, credibility, and reduce social risks in the implementation process. This concept is consistently presented in both texts.	
Article 18 of Decree 40464-MINAE creates the Monitoring Committee, which is composed by two representatives of Indigenous peoples established in Costa Rica; two representatives of small forest producers, as defined in Article 2, Subsection “y” of the Regulations to the Forest Law Executive Decree 25721-MINAE and its amendments; two representatives of non-profit nongovernmental organizations working in the environmental sector; two representatives of owners of primary industries that process wood in the country; two representatives of public universities that teach Forest Sciences; a representative of the Association of Agricultural	Article 18 of Decree No. 40464-MINAE creates the Monitoring Committee, composed of two representatives of the indigenous peoples established in Costa Rica; two representatives of small forest producers, as defined in Article 2, paragraph "y" of the Regulations of the Forestry Law, Executive Decree No. l 25721-MINAE and its amendments; two representatives of non-profit, non-governmental organizations working in the environmental sector; two representatives of owners of primary industries that process wood in the country; two representatives of public universities that teach forest	Terminology Consistency: The structure and composition of the Monitoring Committee are essentially the same in both versions, with the Spanish text directly translating the roles and representatives as listed in the previous text. The key terms, such as "Comité de Seguimiento" (Monitoring Committee) and the various representative groups, are translated appropriately while retaining the original meaning. No Significant Content Change: Both versions list the same groups that make up the Monitoring Committee: two representatives from Indigenous peoples, two from small forest producers, two from non-profit environmental NGOs, two from primary industries processing wood, two from public universities teaching Forest Sciences, one from the Association of Agricultural Engineers, and one from the country’s professional forestry	

Engineers; and one representative of the country's professional forestry associations.	science; one representative from the Association of Agricultural Engineers and one representative of the country's professional forestry associations.	associations. There is no difference in the composition of the committee between the two texts.	
The main function of the Monitoring Committee is to ensure or monitor that the different stakeholders comply with the REDD+ Strategy as long as there are resources for this purpose. It may request the information it deems necessary from public entities, as well as establish notes of complaint as appropriate when the execution of the Strategy is not fulfilled.	The main function of the Monitoring Committee is to guarantee or supervise compliance by the various stakeholders with the REDD+ Strategy, provided resources are available for this purpose. It may request the information it deems necessary from public entities, as well as establish complaint notes, as appropriate, when the implementation of the Strategy is not complied with.	Terminology and Language Consistency: The current text is a direct translation of the previous version. The term "Comité de Seguimiento" (Monitoring Committee) replaces the English version "Monitoring Committee," and the rest of the terms are translated to fit the Spanish context without altering the meaning. No Significant Content Change: Both texts describe the main function of the Monitoring Committee as ensuring that the various stakeholders comply with the REDD+ Strategy, as long as resources are available for this purpose. Both versions also state that the committee may request necessary information from public entities and issue notes of complaint when the execution of the Strategy is not fulfilled.	

4 LEGAL CONTEXT OF BENEFIT SHARING

This Benefit Sharing Plan was designed on the basis of the land tenure regime of Costa Rica and the legal infrastructure providing for the recognition of ownership, including that of Emission Reductions (ER).

4.1 LAND TENURE REGIMES IN COSTA RICA

Costa Rica has the following land tenure regimes:

a) Private land rights, referring to the right of ownership or possession and other derived rights of use, such as usufruct, leasing, and sharecropping;
b) Rights over state-owned land, which are transferred to public sector institutions; and
c) Collective land rights, which are those existing in Indigenous territories.

4.1.1 PRIVATE LAND RIGHTS

In Costa Rica, the right to property is enshrined at the constitutional level in Article 45, which establishes that property is inviolable. This right is of the utmost importance in society, because it allows for legal certainty regarding the ownership of assets by the people living in the territory. This right is widely developed in the Civil Code. Property rights can be registered in the National Registry or they can be unregistered, in which case they are known as a possession. These assets are regulated by the rules of civil law.

4.1.2 STATE LAND RIGHTS

It should be noted that other laws have given the State ownership over a series of assets and control functions over them, including National Parks Law No. 6804 8/24/1977, Forest Law No. 7575 2/13/1996, the Biodiversity Law No. 7788 5/27/1998, and Wildlife Conservation Law No. 7317 12/7/1992. Each set forth that part of the country's forest resources makes up State Natural Heritage (PNE), provided those lands have been purchased by the State or expropriated in accordance with the law.

PNE was created by Forest Law N° 7575, and is managed by the Ministry of the Environment and Energy (MINAE). It consists of: a) the forests and forest lands in the national reserves, b) areas declared inalienable, c) farms registered in their name and those belonging to d) municipalities, e) autonomous institutions, and f) other Public Administration bodies, except properties that guarantee credit operations with the National Banking System and become part of its assets.

4.1.3 COLLECTIVE LAND RIGHTS

In Costa Rica, Indigenous property is of a different nature from the above, since it concerns the collective rights of the Indigenous population, represented by the corresponding Integral Development Association (ADI). This is based on the Law on Barren Land, Law No. 13 1/10/1939, the purpose of which was to ensure the exclusive use of such land by indigenous

people. Subsequently, Indigenous Law No. 6 172 11/29/1977 was issued, which stipulated that Indigenous Reserves are owned by Indigenous communities, inalienable and indefeasible, and must be registered in the National Registry in their own name, and status could not be diminished except by law

4.2. OWNERSHIP OF EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

The legal framework of Costa Rica establishes that stakeholders that can receive benefits from the sale of ERs are the legal owners of the land, as well as those who have collective rights. Article 11 of Executive Decree No. 40 464-MINAE establishes that ERs may come from i) private lands, whether registered or not, over which there is a Payment for Environmental Services (PES) agreement or some type of contract that enables the State to carry out the negotiation; ii) lands administered by the State, that are State Natural Heritage (PNE) within or outside of Protected Wildlife Areas (PWA), purchased or expropriated, or so determined by express legal regulation; and iii) Indigenous territories, whose holders are the Integral Development Associations (ADI). In this way, it is hoped that tenure or ownership of Emission Reductions will be diverse, accessible to all that have tenure of forests and the trees that are part of them.

Carbon dioxide (CO_2) is a gas found in the planet's atmosphere that is essential for plants to carry out photosynthesis, ensuring the transportation of nutrients and energy vital to growth. Therefore, it cannot be owned by any person, company or country, unless the legislation so provides. Costa Rica's legal system does not address any property rights over carbon explicitly. In the case of Costa Rica, it is important to clarify that the Political Constitution and the laws issued on these types of resources do not refer to ownership of this element[15].

Instead, the property rights of private landowners are derived from elements of the Civil Code[16], specifically in matters related to assets and ownership and specified in Articles 253, 254, 255, 261, 264, 505, and 506[17].

[15] Bustillos Lemaire, Rosa. Titularidad de las acciones de mitigación de gases de efecto invernadero, derivadas de acciones forestales, sean éstas acción pública o privadas, FONAFIFO, 2015, págs. 4-6.

[16] FAO. (2011). The role of forests in mitigating climate change and adaptation in Situation of the World's Forests. In FAO. https://doi.org/9253045906

[17] Article 253: There is real property by nature. Article 254: Real property by nature is: land, buildings and other constructions that are adhered to the soil, as well as plants, while they are attached to the land, and the fruits growing on those plants.
Article 255 states that, among others, everything that is attached to the land, or attached to buildings and constructions in a fixed and permanent manner is immovable property by law. Article 261 states that, by law, public things are permanently aimed at any service of general use, of which everyone can take advantage. Everything else is considered private and subject to particular property. These public things are outside the trade of men. This article derives from the provision included in article 45 of the Political Constitution, which determines the limits of the State's actions in relation to private assets. Article 264: Legislators determine the scope and attributes of such assets. In this line, it is stated that: "Freehold or full ownership over a thing includes the rights of: 1. Possession, 2. Usufruct, 4. Transformation and disposal, 5. Defense and exclusion, 5. Restoration and compensation."
Article 505 notes that the right of ownership is not limited to the surface of the land, but extends by means of accession to what is on the surface, allowing for buildings and plantations and their benefits. Article 506 adds that:

The regulations make it clear that the property owners, given their status as such, enjoy the following attributes of tenure: rights of possession, usufruct, transformation and disposal, defense and exclusion, and restoration and compensation. Consequently, they can fully enjoy the assets they own, which means that they can "decide what to do or refrain from doing" on their property with regards to the forest. In this sense, the owner of the land shall also be the owner of the carbon that is sequestered in it. In other words, the carbon stocks and the action of sequestration and storage in forests give rise to a right of ownership or control for property owners; as such, they may exercise these rights as set out in Article 264 of the Civil Code[18]. Conversely, if a legal public or private subject does not own the property and its forest, they do not own the ERs caused by it; even more, they do not own the stored carbon.

It is important to point out that Costa Rica recognizes unregistered ownership rights, which are regulated in the Civil Code and the Law on Possessory Information, No. 139 of 7/14/1941. These laws establish the possibility that a person complying with the listed requirements may formalize their ownership rights and register it in the Real Estate Registry. Likewise, Law No. 8640, Article 9 6/5/2008, "*Approval of loan Agreement No. 7388-CR and its annexes between the Republic of Costa Rica and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)*" considers the possibility that holders of unregistered land can receive the payment for environmental services, listing a series of requirements related to documentation, declaration by neighbors, and inspections by the State.

However, it is important to mention that, based on the experience from the PES Program, most of the national territory is constituted by public or private property registered in the National Registry. These properties also have the guarantee of public registration provided by the National egistry as a tool of protection against any third party. According to the above, the emissions reduced by avoiding the deforestation or degradation of forests through the implementation of sustainable forest management, conservation, and enhancement offorest carbon stocks will be carried out by owners of forest ecosystems with trees that are real estate by means of accession. They shall also be the owners of the carbon found therein. Therefore, it is these forest landowners who must be recognized or paid, both for past, present, and future projects. If, on the other hand, the land is owned by the State, the payment is to the State itself, since for legal purposes, the State is also considered the owner and holder of the rights of use, enjoyment, and disposal. The State shall be the one to decide how to invest those resources[19].

4.3 ABILITY OF THE STATE TO NEGOTIATE THE PAYMENT OF EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Pursuant to Law No. 7788, Law on Biodiversity of 4/8/2008 and its Regulations, Executive Decree No. 34433-MINAE and its amendments, the Minister of Environment and Energy, in the exercise of his authority over the natural resources sector, has the legal capacity to commit the National

"Any planting, growing or work done on land is presumed to be done by the owner and belonging to them, if not proven otherwise."

[18] Bustillos Lemaire, Rosa. Op. Cit. pg. 8 and 9.

[19] Soto Monteverde, Francisca Andrea. Análisis de la Titularidad de los derechos de propiedad emanados de la captura de carbono por bosques en el marco REDD+, pág. 77 y 129.

System of Conservation Areas (SINAC), the National Forestry Financing Fund (FONAFIFO), and the Government of Costa Rica to an emission reductions transaction under international legal instruments derived from the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), its protocols, and the agreements of the Conferences of the Parties (COP), within which the REDD+ program is framed. The Minister of Environment and Energy is the president of both FONAFIFO and the National Council of Conservation Areas, which is the highest hierarchical body of SINAC.

The authority described above is also based on Forest Law No. 7575, specifically Articles 46 and 47, as well as regulatory provisions, and Executive Decree No. 40464 –MINAE, which is the Regulation for the Execution of the National REDD+ Strategy. The Executive Decree, under Article 5, establishes the authority for the execution of the REDD+ Strategy, with the State Forest Administration (AFE) through FONAFIFO and SINAC responsible. This is in accordance with the power and authority granted by law to each of these bodies, so that through this regulation, the State as head of the AFE has the legitimacy to carry out the negotiation of ERs, provided it obtains the transfer of the rights to those respective reductions that are not on its property.

Article 11 of the same Decree clearly states that the Government of Costa Rica, through SINAC and FONAFIFO, can commercialize carbon credits from greenhouse gas emission reductions or mitigation actions derived from afforestation or reforestation processes, provided it has signed agreements with private landowners giving them the authority to sell ERs on their behalf. Furthermore, SINAC and FONAFIFO may issue titles, certificates, or any other mechanism representing tons of emissions. However, in order to legitimize the brokerage, i.e. for the State to be able to negotiate and sell the ERs produced by forests that are not owned by the State, it shall, in the first case, sign an agreement with these institutions and in the second case, sign an agreement.

4.4 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK REGARDING ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

Costa Rica has a robust environmental and social regulatory framework regarding the formulation and implementation of programs and projects, as well as significant experience in the application of the World Bank's Operational Policies (OP) from the implementation of other operations, i.e. Ecomercados I and II Projects. The formulation of the Emission Reductions Program (ERP) includes the development of an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), which includes a gap analysis between the requirements of the World Bank OP and the current local regulatory framework. This analysis examined the alignment of both frameworks, identifying some specific gaps regarding OP 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement) and OP 4.10 (Indigenous Peoples). The identified gaps relate to the criteria for receiving and calculating compensation in cases of involuntary resettlement, and the requirement to develop plans for Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples. In order to cover both gaps, the ERP developed an Involuntary Resettlement Policy Framework (MPRI) and an Indigenous Peoples Planning Frameworks (MPPI) which are aligned with the World Bank OP, and will guide the management of the Program in both areas.

5. BENEFIT SHARING PLAN FOR THE EMISSION REDUCTIONS PROGRAM

The Benefit Sharing Plan (BSP) developed in this document was designed by Costa Rica's REDD+ Secretariat, based on a broad legal framework to propose the distribution of benefits sharing from the implementation of the REDD+ Strategy and more specifically the Program. Costa Rica has used successful financing schemes and innovative mechanisms in the forestry sector that have contributed to reversed deforestation and increased coverage, such as the restriction of land use and the Payment for Environmental Services (PES) Program, among others.

The provisions of Decree No. 40 464-MINAE, which was issued to regulate the execution of the National REDD+ Strategy, are especially followed. The decree was shared with the relevant stakeholders and feedback duly addressed (see Section Benefit Sharing Plan consultation and dissemination).

The BSP also complies with the main elements and requirements established by the criteria and indicators in the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Methodological Framework regarding "Benefit Sharing" (Number 5.2), which states that the Emission Reductions Program should use clear, effective, and transparent benefit sharing mechanisms with broad community support and backing from other relevant stakeholders, as well as ensuring that benefit sharing is carried out with respect to the importance of guaranteeing legitimacy in the decision-making process, respecting customary rights over lands and territories, and complying with the objectives of effectiveness, efficiency, and equality[20].

The BSP proposed in this document acknowledges that there are subjects of property rights and emission reductions, on which it will establish mechanisms to recognize their contributions to emission reductions, according to proportional participation in the areas to be included in the Emission Reductions Program (ERP).

It is important to mention that the monetary benefits will be properly distributed among all the different stakeholders involved in the execution of REDD+ actions at the local level, and that there are national mechanisms created under the REDD framework to demonstrate transparency in the distribution of monetary benefits, with mechanisms for follow-up, accountability and means to enable access to information, and monitoring[21].

The risks or potentially adverse environmental and social impacts (and corresponding mitigation measures) of the implementation of the ERP activities and this BSP have been duly analyzed and communicated to stakeholders during the development of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) (see ESMF[22]).

[20] Luttrell et al., 2013. Who Should Benefit from REDD+. Rationales and Realities. Ecology and Society. 18(4)52.

[21] Ibid, page. 19.

[22] https://fonafifo-my.sharepoint.com/:b:/g/personal/mherrera_fonafifo_go_cr/EfbCVxvV2L5Bvl6Dr9tqU7MB2y5ZhVV3_oqGMyliRpwFwQ?e=AP7qCJ

In addition to the legislation outlined above, the following principles have been applied in the development of the BSP, as well as the contributions from workshops and actions developed with relevant stakeholders. It is explicitly stated that all environmental and social management guidelines and procedures established in the ESMF of the ERP are applicable in the implementation of this BSP.

5.1 PRINCIPLES

A number of principles were identified that were considered in preparation of the BSP, most importantly: Legality, Legitimacy, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Equality, Transparency, Citizen Participation, and Interculturality.

Legality: Refers to the fact that the BSP must respect the existing rights and current legislation in force, including international conventions, the political constitution, and national legislation in relation to the benefits of REDD+, respecting the rights of groups or individuals over territories and natural resources, thus guaranteeing respect for already established rights. This principle is of vital importance. If stakeholders do not consider the mechanism created to be fair because it disrespects their rights, it will lack legitimacy. Some experts contend that *"... legality is crucial for an equitable and legitimate design. This reinforces the need for countries to have a defined legal framework on the rights to land, resources, and carbon*[23] [24]*".*

Legitimacy: Refers to the participation of those who have rights over territories and natural resources in decision-making related to benefit sharing.

Efficiency: Benefit sharing should contribute to achieving the objectives of the National REDD+ Strategy, using the available monetary resources in the best possible way.

Effectiveness: Benefit sharing should contribute to achieving the social, ecological and mitigation objectives of the National REDD+ Strategy.

Equality: Monetary benefits must be adequately distributed among the different stakeholders participating in the execution of REDD+ actions at the local level.

Transparency: The way in which REDD+ monetary benefits are distributed must be clear and allow for monitoring and evaluation. In this sense, the BSP must have an accountability mechanism and the means to allow access to information[25].

Citizen participation: The process of involving stakeholders individually or collectively, with the purpose of encouraging their influence and participation in the management of the ERP as part

[23] Ibid.

[24] Carrillo Fuentes, Juan Carlos. UICN. Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental. Análisis del marco legal para la implementación de mecanismos de distribución de beneficios REDD+ en México *www.biodiversidad.gob.mx/corredor/cbmm/pdf/3-analisis-marco-legal.pdf, 2015, pg. 48* Zúñiga, Ignacio and Deschamps, Paulina. Elementos para el Diseño del Mecanismo de Distribución de Beneficios para REDD en México, USAID, Alianza MEXICOREDD+, 2014, pág. 19. www.alianza-mredd.org/ *.../Elementos%20Distribucion%20Beneficios%20MREDD%20Z.*

[25] Ibid, pg. 19.

of an approach based on shared responsibility and benefits. The BSP arrangements will apply Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC).

||*Interculturality:* The changes promoted by the ERP must take into account the multi-ethnic, multicultural, and multi-lingual diversity of its beneficiaries.

5.2 OBJECTIVE OF THE BSP

To guide the distribution of benefits derived from the commercialization and sale of greenhouse gas emission reductions generated by the country, which have been duly incorporated into the reduction registry established for such purposes, and over which there is an agreement for the transfer of rights or a marketing authorization by its owners (whether public or private), specifically the resources stemming from the implementation of the Emission Reductions Program signed with the Carbon Fund.

5.3 BENEFICIARIES

Article 15 of REDD+ Decree No. 40464-MINAE states that resources from the commercialization of ERs shall be distributed according to the percentage of contribution of each of public or private entity who are owners of ERs.

For this BSP, the contribution of each owner of ER will be defined by the share of the total forest area under their ownership or management. Table 5 shows a preliminary estimate of the proportion of forest under each type of ER owner. The final destination of the funds for each type of owner is detailed in Section 0 and Figure 2.

The following are the owners of the emission reductions

a. **National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC)**. Areas or land with forest cover or potential to reduce forest emissions within Protected Wildlife Areas (PWA).

b. **PNE owners by other public institutions**. These lands are administered by public institutions and have not been assigned to SINAC because it does not have the capacity to manged them. Therefore, the lands are kept on behalf of other institutions.

c. **FONAFIFO - Payment for Environmental Services (PES) participants and Biodiversity Fund:** Launched by the National Forestry Financing Fund (FONAFIFO). Contracts of private land owners with forest cover or with potential to reduce emissions that assign the rights of environmental services to the State, in exchange for payment or recognition according to the modality in which they participate.

d. **Sustainable Biodiversity Fund**. The Sustainable Biodiversity Fund is a financing mechanism that provides funding for long-term, sustainable and inclusive biodiversity conservation on private land, using the returns from its assets. This Fund is administered through a Trust within FUNBAM's structure. The funds will be used to increase the coverage of biodiversity protection on private lands.

e. **Private owners.** Landowners with forests or with potential to reduce emissions that can participate in monetary and non-monetary benefits. These include:

   - ☐ Individual
   - ☐ Legal entities
   - ☐ Forest Owners Organizations

f. **Indigenous peoples:** Communal or collective land with forest cover or with potential to reduce emissions that are not in any environmental services recognition program or emission reductions project.

The Emission Reduction Program will make use of the following mechanisms for benefit distribution**:**

i. **Green Business Fund participants:** People who have activities that promote emission reductions or contribute to activities against climate change, but who are not recognized for different reasons (areas of less than 1 ha, other sectors outside LULUCF).

ii. **Inclusive Sustainable Development Fund participants:** People who have activities that promote emission reductions or contribute to activities against climate change, but who are not recognized or made visible for different reasons (areas of less than 1 ha, property titles, financial capacity, etc.).

iii. **CREF participants**: These are the contracts that will be signed with private land owners with forest cover or with potential to reduce emissions and the State, in exchange for the payment or recognition of the environmental service for emissions reduction.

iv. **Protection contracts on lands of high biodiversity importance** between the Sustainable Biodiversity Fund and private landowners.

v. **SINAC strengthening plan**: this plan consists of a series of activities through which SINAC will address the drivers of deforestation and strengthen control mechanisms over forestry activities, including, among others: fire control; forest control and protection through community participation; wood traceability; protected areas management; the cadaster for the State Natural Heritage; development and implementation of governance and policy frameworks."

"Beneficiaries of monetary resources in recognition of emission reductions are listed below" (distribution percentage details are detailed in Figure 2).

i. SINAC and the communities surrounding the Protected Wildife Areas
ii. Other individual or group of forest owners or not owners eligible for CREF
iii. Indigenous people
iv. Private owners of forest lands not included in the PES Program: forest owner members of NGOs and Private Reserves Owners.

Table 5: Types of ER owners and preliminary estimate of the percent participation in the generation of Emission Reductions in the Carbon Fund ERP.

Type of Owner		Forest Area (ha)	%	Information Source
MINAE/SINAC		873,000	28%	Inventory of Protected Wildlife Areas, State Natural Heritage - SINAC[26]
Private owners	FONAFIFO: PES program	369,000	11.8%	PES agreements with assignment o current environmental services rights FONAFIFO[27]
	Biodiversity Fund PES Program	6,600	0.2%	PES agreements with assignment of current environmental services rights – Biodiversity Fund.[28]
	Forest Owners Organizations candidates, Private Reserves, Individual Forest owners who failed to reach the required score to participate in the Payment for Environmental Services Program (PES)	258,000	8.3%	Portion of Associates to NGOs such as Fundecor, CODEFORSA, ASIREA, COOPEAGRI and others. People who are associated with an organization and who are not currently in the PSA program. Network of Private Reserves FONAFIFO database. For 2017 FONAFIFO had an oversupply of farms no covered by the PES, on 65,000 hectares The PES covers 20% of national forests.
	Indigenous Territories	172,000	5.5%	Estimates in amount of forest in indigenous territories[29].
PNE under Agreements		44,000	1.4%	Forest lands of JAPDEVA, ICE, Loca Governments, others. Lands managed by public institutions that have not been assigned to SINAC, because it does no have the capacity to manage them and therefore they are kept in the name of othe institutions
Total of forest area included in the Carbon FUND ERP		1,722,600	55.3%	

[26] In the process of reviewing the area purchased or expropriated by SINAC

[27] This information is subject to change according to the number of agreements in force. Data source, Control and Monitoring, FONAFIFO-2019

[28] The areas subject to payment for biodiversity under the Sustainable Biodiversity Fund Program, which is administered by FUNBAM, were included in the advanced draft among the private CREF areas. However, in this final document the REDD+ Secretariat decided to individualize them in order to improve transparency and given the importance of the importance of the size of the forests overall.

[29] Data source, Control and Monitoring, FONAFIFO-2019.

Other forest lands that do not participate in Carbon Fund ERP.	1,394,235	44.7%	This group of owners is not included in any of the previous categories and do not produce emission reductions
Total Forest Area	3,116,835	100%	

5.4 TYPES OF BENEFITS

The Emission Reductions Program will distribute two types of benefits: i. monetary and ii. nonmonetary.

5.4.1 MONETARY BENEFITS:

This type of benefit consists of a direct monetary payment to the country, corresponding with the amount of ERs generated from the implementation of REDD+ activities, and whose accreditation is guaranteed with the report and approval by the purchasing entity of the ERs generated. This Plan addresses only the distribution of monetary benefits.

5.4.2 NON-MONETARY BENEFITS

Non-monetary benefits can be classified into i. benefits linked to forest governance and ii. environmental and social benefits.

Annex 3 lists the non-monetary and non-carbon benefits related to each of the policies, actions, and measures of Costa Rica's Emission Reductions Program. The following table summarizes the monetary and non-monetary benefits by type of Program beneficiary.

Table 6: Monetary and Non-Monetary Benefits of the Program by Beneficiary

Source of funding	Benefit Sharing Mechanism	Ultimate Beneficiary	Monetary	Non-Monetary
a.i.SINAC (US$ 27.670 million)	SINAC Strengthening Plan	SINAC Surrounding communities		Training programs for SINAC officers on sustainable forestry, forest fire control, forest law enforcement Acquisition of equipment such as forest fire Control and forest inventories Update management plans of protected areas to increase emissions reductions. Involve the surrounding

				communities in sustainable entrepreneurship that contributes to their well-being - Forest monitoring (support for updating of the National Forest Inventory). - Training surrounding communities on Natural Resources Surveillance. - Creation of brigades for forest fire control. - Awareness-raising among the civil society on issues of forest fire prevention - Improvement of sustainable forest management for timber industry production.
a.ii.PNE owned by other Institutions (US$ 1.394 million) a.iii.FONAFIFO: PES program carbon rights (US$ 11.695 million) b.i.Individual forest owners and b.ii. Private reserves (US$ 8.386 million) b.iv.Indigenous Territories (US$ 5.451 million)	CREF	Forest Owners Organizations Private Reserve Owners Individual forest landowners Indigenous Peoples	Cash payments	
a.i.SINAC (US$ 2.767 million) a.iii.FONAFIFO: PES program carbon rights (US$ 1.169 million)	Green and Inclusive Funds		Development of technical and legal norms for the operation of both funds, to allow the broader participation of stakeholders such as women, youth, and the	-Capacity building - Organizational formalization processes - Project initiatives development - Entrepreneurship support - Strategic alliances - Rural development - Nurseries"

			elderly. The nature of these projects is yet to be defined but may include guarantee funds, credits, productive initiatives and others.	
Gross ER Payment (US$ 2.400 million)	Environmental Bank Foundation (FUNBAM)	National REDD+ Secretariat		Implementation of the forest monitoring system and safeguards monitoring system Strengthening of technical units in charge of forest and social monitoring

Note: The reversal buffer is not included since it will be distributed to CREF beneficiaries at the end of the ERPA if not used.

5.4.3. SINAC STRENGTHENING PLAN

According to national legislation, SINAC administers most of the forests and forest lands under public domain; however, there are other public forests that, for historical reasons or for convenience, are under the administration of other public institutions. Thus the SINAC Strengthening Plan will be a non-monetary benefit of the ERP. The SINAC manages state-owned Protected Wildlife Areas (PWA) and lands that are State Natural Heritage (PNE). According to Costa Rica's Emission Reductions Implementation Plan, SINAC is responsible for the implementation of PAM 2, "Strengthen PWA and Programs for the prevention and control of land use change and fires", which aims to "Contribute to avoiding deforestation and forest degradation by strengthening prevention and control programs for land use change and fires, the promotion of Sustainable Forest Management (SFM), and the chain of custody system for forest products."

Ninety percent of the net payment for emission reductions generated in forest lands under SINAC's administration (see Figure 2) will be used to provide it with resources, through Annual Operating Plans (AOP) aimed at:

i. ***Control and protection:*** Control of illegal felling through incentivizing citizen participation, and institutional strengthening of areas under protection and control (management and human, financial, operational, and technological resources), including the technification of processes and procedures for timber traceability from farms to the industries´ yards (20% of resources);

ii. ***Fighting forest fires*****:** Specifically providing support to the Comprehensive Fire Management Strategy, with the development of campaigns, maintenance of fire brigades and firefighters, technological support, etc. (15% of resources);

iii. ***Support in the management of Protected Wildlife*** **Areas** (20% of resources);

iv. ***Cadaster of State Natural Heritage*** (15% of resources);

v. ***Follow-up on the National Forest Development Plan*** (10% of resources).

vi. ***Forest governance, capacities building and joint action with relevant stakeholders for the reducing deforestation and forest degradation*** (10% of resources).

The goals contemplated in the plan are:

- Reducing the percentage of illegally processed wood from 25 percent to 18 percent.
- Increasing the percentage of fires adequately put out, from 70 percent to 84 percent.

For the approval of the operational plans, it will be ensured that the destination of the funds do not breach the provisions of the ESMF.

To follow up on the recommendations of the consultation of this BSP, SINAC should try to incorporate stakeholders and communities neighboring the protected areas in its Strengthening Plan. Items III and IV, and especially item VI, will address such participation.

5.5. DISTRIBUTION OF NET MONETARY BENEFITS

Article 15 of REDD+ Decree No. 40464-MINAE states that the resources from the commercialization of ERs shall be distributed according to the percentage of contribution of each public or private entity that has signed contracts to participate in programs and own ERs.

For this BSP, the contribution of each owner of ERs will be defined by the share of the total forest area under their ownership or management. Table 5 Table 13shows a preliminary estimate of the proportion of forest under each type of ER owner. The final destination of the funds for each type of owner is detailed below:

National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC): 90% of the resources that correspond to SINAC will be applied towards strengthening it, through an annual plan of activities related to combat forest fires, controlling illegal logging using the PNE cadaster, managing the PNDF, and monitoring the PNDF. The remaining 10% will be transferred to the Green Business Fund.

Other public institutions: Through agreements or contracts signed by SINAC with public institutions that own forest land, as applicable, the corresponding funds will be transferred to said institutions for the implementation of the Contract for Emission Reductions from Forests (CREF).

FONAFIFO: 90 percent of the funds corresponding to the emission reductions derived from the transfer of rights from the PES Program will be executed according to a plan approved by MINAE. These resources would be used to increase the areas under PES contracts using the CREF, institutional strengthening to respond to the increase in the number of contracts to be created, as well as new programs or mechanisms to promote forestry and rural landscape activities. The remaining 10% will be transferred to the Inclusive Sustainable Development Fund.

Private owners and Indigenous peoples: Private Forest owners, including Indigenous communities, are the only non-public beneficiaries. It is suggested that in the future, in addition to the resources allocated in the present BSP, the resources generated by the call options or other emission reductions mechanisms which the landowners voluntarily subscribe to in the future will be used by FONAFIFO to pay these owners through the CREF.

5.6 ERP IMPLEMENTATION COSTS

It is important to note that before distributing benefits, 9% of the gross payment received for emission reductions in each monitoring period will be deducted to cover: i. ***monitoring costs (1.12% of gross payment)***, to ensure that monitoring event reports are made, as well as compliance with safeguards and monitoring instruments that must be submitted to the purchasing entity; ii. ***operating costs (2.88% of gross payment)***, related to the legal formalization and payment of monetary and non-monetary benefits, and the iii. ***Investment Fund for Reversals (5% of gross payment)*** (see Figure 2). Monitoring costs, operating costs, and the Investment Fund for Reversals will be managed by FUNBAM. There will be no transfer of funds to other government entities (see Section 6. Administration of Financial Resources).

Net Monetary Benefit = Gross Monetary Benefit - (Operating Costs + Monitoring Costs + Reversal Fund)

Assuming that the country manages to reach the maximum of US $60 million stated in the Letter of Intent, the amount allocated to cover operating and monitoring costs would be US $2,400,000 during the execution of the ERP. The annual distribution of this amount is shown in Table 7. It is important to note that the operational and monitoring costs from 2018 to 2020 would be covered by the donation funds from the FCPF Readiness Fund Grant.

Table 7: Annual distribution of 4% of the gross payment for emission reductions to cover the operational and monitoring costs of the Emissions Reduction Program.

Monitoring Period	Year	Amount	Source of Funding US$
First	2018	-	FCPF Readiness Fund Grant
	2019	-	FCPF Readiness Fund Grant
Second	2020	-	FCPF Readiness Fund Grant
	2021	480,000	ERPA payments
Third	2022	480,000	ERPA payments
	2023	480,000	ERPA payments
	2024	480,000	ERPA payments
	2025	480,000	ERPA payments
	Total	2,400,000	

5.6.1 OPERATING COSTS

2.88% of the gross payment for ER received by the country will be used to cover the operating costs of ERP implementation. Table 8 lists the expected operational costs, with an estimated annual operating cost of **US $345,600**. It is important to note that, in addition to the professionals that the State will appoint for the implementation of the Program according to Executive Decree 40464 – MINAE, 8 professionals in various branches will be hired to provide technical, administrative, and communications support. This additional staff will be hired by FUNBAM.

Table 8: Detailed operational costs for the implementation of the Benefit Sharing Plan within the Emissions Reduction Program with the Carbon Fund.

ERP Operating Costs	Personnel	Estimated annual cost (US$ / year)
Administrative staff SeREDDCR	2 professionals	60,000
Technical staff to track CREF compliance	3 professionals	90,000
SeREDDCR communication staff	1 professional	30,000
Design and printing of communications		20,000
Funbam Financial / Administrative Costs, including Audit costs		145,600
	Subtotal	345,600

5.6.2 MONITORING COSTS

1.12% of the gross payment for ER received by the country will cover the costs of ERP monitoring. This encompasses technical materials and equipment (licenses, computer equipment or monitoring instruments, and others), as well as outsourcing supplies or contracts, which are required to address the availability of information to help the country carry out program monitoring events. These resources may include support to institutions that carry out the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (NGGI), national communications, or that support the platform that maintains the National Forest Monitoring System (SNMF). The costs are estimated at **US $134,400** annually (see Table 9).

Table 9: Detailed monitoring costs for the implementation of the Benefit Sharing Plan within the Emissions Reduction Program with the Carbon Fund.

Monitoring, Reporting and Verification Costs		
Technical equipment and materials	Equipment and materials	10,000
Multi-temporal, visual assessment to estimate degradation and Olofsson analysis	Consulting services	10,000
Development of land use and coverage maps 2021 and 2024	Consulting services	30,000
Technical support for the calculation of emissions, uncertainty, report preparation and verification process	Consulting services	20,500
Social staff (safeguards, social risks, others)	2 professionals	63,900
	Subtotal	134,400
Total (Operational + Monitoring costs)		480,000

5.6.3 INVESTMENT FUND FOR REVERSALS

The Investment Fund for Reversals is a mechanism through which the implementing entity automatically reserves 5% of each ERPA payment (which means up to **US $3,000,000** of gross ER payments) to respond in the case that emissions are higher than the reference level during the second and third periods of the ERP. The Investment Fund for Reversals will be used to meet contractual commitments with those forest owners who continued to reduce emissions.

The funds will be used to reinforce the activities of the Implementation Plan, either by expanding participation with more beneficiaries or by enhancing some actions to broaden the impact on emissions reductions more effectively. This is accordance with monitoring and follow-up recommendations and results related to program performance.

The REDD+ Secretariat will be responsible for making necessary adjustments to the ERP Implementation Plan, including adjustments to the budget and activities to improve program performance. The reversal service plan must be approved by the Steering Committee. Once approved, the REDD+ Secretariat will be responsible for executing said plan with the administrative support of FUNBAM.

The remainder of this fund will be distributed through CREF to the individual owners in the last monitoring period.

5.7 NET ERPA PAYMENT-SHARING MECHANISMS

The net ERPA payments will be distributed ***through direct payments or monetary benefits*** to forest landowners with a Contract for Emission Reductions from Forests (CREF)[30] duly signed with FONAFIFO, the Green Business Fund, and the Inclusive Sustainable Development Fund.

For this BSP, the contribution of each owner of ERs will be defined by the share of the total forest area under their ownership or management. All beneficiaries that sign an agreement with the State to transfer emissions reductions may receive this payment. The amount to be received per hectare will depend on the total volume of ERs that the country has produced during the monitoring period.

Direct payments to owners through CREF will be financed by: i. 100% of the net payment for ER generated in forest lands belonging to private owners and Indigenous peoples; ii. up to 90% of the net payment received by FONAFIFO for the ER purchased through the Payment for Environmental Services (PES) Program, given that the remaining 10% is directed to the Inclusive Sustainable Development Fund; and iii. 100% of the net payment received by other state institutions (see Figure 2).
The timing of the ER payment negotiated by the State through the ERPA will depend on the negotiation with the purchaser of the ERs. In this case, the payment is results-based, i.e. in the future. Payment dates will be subject to the monitoring events set forth in the Emission Reductions agreement and defined with the approval of the claim, so agreements with each ER owner will be negotiated taking monitoring events into account.

As for the amount of compensation to forest owners, it is important to clarify that this amount is fixed and is not negotiated in the CREF. This amount has not yet been defined, but will depend on the amount of forest area contributing to ER, as well as the conditions agreed in the ERPA. However, it is clear in Article 15 of Executive Decree No. 40463-MINAE that the cost of the establishment, administration, marketing, supervision, and control of future commitments will be deducted from the payment to each ER owner.

Table 10: Preliminary estimate of Benefits Distribution by ERs Owners and Funding for Benefit-sharing mechanisms

Row	Parameters	Amount (US$)	Calculation
A	Maximum amount of compensation for RE according to LOI (US$ 60,0 millions)	60,000,000	$A = 60{,}000{,}000$
B	Investment Fund for Reversals	3,000,000	$B = A \times 0.05$
C	Monitoring costs	672,000	$C = A \times 0.0112$
D	Operational costs	1,728,000	$D = A \times 0.0288$

[30] An example of the CREF contract can be found in the Annex 6

E	Net amount for Payment Distribution	54,600,000	$E = A - (B + C + D)$
F	SINAC	27,670,846	$F = E \times \frac{SINAC's\ Forest\ Area}{0.55 * Total\ Forest\ Area}$
G	FONAFIFO	11,695,925	$G = E \times \frac{FONAFIFO's\ Forest\ Area}{0.55 * Total\ Forest\ Area}$
H	Natural Heritage owned by other Institutions	1,394,636	$H = E \times \frac{NHO's\ Forest\ Area}{0.55 * Total\ Forest\ Area}$
I	Indigenous Territories	5,451,759	$I = E \times \frac{IT's\ Forest\ Area}{0.55 * Total\ Forest\ Area}$
J	Forest Owners members of Organizations, Private Reserves owners and Individual Forest landowners	8,177,638	$J = E \times \frac{PFO's\ Forest\ Area}{0.55 * Total\ Forest\ Area}$
K	Biodiversity Fund	209,195	$K = E \times \frac{BF's\ Forest\ Area}{0.55 * Total\ Forest\ Area}$
E	Funding for Benefit-sharing mechanisms	54,600,000	$E = A - (B + C + D)$
L	Inclusive Sustainable Development Fund	1,169,592	$L = G \times 0.1$
M	Green Business Fund	2,767,085	$M = F \times 0.1$
N	SINAC Strengthening Plan	24,903,762	$N = F \times 0.9$
O	CREF mechanism	25,759,561	$O = H + I + J + K + (G \times 0.9)$

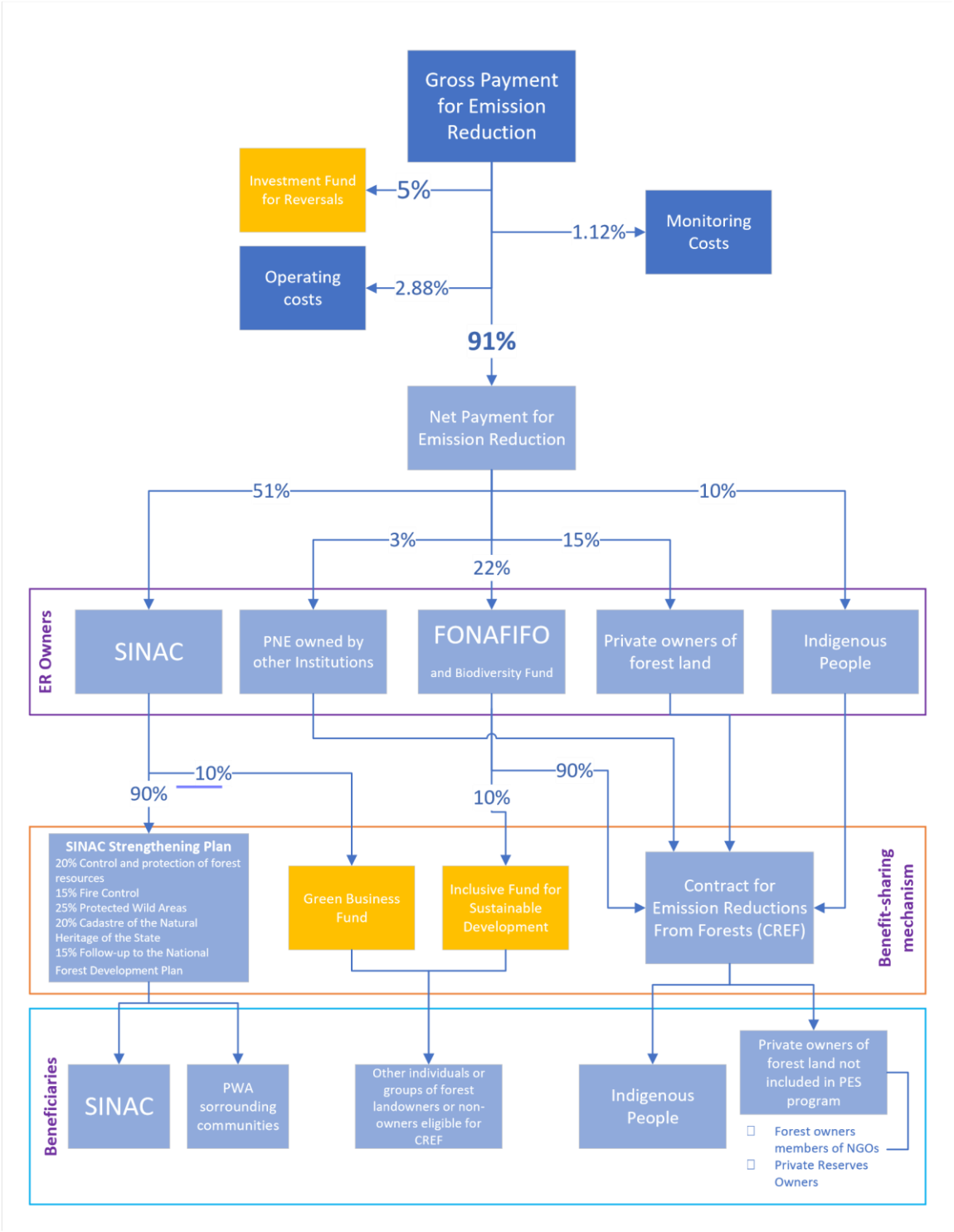

Figure 2: Distribution of results-based payments from the emissions reduction resources in the ER Program.

In the Advance Draft of Benefit Sharing Plan, the estimate of Forest areas eligible to participate in the Emission Reduction Program of Costa Rica was not based on spatial analysis of properties to determine non-conflict forest areas. Therefore, these figures must be considered preliminary.

REDD Secretariat is building a geospatial database to determine non-conflict areas of forest between different ER owners. This geospatial database will include private forest owners with applications for participation in CREF, Indigenous territories, State Natural Heritage administered by SINAC and other state institutions, and FONAFIFO's forest lands with PES contract.

The REDD+ Secretariat completed a preliminary spatial analysis of forest non-conflict areas in July 2021. This analysis considered the following geodatabases: i. Overdue Payment for Environmental Services (PES) contracts and rejected applications, ii. Geodatabase of forest lands owned by the State, iv. Geodatabase of active PES contracts, v. Geodatabase of forests lands in Indigenous Territories, vi. Geodatabase of forest lands supported by the Biodiversity Fund, and vii. Geodatabase of the first call of CREF beneficiaries.

This preliminary analysis identified ER owners' non-overlapped forest areas eligible to participate in ERP and found that there is a larger area than originally estimated under SINAC and FONAFIFO management.

The REDD+ Secretariat estimated CREF payment of the final version of BSP based on these preliminary figures of eligible forest areas.

Final figures of eligible ERP forest areas will be calculated once have been signed the CREF agreements with private owners and indigenous people.

5.7.1 PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE OF THE CREF AMOUNT TO BE PAID PER HECTARE

Table 12 lists the preliminary estimate of the CREF amount to be paid per hectare to forest owners. Considering the transfer capacity of 55% of the total emission reductions and additional funding from Green Climate Fund, an annual net payment of US$18.00/ha of forest under CREF to owners for REDD+ performance is estimated. Considering the 7 year life of the ERP, forest owners who sign a CREF agreement could receive around ***US $126.00/ha***.

Table 11: Annual area with a Contract for Emission Reductions from Forests (CREF)

Year	Forest Private Owners (ha)	Indigenous Territories (ha)	PPSA areas with contracts not renewed due to budget cuts (ha)	Total Area (ha*yr-1)
2018	258,000	172,000	0	430,000
2019	258,000	172,000	0	430,000
2020	258,000	172,000	0	430,000

2021	258,000	172,000	36,900	466,900
2022	258,000	172,000	73,900	503,800
2023	258,000	172,000	110,700	540,700
2024	258,000	172,000	147,600	577,600
Total Area (ha*yr-1)	1,806,000	1,204,000	369,000	3,379,000

Table 12: Preliminary calculation of the annual net payment to forest owners for REDD+ performance through CREF

	Parameter	Quantity	Units	Observations
A	Net ERPA payments distributed *through direct payments or monetary benefits* to forest landowners with a Contract for Emission Reductions from Forests (CREF)	25,759,561	US$	See row "O" in Table 10
B	Green Climate Fund funding distributed *through direct payments or monetary benefits* to forest landowners with a Contract for Emission Reductions from Forests (CREF)	35,075,000	US$	See funding proposal "Costa Rica REDD-plus Results-Based Payments for 2014 and 2015," as approved by the Board of the Green Climate Fund at B.27 https://www.greenclimate.fund/docu ment/costa-rica-redd-plus-resultshttps://www.greenclimate.fund/document/costa-rica-redd-plus-results-based-payments-2014-and-2015based-payments-2014-and-2015
C	Total of Hectares to be paid during 2018-2024 with CREF agreements	3,379,000	ha	See total area in Table 11
D	Annual net ERPA payment to the owner for REDD+ performance	**18.00**	US$/Ha	$D = \frac{A+B}{C}$

J	Net amount received by the owner during the entire ERP	126.00	US$/Ha	$D = I*7$ ERP duration is 7 years (2018-2024)

According to the distribution rules described in Section 0, from the gross ERPA payment of US $60 million[31], US$25,7 million will be direct payments to forest landowners (see Table 10, row "O"). This $25,7 million and an additional $35 million from Green Climate Fund would be distributed through CREF. Considering that the owners could receive US $18 ha*yr^{-1} during the ERP, ***430,000 ha of natural forests*** and some ***4,000 beneficiaries*** could be included under this mechanism[32]. It should be clarified that this forest area and said beneficiaries would be in addition to those already included in the Payment for Environmental Services (PES) Program administered by FONAFIFO. Also, this figure includes an annual ten percent of the PES Program area with contracts not renewed due to budget cuts from 2021 to 2024 (see Table 10).

In the case of private owners with forests, who have contributed to the fulfillment of the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (for the period 2018-2024) that have not made a request for their farms to enter the CREF mechanism or that having made such requests, their farms cannot enter said mechanism due to land conflicts, or lack of requirements or other barriers; FONAFIFO will not incorporate these areas in the claim for emission reductions made before the IBRD under the ERPA contract.

Table 13 shows an estimate of the forest area that would qualify for an ER payment. It is important to mention that 50% of the emission reductions paid will be destined to finance the CREF program, designed only for private owners.

Table 13: Types of ER owners and preliminary estimate of the corresponding share of forest area that meets the eligibility criteria for benefit sharing.

Type of Owner		Forest Area	%
SINAC		873,000	51%
Private owners	FONAFIFO: PES program and Biodiversity Fund+	375,600	22%
	Forest Owners Organizations	258,000	15%
	Private Reserves		

[31] According to the Letter of Intent signed by Costa Rica with the World Bank

[32] According to the statistics of the PES Program administered by FONAFIFO, the average area of forest per beneficiary is 85 ha.

	Individual forest owners who failed to reach the required score to participate in the Payment for Environmental Services Program (PES)		
	Indigenous Territories	172,000	10%
PNE under Agreements		44.000	3%
Total Forest Area that meet the eligibility criteria for benefit sharing.		**1,722,600**	**100%**

The Benefit Sharing Program is based on the national implementation of mechanisms for the conservation of forest cover on private and public lands.

The Payment for Environmental Services in Costa Rica, from its origins, has been a single undifferentiated amount for the forest conservation, regardless of the probability that they will be deforested. Likewise, the CREF has been designed and consulted with the relevant stakeholders, with a single undifferentiated amount, both for public and private beneficiaries.

Thus, the Government of Costa Rica does not foresee the need to evaluate the over or underperformance of any of the group of beneficiaries (private, public or indigenous territories).

The implementation of differentiated payments has never been a viable option for key REDD + actors, nor has it been cost-effective for the Government of Costa Rica. The implementation of a single undifferentiated amount has proven to be effective in reducing deforestation during the last 30 years.

5.7.1.1 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR CREF BENEFICIARIES

CREF is the mechanism for the transfer of rights and payment for ER produced by forest owners. The resources generated by the call options or other emission reductions mechanisms which the landowners voluntarily subscribe to in the future will be used to pay for the ERs produced.

Public and private owners, including Indigenous territories, of property with forests, natural regeneration, forest management (whether primary or secondary), or forest plantations that are duly registered in Costa Rica's National Property Registry are eligible to participate in the CREF mechanism (see Section 0).

Likewise, private individuals with ownership rights over property are eligible to sign up for the CREF, which Law No. 8640 allows to participate in the PES program. The mechanisms, procedures, and requirements for this participation will be those provided for in the current legal system, in this document, and in other provisions that establish it (see Section 0).

It is important to point out that, in the case of ERs that will be contracted with the CF, no priority areas within the national territory or technical criteria will be defined, the main criterion being that any property located in the national territory covered by forest qualifies. The applicable criteria for determining the inclusion of the areas owned by forest landowners will be determined exclusively by the respective formalization date of the agreement for the transfer rights.

For the identification of each of these holders, the requirements that would be accrediting them as such will be reviewed. Criterion 36, Indicator 36.2 of the Methodological Framework establishes that the ER Program Entity demonstrates its ability to transfer to the Carbon Fund Title to ERs, while respecting the land and resource tenure rights of the potential rights holders, including Indigenous Peoples (i.e., those holding legal and customary rights, as identified by the assessment conducted under Criterion 28) in the Accounting Area. The ability to transfer Title to ERs may be demonstrated through various means, including reference to existing legal and regulatory frameworks, sub-arrangements with potential land and resource tenure rights holders (including those holding legal and customary rights, as identified by the assessments conducted under Criterion 28), and benefit sharing arrangements under the Benefit Sharing Plan[33].

An agreement will be drawn up with individuals or legal entities that own private property in which the terms and scope of the sale of ERs must be reflected. In the case of State institutions, except for SINAC, an agreement will also stipulate the scope of the sale of ERs. In this process, as established in Article 12 of Decree 40464, MINAE must ensure that the carbon credit transactions that are carried out comply with the elements of legitimacy, quantification, and verification so as to generate transparency and certainty in the markets.

Thus, individuals and entities generating ER that do not have title or are in illegal possession of forest resources are not eligible for receiving monetary benefits.

In addition to the above, eligible beneficiaries must have access to banking services, including Indigenous peoples, and have the ability to receive wire transfers.

The identification of eligible CREF beneficiaries will begin with the signing of the ERPA so as not to create false expectations.

5.7.1.2 CREF PROCEDURES MANUAL

Once the technical, administrative, and financial conditions resulting from the ERPA negotiation are clear, and before the first ER payment by the Carbon Fund is made, the REDD+ Secretariat will issue a CREF Procedures Manual addressing the following topics:

i. The procedures required before and after benefit sharing.

ii. The procedures for proving ownership and forms of ER rights transfer.

[33] Forest Carbon Partnership Facility. Methodological framework of the Carbon Fund of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, 2013

iii. Safeguards considerations in the definition of procedures and the eligible and ineligible uses of benefits received by each group of beneficiaries.

iv. Procedures for the system of payment to beneficiaries and procedures for payments to suppliers and consultants for purchases made for the strengthening of SINAC and the operation of the REDD+ Secretariat.

CREF Operational Manual.

In order to ensure transparency in the recruiting process of forest owners to access CREF, publications will be made through nationally distributed newspapers, social networks, and direct telephone calls. These publications will include a call for participation in national, regional and local meetings, where the owners will voluntarily express, by means of a written documentation, their interest in offering their emission reductions in the Emission Reductions Program.

In addition to the written legal document, the owners must present a cadastral map of their property where the forest is located. All the information will be entered into a database and a geodatabase. Once the legal requirements are verified, the processing and signing of CREF agreements will take place.

The following exclusion list, identifies lands that will not be eligible to receive ER Program benefits:

- Lands already listed in the Payment for Environmental Services (PES) Program.

- Disputed lands whose ownership is not clearly defined.Lands without a cadastral plan.

- Lands that have entered CREF and that during the project implementation it is confirmed that negative environmental impacts have been produced (such as illegal logging, forest degradation processes and other crimes and contraventions regulated by environmental legislation). After the verification of such negative impact, payments will be suspended and appropriate proceedings will be initiated to determine the existence of fraud and whether it is necessary, in accordance with current legislation, to return payments made in advance.

Within the process of selection and monitoring of the CREF there are two key moments to mention:

A first instance, where the selection process of the people interested in participating is carried out. Those who comply with both the technical and legal assessment have the possibility to sign an Emissions Reduction Agreement with FONAFIFO. Through this technical assessment, the location of the property and the effective area with forest cover to be entered into the emission reduction program are reviewed. On the other hand, the legal assessment allows reviewing the legal conditions of the owner of the land to enter the Emissions Reduction Program.

A second instance, that corresponds to the contracts follow up process. During the contract's validity period and after the monitoring events, the CREF areas will be evaluated using the land

use change map of the respective period. In case of finding any irregularities such as illegal logging, fires, etc., within the area that is the object of the signed contract, an administrative procedure will be opened, in accordance with what is indicated in the CREF contract (through this mechanism, the obligations are established and the breaches are regulated). In said contract; a series of clauses have been established (sixth, twelfth) which state the land owner obligations and contractual relationships such as: guarding and conserving the forest cover within their property, and regulating the issue of contractual non-compliance, including with that, the payment of damages in the event of proved breaches to the contract.

In the event of a breach, FONAFIFO has the power to suspend payments until it is clarified whether or not the breach occurred. Likewise, there are clauses in the contract that state the procedure to follow whenever resources need to be returned along with their respective interests, as long as it is objectively determined that there was a contract breach that caused a negative impact and the responsibility of the beneficiary of the CREF is demonstrated. The CREF procedures manual establishes the actions to take, whenever an anomalous situation or any presumed non-compliance is detected, such as the change of use.

In the case of overlap between the CREF application property and the Indigenous Territory (IT), the following procedure will be followed:

a. If the IT area is individualized in a property registered in the National Registry and the plan overlaps with a property registered by the State Natural Heritage, the CREF's signature with either party does not proceed.

b. If the IT area is individualized in a property registered in the National Registry and the plan overlaps with a farm not registered in the State Natural Heritage, the CREF will be signed with the corresponding Integral Development Associations (ADI).

c. If the IT area is individualized in a property registered in the National Registry and the plan overlaps with a property with an effective area of registered private property, the CREF will not be signed with either party.

If the plan of the requested IT area overlaps with the plan of another effective area of registered private property, the corresponding Indigenous Integral Development Associations are informed so that they justify or provide an agreement of parties, before that, the CREF signature will not proceed with either owner.

Now that common terms related to CREF have been clarified, below can be found the specific actions and agreements made related to Indigenous lands and land cover.

Those with Indigenous lands participating in the meeting must submit a certificate with the approval of the Assembly of the Association for the Integral Development of the Indigenous Reserve (Asamblea de la Asociación de Desarrollo Integral de la Reserva Indígena, ADIRI) and the agreement must be entered into by the President of said association, in his or her capacity as a legal representative.

The obtained financial resources from the activities implemented by the National REDD+ Strategy -result from the emissions reduction at Indigenous Territories-, will be executed through implementation plans or territorial forest environmental plans. This mentioned plan identified during the consultation processes, must take into account the results for the said process conducted on each territory, as well as the recommendations of the Technical Unit for Indigenous Consultation of the Ministry of Justice and Peace (See annex 7).

With regard to land cover according to which farms will be selected in the CREF, the following will be considered: i. Mature and second forests, ii. denuded lands in recovery for natural regeneration and wooded grasslands, and iii. forestry plantations.

5.7.2 SOCIAL INCLUSION PLAN

To address the needs of communities excluded for lack of clear tenure, 10% of the net payment received by FONAFIFO will be allocated for the establishment of the Inclusive Sustainable Development Fund and 5% of the net payment received by SINAC for the Green Business Fund (see Figure 4).

5.7.3 INCLUSIVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FUND

The Inclusive Sustainable Development Fund is designed to meet the recommendations of the Gender Action Plan[34]. This fund aims to promote positive financial mechanisms for the conservation and sustainable management of forests, which benefit women and men equally, considering the requirements and expectations of women forest owners and non-owners who do not receive funding. This fund aims to create a CREF or PES Agroforestry Systems modality that takes into consideration gaps in land tenure and the characteristics of women's farms, and that can be implemented individually or in groups, for example CREF-woman and gender-responsive PES.

An agreement will be reached with FUNBAM to establish the fund and its operation, including criteria and measures to ensure that the fund's resources reach organizations of women and women producers.

For the implementation of this fund, a map of risks and benefits differentiated by sex will be made in order to decide how to allocate resources and to establish a process of technical support, training, negotiation advice, and support to the producers that will receive funding from the Fund.

[34] Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. (2019). Costa Rica: GENDER ACTION PLAN of the National REDD+
Strategy. Washington DC. https://drive.google.com/open?id=1frEP2ib3zqoCtA4A69JbY1lVD6lvCZUP

5.7.4 GREEN BUSINESS FUND

Within the context of the Benefit Sharing Plan for resources from the ERP, the Green Business Fund has the objective to promote the development of green and socially responsible companies for the production of environmentally friendly commodities, offering men and women nationwide financing options for the development of enterprises based on the use of land or products of nature-based actions that allow them to generate development options at the national level. The Green Business Fund has been executed by FUNBAM since 2017, with its main objective the strengthening of SINAC's National Biological Corridors Program. With the experience generated from this Fund and the funding from the Carbon Fund, priority will be given to enterprises based on multidimensional sustainability, advancing towards the internalization of forest conservation actions and their biodiversity in the final value of exportable goods and services, and the generation of quality employment and social progress.

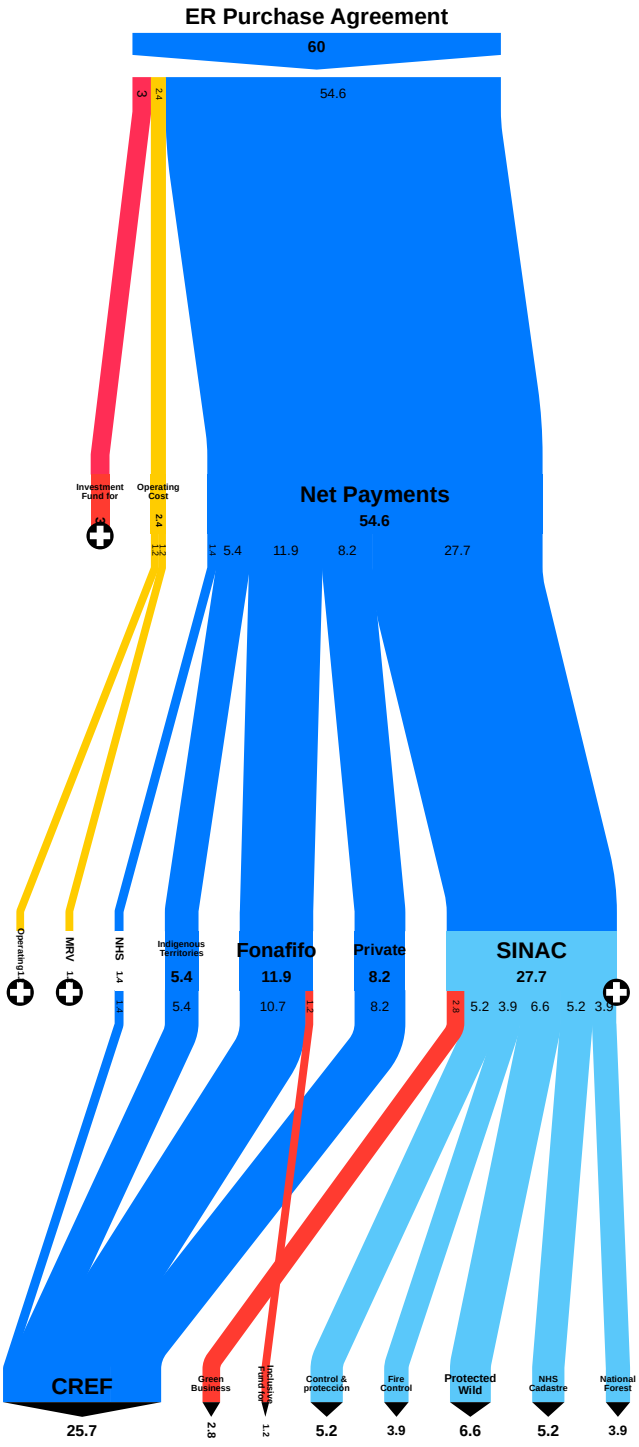

Figure 3: Preliminary distribution of performance-based payments among ER owners

6. ADMINISTRATION OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES

For the correct distribution of benefits, a structure is required that includes the execution of the technical-administrative-financial aspects. The technical aspects will be established, determined and managed through the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE), through the REDD+ Costa Rica Secretariat, integrated by the National Forest Financing Fund (FONAFIFO) and the National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC), which will be responsible for the purchase and sale of Emission Reduction (ER) with their respective owners under the mechanism of Forest Emission Reduction Contracts (CREF) and other transfers of PES Rights and areas of the Natural Heritage of the State.

The administration of resources from the negotiation of the ERs is regulated in Article 13 of Executive Decree No. 40464-MINAE, which stipulates that these funds will be deposited and managed by the Environmental Bank Foundation (FUNBAM), an entity created by Articles 3 and 4 of Law 8640, whose statutes provide for collaboration with the State on these issues of ecosystem services and conservation of natural resources, which will be governed under the guidelines defined by the REDD+ Board of Directors and supervised by the REDD+ Secretariat.

FUNBAM's responsibilities will be limited to its role as recipient of ERPA payments, its responsibilities related to the financial supervision of the receipt and remittance of periodic payments to FONAFIFO through the Fideicomiso Banco Nacional de Costa Rica -Fondo Nacional de Financiamiento Forestal number 544, in the same sense it will proceed with the resources to strengthen SINAC, which will be supported by an internal agreement between the latter.

FUNBAM will guarantee the correct management of the resources under its custody and that they reach the selected stakeholders in the correct amounts, in accordance with the instructions given by the responsible entities, FONAFIFO and SINAC, through the REDD+ Secretariat, as well as the agreements and contracts signed with private forest and forest plantation owners.

6.1 CASH FLOW

This management of the Environmental Bank Foundation, as financial administrator, consists of requesting, receiving the resources paid and drawn by the IBRD in each monitoring event, during the term of the ERPAS contracts numbers TF0B3325 and TFOB3326, as well as a temporary custody and the duty to draw such resources, to each of the beneficiaries established in this benefit sharing plan and in the above mentioned ERPAS, without prejudice to other actions of support, follow-up, supervision, control, financial reporting provided in the ERPAS and in this Distribution Plan, according to the following detail:

1- The resources of the Forest Emission Reduction Contract Mechanisms (CREF) account will be transferred to Trust 544 - Banco Nacional de Costa Rica, the entity that administers the resources of the National Forest Financing Fund. For direct payment to emission reduction service providers that sign an agreement through the CREF. The payment of the CREFs will be based on the execution of agreements between FONAFIFO and the forest owners. The amounts in each of the agreements will depend on the proportional participation of each landowner in the generation of ERs. The amounts will be determined by forest area, as an

indirect indicator of ER performance. The amount to be paid depends on the emissions finally reduced per unit of forest area. Farms receiving the CREF payment will be subject to a monitoring and oversight regime to ensure that the conditions established in the agreement prevail and that subsequent payments are made.

2- The resources of the SINAC Strengthening Plan will be transferred to Trust 544 - Banco Nacional de Costa Rica, the entity that administers the resources of the National Forestry Financing Fund, for the execution of said plan. This is without prejudice to the duty to comply with the obligations that the National System of Conservation Areas has as a public entity and that are foreseen in the ERPA, in this Distribution Plan and in the legislation that governs it.

3- The resources of the Green Business Fund (FNV) account will be transferred to Trust 544- Banco Nacional de Costa Rica, the entity that administers the resources of the National Forestry Financing Fund. The purpose of this fund is to serve as an instrument that allows individuals or legal entities or organizations, owners, co-owners or possessors of forest or without it, to have a mechanism that allows them through various instruments, to improve their undertakings, which contributes to the fight against climate change and biodiversity conservation, improving their productive and social condition. This fund is composed of 10% of the resources that SINAC receives from the emission reductions generated in the areas of the State's Natural Heritage.

4- The resources from the account of the Inclusive Fund for Sustainable Development (FOINDES) will be transferred to Trust 544 - Banco Nacional de Costa Rica, the entity that administers the resources of the National Forestry Financing Fund. This fund was established in the Gender Action Plan and is financed with 10% of the net payment for emission reductions owned by FONAFIFO. The objective of this fund is to serve as an instrument that allows individuals, especially women, owners, co-owners or possessors of forest or without it, to have a financial means that allows them through various instruments, to establish or improve their small enterprises, which contribute to the fight against climate change, biodiversity conservation linked to productive landscapes and agriculture, improving their productive and social condition.

5- The resources of the Reversion Fund will be kept in FUNBAM's accounts in order to guarantee to the Bank for Reconstruction and Development, adjustments for reversions that may occur during the term of the Contract, and these resources must be drawn in the event of this type of eventuality. In case these guarantee assumptions do not materialize, the resources will be delivered to the REDD+ Secretariat to defray its costs, these resources once released will be delivered to the aforementioned trust fund 544- BNCR-.

6- The Emission Reduction Program (ERP) implementation account, composed of 4% of the gross payments for emission reductions, will be used to cover the operational, monitoring and implementation costs of the REDD+ Secretariat, (personnel, goods and services) these resources will be kept in the accounts of the Environmental Bank Foundation, who will facilitate these services, In addition to other responsibilities, these resources must be duly budgeted and approved by the Board of Directors of the REDD+ Costa Rica Secretariat and by the Administrative Board of the Environmental Bank Foundation. From this account FUNBAM's operating costs will be recognized and applied in the management and monitoring process of the ERPA contracts signed with the IBRD.

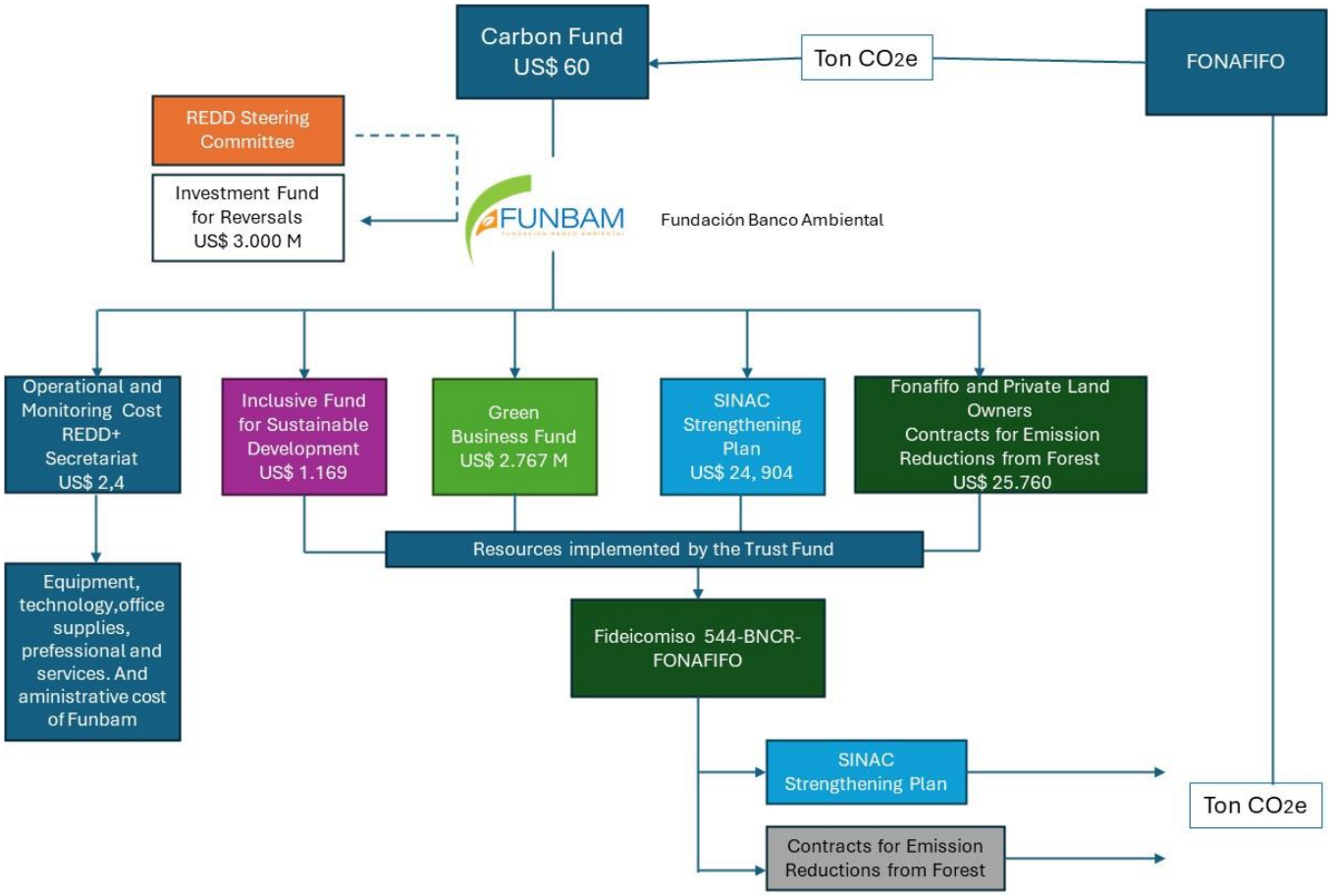

Figure 4: Flow of funds of the Costa Rica Benefit Sharing Plan.

In this mechanism, no issues with the Ministry of Finance are foreseen as there are precedents, such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) grants and the Ecomarkets 2 loan. However, it is important to note that a fiduciary evaluation of the ERPA benefit-sharing arrangements will be conducted to identify the existence of administrative gaps in FUNBAM. Identified gaps will be addressed before ERPA payments are made.

7. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The REDD+ Secretariat will make internal arrangements to monitor each of the projects. The National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC) will prepare an Implementation Plan for the funds, as well as periodic reports on their use. The Indigenous Territory will prepare the Resource Execution Plan approved by the Integrated Development Associations (ADI), as well as implementation reports. In the case of the Contract for the Reduction of Forest Emissions (CREF), the REDD+ Secretariat will monitor them through a geospatial database and against payments

made by FUNBAM. The REDD+ Secretariat will be responsible for compiling the information and submitting the ER Monitoring Report for each monitoring event.

Figure 5 shows the governance structure at the national level for the implementation and monitoring of the Benefit Sharing Plan (BSP).

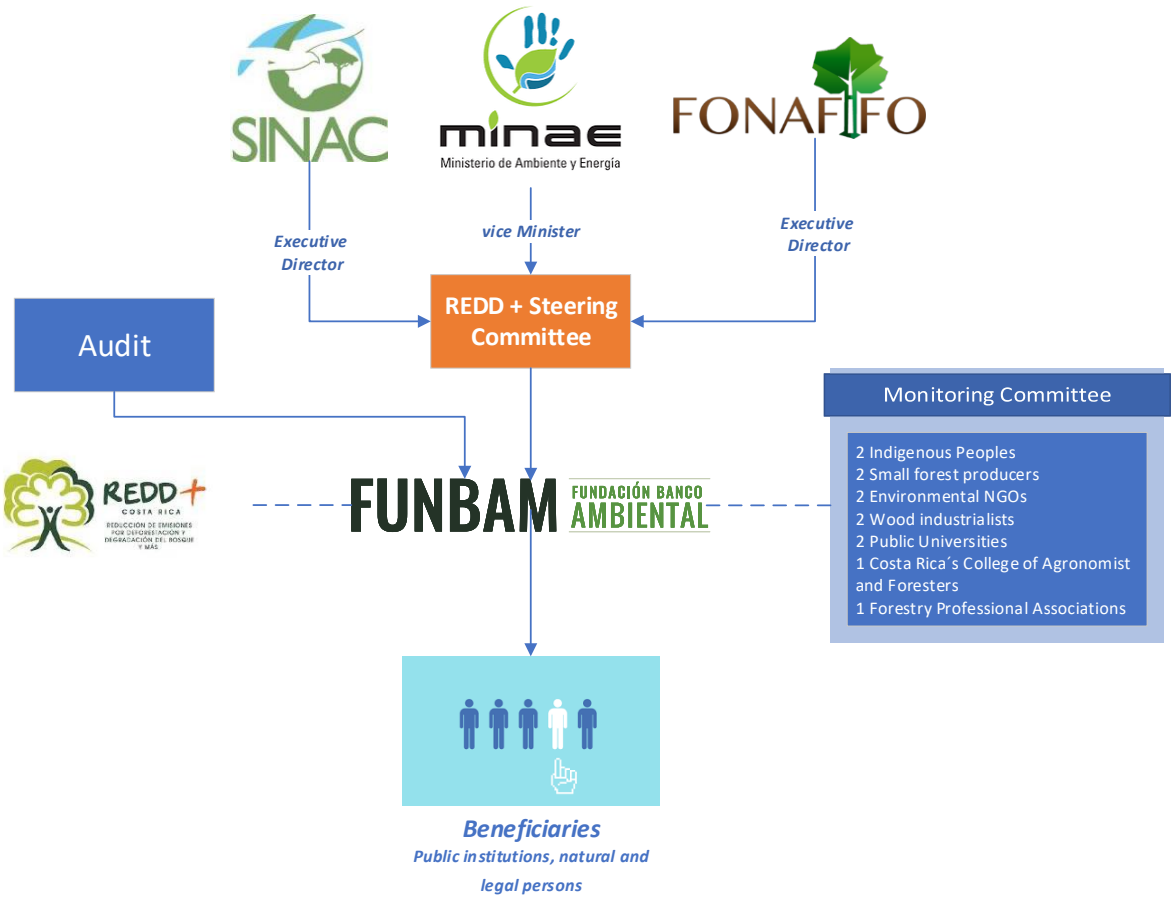

Figure 5: Governance of the Benefit Sharing Plan.

For the purposes of this PDB, FUNBAM will operate under the political direction of the REDD+ Steering Council. This committee was created by Decree No. 40464-MINAE and is composed of the executive director of SINAC, the executive director of the National Forestry Financing Fund (FONAFIFO) and the vice minister in charge of the environmental sector. Its function is the supervision and political direction of the REDD+ Secretariat, the negotiation of reductions, and compliance with Costa Rica's REDD+ Strategy.

It is important to clarify that the REDD+ Secretariat is the administrative structure that will facilitate the processes for the implementation of the REDD+ Strategy. Article 7 of Decree No. 40464 creates the REDD+ Secretariat with the participation and coordination of two SINAC officials and two FONAFIFO officials. Since the REDD+ Secretariat and FUNBAM's Administrative Board are fully governmental, the inclusion of non-governmental actors in the decision-making process for benefit sharing is done through the Monitoring Committee. This is to support transparency and credibility, as well as to reduce the social risks of the implementation of the PDB.

Article 18 of Decree No. 40464-MINAE creates the Monitoring Committee, composed of two representatives of the indigenous peoples established in Costa Rica; two representatives of small forest producers, as defined in Article 2, paragraph "y" of the Regulations of the Forestry Law, Executive Decree No. l 25721-MINAE and its amendments; two representatives of non-governmental, non-profit organizations working in the environmental sector; two representatives of owners of primary industries that process timber in the country; two representatives of public universities that teach Forestry Sciences; one representative of the Association of Agronomists and one representative of the country's professional forestry associations.

The main function of the Monitoring Committee is to ensure or supervise that the different actors comply with the REDD+ Strategy, provided that there are resources for this purpose. It may request the information it deems necessary from public entities, as well as establish notes of complaint, as appropriate, when the implementation of the Strategy is not being complied with.

Table 14 details the roles and responsibilities of each institution in the Emission Reduction Program (ERP) and the Benefit Sharing Plan.

Table 14: Institutional arrangements for the governance of the Benefit Sharing Plan

Institution	Responsibilities related to the ER Program	Responsibilities in the Benefit Sharing Plan
Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE)	○ National entity in charge of the country's environmental policy. Governing body of FONAFIFO and SINAC.	○ Authorized entity under ERPA signature.
National Forestry Financing Fund (FONAFIFO)	○ Responsible for the coordination, implementation, and supervision of the ER Program. ○ Responsible for coordinating, through the REDD+ Secretariat, the elaboration of ER monitoring reports, performance reports, and safeguard reports for the ER Program. ○ Responsible for the supervision of safeguard policies of the ER program, including Enivironmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and its reports. ○ Responsible for establishing the Resource Execution Plan from the Emission Reductions generated under the Payment for Environmental Services (PES) Program.	○ Responsible for issuing the guidelines for the application of the BSP. ○ Participates in the eligibility of monetary and non-monetary benefits. ○ Establishment of private agreements for the transfer of Emission Reductions with private owners. ○ The resources generated by the call options or other Emission Reductions mechanisms which the landowners voluntarily sign in the future will be used by FONAFIFO to pay said owners through Contract for Emission Reductions from Forests (CREF).
National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC)	○ Supervision of ER Program safeguard policies, including the ESMF and its reports. ○ Responsible for establishing the Resource Execution Plan from the Emission Reductions generated under the National System of Protected Areas. ○ Responsible for generating and maintaining the land registry of State Natural Heritage (PNE), updated for monitoring events. ○ Responsible for ensuring the control and protection of Protected Wildlife Areas. ○ Responsible for ensuring the control of illegal felling of wood from private forests. ○ Responsible for ensuring comprehensive fire management. ○ Responsible for creating the National Forest Inventory. ○ Responsible for implementing actions to maintain citizen engagement in the protection of natural resources through Committees for the Surveillance of Natural Resources (COVIRENAS).	○ Responsible for issuing the guidelines for the application of the BSP. ○ Determining the eligibility of monetary and non-monetary benefits. ○ Establishment of transfer agreements for emission reductions with public administration bodies.

Institution	Responsibilities related to the ER Program	Responsibilities in the Benefit Sharing Plan
	○ Responsible for including and implementing the chapters on Protected Wildlife Areas and Indigenous territories in the National Forest Development Plan developed after 2020.	
REDD+ Secretariat	○ Coordinate compliance with the various phases of the Strategy. ○ Ensure compliance with the safeguards established for the REDD+ Strategy. ○ Establish and manage specific agreements with state entities, as well as private entities or companies. ○ Submit relevant reports to the different entities. ○ Submit quarterly progress and performance reports of the REDD+ Strategy to the REDD+ Steering Committee. ○ Convene the different assemblies for the appointment of members of the Monitoring Committee, established under Article 18 of this Decree.	○ Responsible for determining the eligibility criteria of the beneficiaries. ○ Determining distribution assignments. ○ Development of CREF procedure manuals.
REDD+ Strategy Vigilance Committee	○ Ensure or monitor that different stakeholders comply with the REDD+ Strategy as long as there are resources for this purpose.	○ Ensure or monitor that the different stakeholders comply with the REDD+ Strategy as long as there are resources for this purpose.
National Meteorological Institute	○ Responsible for generating activity data for monitoring events according to the methodology established for the REDD+ Strategy in SIMOCUTE, the Monitoring System of Coverage, Land Use and Ecosystems. ○ Responsible for supporting the Secretariat in preparing the emissions reduction data that will be reported to the Convention in the Biennial Update Report (BUR). Responsible for periodically submitting the Biennial Reports to the UNFCCC.	○ Responsible for establishing the Execution Plan for necessary resources for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV).

Institution	Responsibilities related to the ER Program	Responsibilities in the Benefit Sharing Plan
Environmental Bank Foundation (FUNBAM)		○ It is the entity in charge of managing the economic resources of the country for financing the Strategy, whether through payment for results or others. ○ It executes the net payments of the BSP according to the annual plan presented by the National REDD+ Secretariat for each stakeholder linked to the payment for results. ○ It is in charge of direct payments to the beneficiaries according to the established terms and conditions. ○ It must pay suppliers or service providers for the acquisitions made by the entities. ○ Responsible for preparing and presenting financial reports that reflect the monthly income and expenses, as well as semiannual reports and annual financial statements. ○ Responsible for hiring financial audit services (the scope will include the entire flow of funds, monetary, and non-monetary benefits).
Other State institutions that own ERs	○ Institutions without any role in the ER-Program implementation	○ These are the entities that will establish an agreement with FONAFIFO for transferring environmental services rights.
Beneficiaries of privately-owned and Indigenous-owned forest lands	○ Program stakeholders that will participate in the generation of emission reductions as a result of actions carried out on their properties throughout the country.	○ Program stakeholders that will receive the monetary benefits for generating emission reductions as a result of actions carried out on their properties throughout the country.

8. NATIONAL FORESTRY MONITORING SYSTEM (SNMF)[35]:

Costa Rica's National Forestry Monitoring System (SNMF) aims to regularly provide information on forest resources in order to prepare official reports on forest emissions to be submitted to REDD+ results-based payment programs, including the REDD+ Annex of the Biennial Update Report (BUR), and the monitoring reports of the Carbon Fund's Emission Reductions Program (ERP).

The SNMF includes an Earth-Monitoring Satellite System (EMSS) and the National Forest Inventory (NFI). Land use and land use change (activity data) are collected using the EMSS. NFI gathers the data to develop emission factors, for the estimation of emissions and removals.

The country has established institutional arrangements to ensure the operation of the SNMF. The main duties of the SNMF are performed by the following institutions:

i. National Meteorological Institute (IMN). IMN Is responsible for preparing the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (NGGI) Report and the BUR.

ii. IMN-Se REDD+ Technical Team. The IMN is also in charge of the SNMF, together with the REDD+ Secretariat. Calculation of activity data and verification of land use and land use change maps, uncertainty analysis, and Emissions reduction (ER) estimates for the reporting of REDD+ Annex results and the Monitoring Reports of the Carbon Fund.

iii. National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC). SINAC estimates the emissions factor (NFI).

Figure 6 illustrates the structural relationship of each institution involved in the SNMF.

[35] For more details, please see "Costa Rica's National Forest Monitoring System: Monitoring Design for the National REDD+ Strategy".

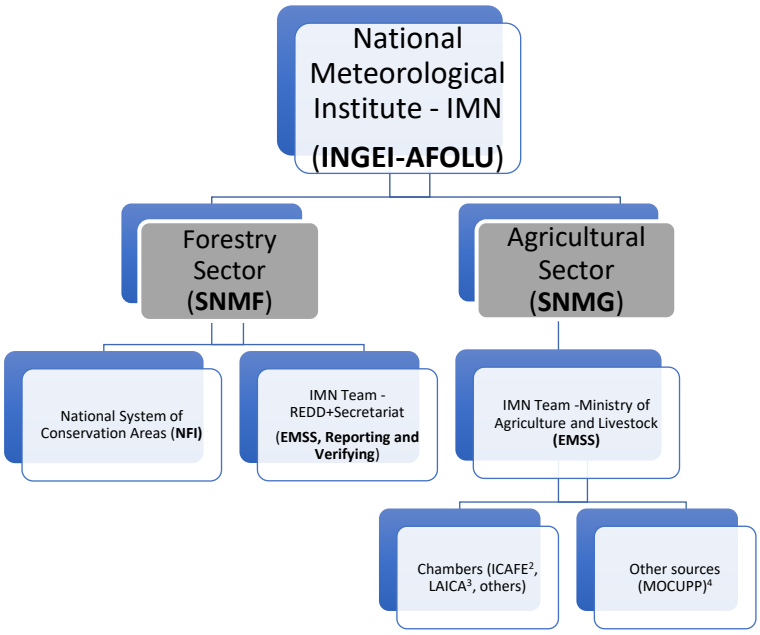

Figure 6: Stakeholders responsible for forest and agricultural emissions MRV.

[2]ICAFE: Coffee Institute of Costa Rica; [3]LAICA: Agricultural Industrial Sugarcane League; 4MOCUPP: Monitoring Land Use Change within Production Landscapes[36].

It is worth noting that the country has an official platform for institutional and sectoral coordination and integration to facilitate the management and distribution of data related to land cover, ecosystems, and land use called the National Land Use, Ecosystem, and Land Cover Monitoring System – SIMOCUTE (https://simocute.org). This platform integrates the National Environmental Information System – SINIA (http://sinia.go.cr/) and the National System of Territorial Information – ucifo (http://www.snitcr.go.cr/). SIMOCUTE also aims to generate and disseminate standardized information on forest cover, ecosystems, and land use. It supports the development of protocols, methodologies, and tools to standardize and guarantee the quality of information.

In the case of methodologies, parameters, or indicators from international organizations and agreements to which the country is a party, the information is produced in accordance with the specific procedures established in the agreements and by the organizations (such as Forest Emission Reductions Program and REDD+ Strategy, IPCC guidelines).

In the event that a results-based payment agreement is signed with the Carbon Fund (CF), Costa Rica must also share the results of its Emissions Reduction Program (ERP) with the CF-Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) in a manner that is consistent with the Forest Emission

[36] Source: Meeting Aide Memoire: MRV Coordination in the Framework of SIMOCUTE, San José, Friday, 27 July 2018

Reference Levels/Forest Reference Levels (FREL/FRL) presented to the Fund and in line with the CF Methodological Framework.

All in all, the SNMF has the following main functions: i. Calculation of Activity Data (EMSS), ii. Estimating Emission Factors (NFI), iii. Estimating emissions and sinks (NGGI), and iv. Reporting and verifying. Below is a description of the institutions in charge of the different functions.

8.1 CALCULATION OF ACTIVITY DATA

The Earth-Monitoring Satellite System (EMSS) protocol is used to calculate activity data.
The EMSS is implemented by a team of technical experts trained in remote sensing and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and experienced in the application of the IPCC and Carbon Fund Methodological Framework's guidelines. The National Meteorological Institute (IMN) has produced its own land use maps and has developed all the national greenhouse gas inventories to date. Additionally, the REDD+ Secretariat has produced a temporal series of land use maps, used to estimate the Forest Reference Level reported to the Convention.
The EMSS protocol is generally implemented by a third party, under the supervision of a Working Group consisting of 3 IMN specialists and the REDD+ Secretariat. There is also space for technical dialogues within the working group and additional experts may be invited to examine specific matters as needed.

8.2 ESTIMATING EMISSION FACTORS

In 2014, with the support of the REDD-CCAD-GIZ Program, Costa Rica completed its first National Forest Inventory (NFI). The inventory helped quantify and characterize the forest resources available in the country, and calculate the Emissions Factors needed to estimate carbon emissions in the framework of the National REDD+ Strategy. The design of NFI plots allows for the monitoring of carbon sinks related to agriculture, forestry and other land uses (AFOLU), although some carbon sinks have not yet been measured and should be measured in the future.

8.3 ESTIMATING EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS

The National Meteorological Institute (IMN) is responsible for the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (NGGI) and has the necessary skills to estimate greenhouse gases in the Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF) sector. Therefore, it is in charge of calculating forest emissions/removal. This also ensures that estimates are made within the NGGI framework and that only one estimate of emissions and removals is made for REDD+.

8.4 REPORTING

REDD+ Reports or Technical Annexes are drafted by the REDD+ Secretariat in Costa Rica, with the support of the National Meteorological Institute (IMN) for the final estimation of emissions and removals. The REDD+ Secretariat must also complete reports under the Carbon Fund (CF) Forest Country Partnership Framework (FCPF), as well as summaries of the

implementation of REDD+ safeguards that must accompany the Technical Annex submitted in the Biennial Update Report (BUR) for results-based payments.

The Program Entity will first monitor and report on the implementation of the Benefit Sharing Plan six (6) months after receipt of the first Periodic Payment and annually thereafter.

Reporting contents are presented bellow, following recommendations included in the FCPF Guidance Note on Benefit Sharing for ER Programs (Annex 2: Information on the implementation of the Benefit-Sharing Plan).

Reporting contents

I. General terms of the BSP (Benefit Sharing Plan).

(i) Backgrounds and agreed commitments and their compliance in the BSP;
(ii) Effectiveness of the benefit distribution provisions agreed in the BSP;
(iii) Amendments to the BSP if necessary to ensure the fulfillment of the agreed commitments;
(iv) Forms of promotion and visibility of the BSP. II. Monitoring of the Benefit Sharing Plan

1. Institutional provisions

1.1 Status of the institutional bodies in charge of implementation.
1.2 Legal or administrative regulations in force during the implementation of the BSP.
1.3 Specifications of the system or systems used for registering the distribution of benefits and the obligations linked to the eligible beneficiaries.
1.4 Report on the GRM and its treatment or support.

2. Report on benefit distribution

2.1 Information on distribution of all economic and non-economic benefits during the notice period.
2.2 Information on number and type of beneficiaries who have received benefits during the notice period (type of benefit distributed, criteria for benefit distribution, processes and periods of benefit distribution, the identity of the beneficiaries, among others).
2.3 Effectiveness of the mechanisms designed to ensure transparency and accountability during the implementation of the BSP.
2.4 Impact of the BSP on the objectives of the Emission Reduction Program.
2.5 Mechanisms in use for benefit verification as part of the program activities.
2.6 Impact of the program on beneficiaries once the benefit distribution is completed.

3. Environmental and social management measures for the BSP.
3.1 Please determine the management measures regarding environmental and social aspects of the BSP activities.

III. Recommendations for the improvement or modification of the BSP.
3.1 Specific recommendation for improvement of the BSP.
3.2 Identification of barriers for specific benefit distribution.
3.3 Identified risks for BSP sustainability or effectiveness.
3.4 Plan implementation schedule.

Table 15: Template to report the number and type of beneficiaries who received benefits during the reporting period

	Number of persons		
	Economic	**Non-economic**	**TOTAL**
Men			
Women			
TOTAL			

	% of shared economic benefits
Men	
Women	
TOTAL	

	% of shared economic benefits
CSO (Civil Society Organizations)	
Indigenous Peoples	
Local communities	
TOTAL	

8.5 VERIFICATION

The Forest Reference Level (FRL) and reported results presented by the country through the Technical Annex are subject to external review. In the case of the FC-FCPF, the review is carried out by the Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) and, in the case of the UNFCCC, by the Assessment Team (AT) appointed by the UNFCCC Secretariat.

In all cases, the IMN-REDD+ Secretariat Working Group, with the support of external experts, is in charge of responding to comments received and making the necessary adjustments to the FREL/FRL or the reported results.

9. SAFEGUARDS INFORMATION SYSTEM[37]

Costa Rica's environmental regulatory framework is very robust and consolidated, especially due to the country's long history dealing with environmental matters, and specifically through the Payment for Environmental Services (PES) Program, which has led to significant experience in the application of international safeguards, such as the World Bank's Operational Policies, which have been part of the loan agreements for Ecomercados I and II projects. In this sense, the National REDD+ Strategy will respect and leverage the existing legal regulations, institutions, and development objectives in force in the country, and will also adopt the necessary measures to ensure that the implementation of the Strategy does not cause any negative impact on the country's population or environment.

Like the National Forest Financing Fund (FONAFIFO) and the National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC), the National Center for Geo-Environmental Information (CENIGA) is an office of the Ministry of Environment and Energy whose main responsibility is to ensure the maintenance of the National Environmental Information System (SINIA) to compile and produce official reports on the state of the environment in the country. It is currently working on defining the politicalconceptual framework of the National Land Use, Ecosystem, and Land Cover Monitoring System (SIMOCUTE). The National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) will be an essential part of this, so as to ensure consistency between the two. Likewise, CENIGA will manage the Safeguards Information System (SIS), in coordination with the related entities, and will play an active role in monitoring the progress of the National REDD+ Strategy's implementation.

The development and implementation of SIMOCUTE will help formalize the procedures, methodologies, protocols, and other technical tools and information to be officially used by State in institutions, as well as private ones, for the presentation information related to Costa Rica's forests.

The following objectives were set out in the SIS for monitoring safeguards:

a) Collect and present relevant information showing the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) the approach and respect for the safeguards adopted at Conference of the Parties (COP) 16 throughout the implementation of REDD measures (legislative, administrative).
b) Provide a group of indicators that allows for timely decisions on risks that need to be addressed.
c) Contribute to the preparation of country reports related to the state of the environment.
d) Make information accessible to different groups of stakeholders relevant to REDD, as well as for organizations that constitute sources of financing and cooperation.

[37] *For more details, please see document final report on SIS design.*

Figure 7 and Figure 8 show the elements and operating scheme of the SIS. The System will include indicators and information that are required to be monitored for the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), not only in terms of the framework but also the World Bank's Operational Policies.

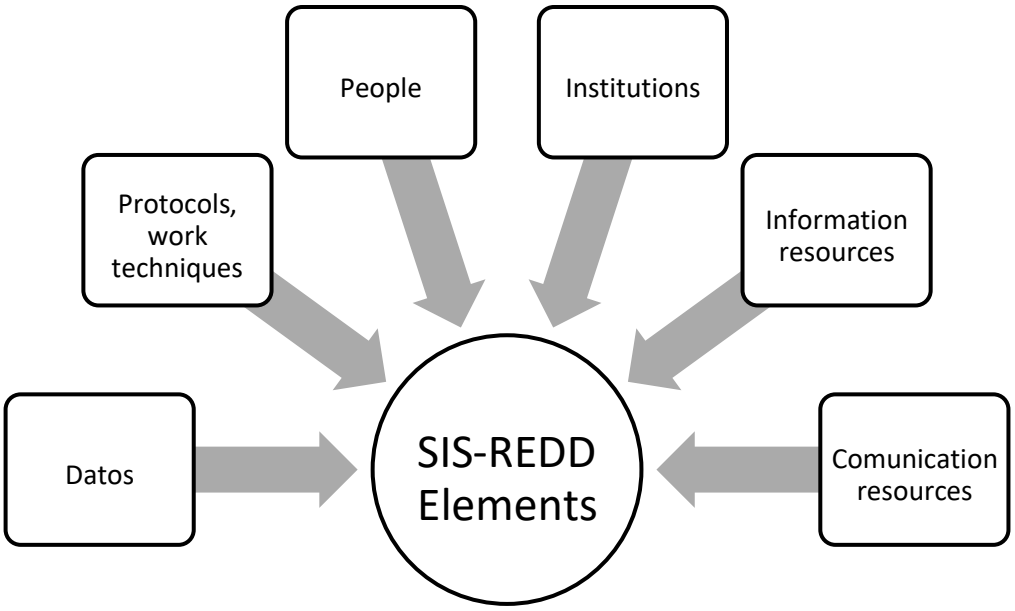

Figure 7: Elements of the Information System on the approach to and respect for REDD safeguards during the process of development and implementation of the REDD+ Strategy, measures, and activities

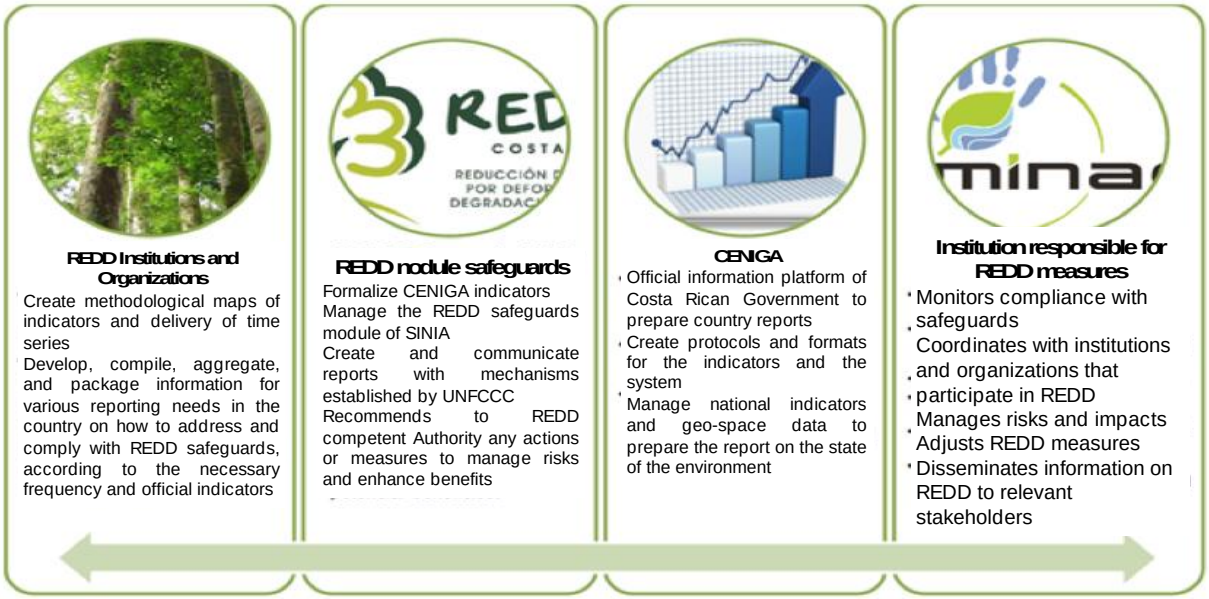

Figure 8: SIS Operating Scheme.

9.1 SAFEGUARDS AND THE BSP

In 2018, the ESMF was designed for the Emissions Reduction Program (ERP). It considers compliance with national social, environmental, and land-tenure legislation and standards. The ESMF's annexes include the Involuntary Resettlement Policy Framework (MPRI) and the for Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (MPPI)[38].

In addition, Article 10 of Executive Decree 40464 - MINAE, establishes the obligation of the Government of the Republic to abide by the safeguards defined in the Convention on Climate Change, and its subsequent decisions. The social and environmental safeguards are intended to prevent and mitigate any direct or indirect negative impact on both ecosystems and the population, particularly Indigenous communities and territories.

Additionally, and as described in Section 0, for this Benefit Sharing Plan (BSP) the safeguards considerations defining the procedures and eligible and ineligible uses of the benefits received by each beneficiary group apply.

Of importance in the design of the BSP are the safeguards established in COP 16, Appendix I, Paragraph 2, which should be applied to "Policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries."

These safeguards refer, among other issues, to the complementarity and compatibility that must exist between the measures adopted and the objectives of international programs and conventions. It also refers to respecting the rights of Indigenous peoples and local communities, national laws, and guaranteeing their participation.

Also considered are the World Bank Operational Policies (OP) applicable during the implementation of the ERP, and therefore also the National REDD+ Strategy. These policies address the social and environmental risks and damages that may arise from projects financed by the World Bank. Specifically in the case of Costa Rica, these policies seek to ensure policies and actions do not have undesirable effects on the social actors involved and the environment, or that that if they do, that such effects can be mitigated in a timely manner. The OP considered are:

- OP 4.01: Environmental Assessment
- OP 4.04: Natural Habitats

[38] The ESMF document can be accessed in the following link:

https://drive.google.com/open?id=1meNYca1EHmu2zE2Kff-z4LYgLzRvqOcC

- OP 4.09: Pest Control
- OP 4.10: Indigenous peoples
- OP 4.11. Cultural and Physical Resources
- OP 4.12: Involuntary Resettlement
- OP 4.36: Forests

On the other hand, it should be noted that this BSP conforms to the safeguards considerations included in the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility's (FCPF) Note on benefit sharing for the emission reductions programs under the Fund to reduce carbon emissions through forest protection and the Biocarbon Fund initiative for sustainable forest landscapes, which establishes the responsibilities of the entity and the supervision of the World Bank during the preparation of the corresponding instruments.

The REDD+ Secretariat will take into consideration the following elements for the implementation of the BSP in the monitoring reports:

i. **Monetary Benefits:** In the case of monetary benefits, measurements of the impact of the resources received by all beneficiaries of ERs will be based on compliance with the activities set out in the work plans submitted to the REDD+ Secretariat, except for the resources allocated for the payment of results through Contract for Emission Reductions from Forests (CREF). In the CREF mechanism, they will be monitored at the contract level or record that can be established, identifying different social and environmental aspects and their contribution to meeting the targets. The REDD+ Secretariat will periodically receive reports on the execution of the Environmental Bank Foundation's (FUNBAM) financial resources with the progress of the institutions' work plans. In addition, the Secretariat must measure the impact on planned Emission Reductions for monitoring events.

ii. **Non-Monetary Benefits:** Non-monetary benefits will be measured according to the activities listed in Annex 3 and can be systematized through the different reports that keep track of the Cancun safeguards, the Word Bank's Operating Policies, the reports on the execution of the Integral Development Associations (ADIs), Information, Feedback, and Complaints Mechanism (MIRI), and actions related to SINAC and FONAFIFO.

All the information collected will serve as the basis for a report prepared by the Secretariat on the progress and contributions of the BSP to the implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy. Figure 9 illustrates the proposed means of monitoring the BSP activities.

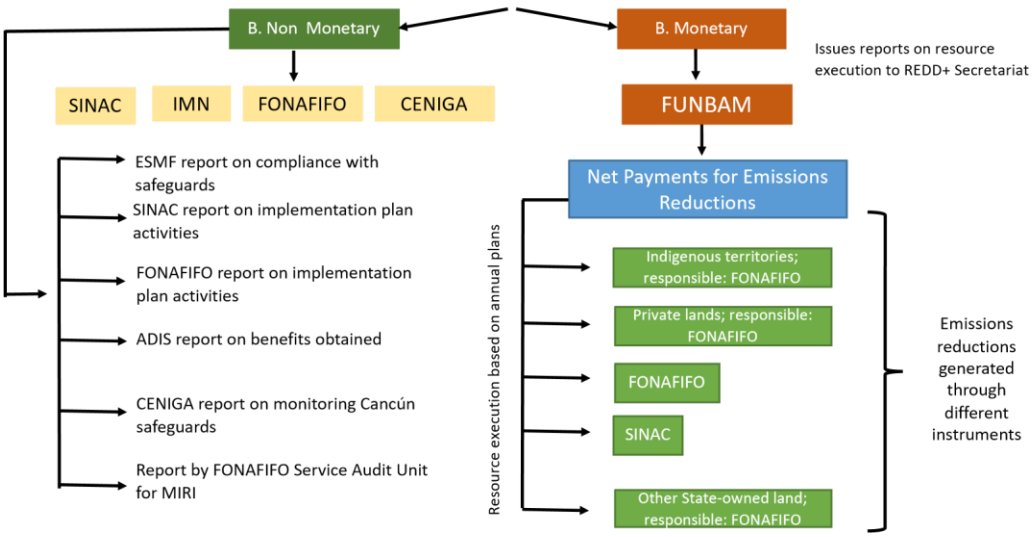

Figure 9: Proposed monitoring for Benefit Sharing Plan activities.

10 INFORMATION, FEEDBACK, AND COMPLAINTS MECHANISM

The Information, Feedback, and Complaints Mechanism (MIRI) is requirement established for countries that develop REDD+ Strategies, to provide an appropriate instrument for receiving and addressing the concerns that relevant stakeholders have with respect to the development and implementation of REDD+ actions or activities, which may eventually affect their property, participation, or access rights.

The MIRI aims to provide REDD+ stakeholders with an efficient, universally accessible mechanism based on a culturally-appropriate and current legal and institutional framework, through which relevant stakeholders can request information, submit proposals, provide recommendations (feedback), and submit complaints or disagreements with the entities linked to the implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy, in order to guarantee their effective participation in the process and the resolution of issues arising from the possible infringement of their rights from the implementation of REDD Policies, Actions, and Measures.

In Costa Rica, this mechanism provides a communication channel between the Government and relevant stakeholders through the Comptrollerships of Services, a neutral and functionally independent entity to clarify information, express disagreements, and generate feedback on the Strategy. A wide range of media are made available to relevant stakeholders to address the particularities of the different groups and to ensure the highest possible degree of inclusion.

With the intent of making the process as effective as possible, a series of information and training sessions with indigenous communities, groups of small and medium agroforestry producers, forest owners grouped in organizations, and other stakeholders, generated valuable inputs for the final design of the mechanism to ensure it fosters dialogue with sectors in the case of disagreements regarding the implementation of ENREDD.

As a legal support to this mechanism, Law No. 9158 or Law Regulating the National System of Comptrollerships of Services aims to regulate the creation, organization and operation of the National System of Comptrollerships of Services, "as a mechanism to guarantee the rights of the users of services provided by public organizations and private companies that provide public services"[39]. This is a general regulatory framework for all State institutions and each of these institutions must regulate the comptrollerships of services with their own regulations.

In accordance with the article 6 of the aforementioned law, the National System's main institution is the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy (MIDEPLAN), it is also formed by the Technical Secretariat, the registered comptrollerships of services and users of the mentioned comptrollerships.

Based on this System, services comptrollerships are created as bodies linked to the organization's hierarch -which can be a unipersonal or a colective member-, in order to promote, with the user's participation, continuous improvement and innovation to the provision of services that serval organizations give to the public.

According to the second paragraph of article 11 of the aforementioned law, "the comptrollership of services will be an advisory body, channel and mediator of the effectiveness and continuity requirements of the users of the services provided by an organization. It also supports, complements, guides and advises managers or decision-makers, in such a way as to increase the effectiveness in achieving organizational objectives, as well as the quality of the services provided"[40].

This same regulatory body equips the comptrollerships of services with functional autonomy in order to carry out their functions independently from the hierarch's criteria and the other components of the active organization's administration. The recommendations that are issued by the comptrollerships must be based on the internal normative of each organization, manuals, regulations, legal and technical criteria and good administrative and internal control practices that form their management approach (Article 13).

In the case of FONAFIFO, in 2015 the Regulations for the Creation, Organization and Operation of the FONAFIFO's Comptrollership of Services Unit came into force. This body is attached to the Board of Directors of the Institution in order to guarantee direct communication in the decisionmaking, always seeking to provide the best care to the user.

[39] Legislative Assembly, Republic of Costa Rica. (2013). Law Regulatory of the National System Auditing Service. Article 1.

[40] Ídem.

According to article 2, second paragraph of this regulation, “the Office of the Comprtollership of Services will be totally independent from any other area of the institution to which it belongs, both from the functional point of view and from the organizational structure and positions standpoint, constituting itself as a staff unit because it has the function of supporting, complementing, guiding or advising the hierarchies or those in charge of making decisions, in such a way as to increase the effectiveness and efficiency in the achievement of organizational objectives”[41].

In order to achieve the fulfillment of its goals, the Comptrollership of Services Unit has, among others, the following functions:

- Mediate between the parties to provide a peaceful solution to the actions presented by the users.
- Offer the users correct, updated and complete information in the most expeditious manner.
- Transfer the received suggestions to the corresponding areas.
- Quickly process responses to queries or complaints submitted by users.
- Provide services in both central and regionl offices.
- To record all the procedures processed.
- To annually prepare an instrument to measure the user’s perception regarding the quality of the services provided.
- Preparation of manuals, codes or protocols for customer service care. At this point it is important to mention that as of 2016, the User Care and Service Manual took place. Now this manual is mandatory for all FONAFIFO officials who interact with users in the exercise of their functions.

To guarantee the fulfillment of these functions, article 6 of the Regulations supervises the obligation of all the regional offices, dependencies and officials of FONAFIFO, to collaborate with the requests of the service comptroller when it requires it. If an official person refuses to provide the information requested, the autitory may request the support of the hierarchical superior.

Regarding its powers, the Comptrollership of Services Unit has free access to administrative files, it can visit the offices and request information and data, as well as provide advice when pertinent. It may also act as a mediator in the search for solutions and will be in charge of coordinating with the Technical Secretariat, the Ombudsman's Office and the service comptrollers of other institutions in order to provide the best attention to the presented procedures.

Regarding the procedure for processing non-conformities or procedures requested by the user, the fifth title of the regulation controls this aspect; in addition, the Comptrollership of Services

[41] National Forest Financing Fund, Republic of Costa Rica. (2015). Regulations for the Creation, Organization and Operation of the FONAFIFO Auditing Service.

has put in place a procedure manual for the management and monitoring process of non-conformities. The following steps describe the stages of the process carried out by the Comptrollership of Services Unit:

1. Presentation of the disagreement or query: any person individual or collective, may raise queries or disagreements about the services provided by the institution, in the case of the MIRI, the people involved (PIRs) will be able to submit the queries they have regarding the development and implementation of the actions or activities of REDD+.
2. Preliminary assessment: The Comptrollership of Services, prior to processing the disagreement, carries out a preliminary investigation that allows it to determine the nature of the claim or query, its scope and the corresponding processing.
3. Processing of disagreement or consultation: once the disagreement is received, the person responsible for the Comptrollership of Services Unit, registers the case in the information system that automatically assigns a file number and a person in charge of carrying out the investigation of the facts.
4. Confidentiality: Article 42 of Law Number 9158 and 36 of the Regulation of the Law, establishes that claims or queries can be raised by requesting the Comptrollership of Services Unit to keep the identity of the managing person anonymous.
5. Follow-up actions: Once the analysis of the tests or the corresponding investigation has been carried out, the result will be communicated to the interested party.

Once the Comptrollership of Services Unit has issued a report or recommendation, it is sent to the General Director who will inform the board of directors; this board is empowered to take the necessary actions to improve the service. In the event that the comptroller issues a recommendation directly to the units, departments or management bodies, they must act quickly and responsibly in favor of the improvement of services. This process will be periodically evaluated by the comptroller, who, if deemed necessary, will inform the institutional hierarch.

Regarding the response deadline of the Comptroller of Services to the user inquiries, the FONAFIFO's department receiving the complaint or request -in the exercise of their functions-, must respond to the demand made by the comptrollership of services within a maximum period of five working days, except in cases of greater complexity, a maximum period of up to fifty calendar days will be granted to respond.
Once the administration's response has been received, the Comptrollership of Service's Office will respond to the user within a maximum of ten working days. This response mechanism is stated in the Article 43 of Law Number 9158.

The mechanisms made available by the Comptrollership of Services Unit for filing procedures are:

- Phone number.
- Email.
- Through the FONAFIFO website (SICAD system).
- Through the suggestion box.

- Appering in person at the central offices of FONAFIFO.

Each of the queries or disagreements presented to the the Comptrollership of Services Unit are treated as confidential and in accordance with the Protocol of privacy and protection of restricted data of FONAFIFO users. In addition, each one of the users who present procedures to the Comptrollership of Services receives an informed consent, which indicates the use and treatment that will be given to the personal information that they provided for the management of their process.

This mechanism will be available to the people involved with the REDD + project and an attempt will be made to maintain communication in the most fluid and transparent way possible, in order to address all queries or inconsistencies.

A second communication platform, besides the Comptrollership of Services is the REDD+ Strategy Monitoring Committee, which is made up of all relevant stakeholders, and whose essential function will be to ensure compliance with the Strategy, in its various phases. The main function of the Monitoring Committee will be to ensure or monitor that the different stakeholders comply with the REDD+ Strategy as long as there are resources for this purpose. It may request the information it deems necessary from public entities, as well as establish notes of complaint as appropriate, when the execution of the Strategy is not fulfilled.

Another channel for communicating the REDD+ Strategy includes technological platforms, such as websites, informational leaflets, social networks, reports and, when necessary, the organization of informative events for relevant stakeholders.

11 REFERENCES

- Bustillos Lemaire, Rosa. Titularidad de las acciones de mitigación de gases de efecto invernadero, derivadas de acciones forestales, sean éstas acción público o privadas, FONAFIFO, 2015.
- Cambioclimatico.inecc.gob.mx/descargas/noticias_28_10_2010.pdf
- Conocimiento y habilidades necesarias para participar en REDD+. Un marco de competencias. Programa Regional de Cambio Climático. USAID, 2013.
- Political Constitution of Costa Rica.
- Código Civil de Costa Rica.
- Forest Carbon Partnership Facility. Methodological framework of the Carbon Fund of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, 2013.
- http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2007/cop13/spa/06a01s.pdf
- http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2009/cop15/spa/11a01s.pdf
- Forestry Law of Costa Rica, No. 7575.
- Soto Monteverde, Francisca Andrea. Análisis de la Titularidad de los derechos de propiedad emanados de la captura de carbono por bosques en el marco REDD+
- unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cop16/spa/07a01s.pdf
- unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/spa/09a01s.pdf
- unfccc.int › Inicio › Información Básica
- unfccc.int/portal_espanol/items/3093.php

12 ANNEX

ANNEX 1: COST OF REDD+ STRATEGY MEASURES INCLUDED IN THE EMISSIONS REDUCTION PROGRAM AND BUDGET SOURCE.42[42]

[42] Source: Table 32 at Ministry of the Environment and Energy. (2018). Estrategia Nacional REDD+ Costa Rica. San José, Costa Rica. https://redd.unfccc.int/uploads/4863_1_fon_estrategia_red_cr_lr.pdf

Policy	Action	Num	Measure	Budget 2018-2024	FCPF Preparation	CF (ERP/CR)		Unfunded
2. Strengthen WPAs and programs for prevention and control of changes in land use and fires	2.1 Strengthen the Forest Fire Control Program	2.1.1	Encouraging the creation and implementation of campaigns for the prevention of forest fires	230.420,00	-	996.150,68	-	765.730,68
		2.1.2	Monitoring and fostering voluntary forest fire brigades	145.587,00	-	500.000,00	-	354.413,00
		2.1.3	Strengthening the Forest Fire Control Program	1.762.700,00	100.000	996.150,68		666.549,32
	2.2. Strengthen SINAC controls over changes in land use	2.2.1	Strengthening the Illegal Logging Control Program	4.594.945,00	-	3.486.527,22		
		2.2.2	Reactivation of Natural Resource Surveillance Committees (COVIRENA), pro bono environmental inspectors and others.	50.000,00	50.000	1.494.226,02	-	1.594.226,02
	2.3 Strengthening	2.3.1	Administration and management of the WPAs			3.494.527,38	-	3.494.527,38

	of Wild Protected Areas	2.3.3	Approach and integration of private actors in wilderness areas, biological reserves and national parks for their incorporation into REDD+.			1.494.110,02	- 1.494.110,02
3. Incentives for forest conservation and sustainable forest management	3.4. Creation and implementation of REDD+ Forest Emission Reductions instrument	3.4.1	Creation and implementation of Contract for Emission Reductions from Forests (CREF) for results-based payments in conservation.	37.170.000	-	25.259.651,00	11.710.335,00
5. Engagement of indigenous peoples	5.1. Establish Payment for Environmental Services or ER specifically for indigenous territories	5.1.1	Creation and implementation of Contract for Emission Reductions from Forests (CREF) for results-based payments in conservation in indigenous territories.	12.600.000	-	5.451.680,00	6.992.925,00
6. Enabling conditions		6.1.1	Strengthening of national mechanisms to manage the REDD+ program	751.368	751.368	3.700.000	-3.700.000

6.1.5	Support of the national PNE land inventory beyond the control of MINAE and ABRE areas, land tenure, corresponding records and cadaster, and foster usage.	1.146.882	80.500	3.700.000,00	
	Total	74.283.018,00	3.660.612	60.000.000,00	10.622.406,00

ANNEX 2: CONSISTENCY OF REDD+ MEASURES IMPLEMENTED BY PRIVATE FOREST OWNERS AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES TO ADDRESS THE DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION

Action		Measure (PAMs)	ER Program Budget 2018-2024 (US$)	Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation	Consistent measures to address the factors of deforestation and degradation
3.1. Extend coverage and flexibility of economic incentives for conservation, regeneration and management.	3.1.2	Expansion and improvement of financial mechanisms to strengthen natural reforestation (excludes IT)	2,226,000	Most natural forest regeneration eventually returns to other uses, most often to the same use given prior to regeneration, reinforcing the idea that the main reason for abandonment that results in new forests is the recovery of land´s productive capacity and, therefore, is an integral part of the dominant land use system in a region. The R-PP studies (MINAE, 2011) show greater deforestation in new forests (secondary) than in mature forests. The new land use times series helps show that the rate of deforestation of forests that are 15 years old or less is close to 4.5% while for forests between 15 and 25 years the rate is about 2%, and less than 1% for forests over 25 years of age.	This measure attempts to use economic incentives to promote natural forest regeneration in private lands. The objective is to recover lands with forest vocation that were degraded due to soil overutilization.
	3.1.1	Establishment of financial mechanisms to foster Forest Management	1,764,000	Other economic activities are more profitable per hectare than conservation for purposes of tourism or timber-related income from forest management. Depending on the original use of the land before deforestation, close to 70% of the deforested lands are for pastureland; slightly over 20% for crops, and almost 10% for plantations. However, it is worth highlighting that of the total degenerated area, more than 65% used to be pasturelands, over 20% were crops and close to 10% were plantations. Towards the end of the land use changes time series, cattle raising lost relative importance and agricultural crops increased.	This measure seeks to mitigate the effects that the cost of opportunity for land has on deforestation, establishing economic incentives that influence the decision of agents, mostly private agents, to encourage the conservation of existing forests and carry out sustainable forest management.
3.4. Creation and implementation of REDD+ Forest Emission Reductions instrument	3.4.1	Creation and implementation of Contract for Emission Reductions from Forests (CREF) for results-based payments in conservation.	37,170,000		
4.1. Restoration and reforestation of degraded land	4.1.2	Commercial reforestation in land with potential for degradation	621,565	Land with forest vocation which was degraded in the past due to land overuse need to be restored using commercial restoration and degraded basin restoration	This measure aims to promote the establishment of forest plantations. The objective is to recover lands with forest vocation that were degraded due to soil

Action		Measure (PAMs)	ER Program Budget 2018-2024 (US$)	Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation	Consistent measures to address the factors of deforestation and degradation
				in the framework of the Convention to Combat Desertification.	overutilization. The goal is to increase forest carbon by recovering land with forest vocation which was degraded by the overuse of its soils. This will occur through commercial reforestation and restoration of degraded river basins, in the context of the Convention to Combat Desertification.
5.1. Establish Payment for Environmental Services or ER specifically for indigenous territories	5.1.1	Creation and implementation of Contract for Emission Reductions from Forests (CREF) for results-based payments in conservation of TL.	12,600,000	Indigenous territories need to be allowed to use their forests for their own cultural purposes. The presence of non-indigenous people controlling lands in the area is an issue. Existing mechanisms are not enough to add more territories to REDD+ actions	Indigenous peoples involved in the REDD+ dialogue see the chance to put an indigenous agenda on the government´s table within the framework of alternatives to climate change. Their agenda is based on their own world view: land governance, right to land, and right to natural resources. By encouraging them to achieve their objectives, they will surely participate in local REDD+ actions that will be seen as a national reduction of net emissions. Measures dealing with sanitation, acknowledgement of their world view and their own governance, and adaptation of mechanisms such as PES will help them preserve forest cover and reduce degradation. External agents are prevented from intervening there. Besides enabling a participatory process, this complies with the Convention and with the World Bank safeguards related to considering indigenous populations in public policies.
		Total	**54,381,565**		

ANNEX 3. NON-MONETARY AND NON-CARBON BENEFITS OF THE COSTA RICAN EMISSIONS REDUCTION PROGRAM

Policies, actions and measures	Non-Monetary Benefits	Non-Carbon Benefits:	
		Forest Governance improvement	Environmental and Social
Policy 2: Strengthen WPAs and programs for prevention and control of changes in land use and fires.			
2.1 Strengthen the Forest Fire Control Program 2.1.1. Encouraging the creation and implementation of campaigns for the prevention of forest fires. 2.1.2. Monitoring and fostering voluntary forest fire brigades. 2.1.3. Strengthening the Forest Fire Control Program	i. Awareness-raising among the civil society on issues of forest fire prevention ii.Strengthening institutional capacities to fight forest fires, illegal logging and changes in land use. Training staff to adequately respond to forest fires. More voluntary fire brigades to improve forest fire monitoring. New forest fire control equipment and supplies. New forest fire control technologies and training.	i. Decreasing the annual area of forest fires.	i. Maintenance of the provision of ecosystem services[43] ii. Reduction of vulnerability to water stress and climate change. iii. Biodiversity Maintenance iv. Control of soil and water erosion. v. Prevention of health problems in humans and animals, linked to smoke from fires. vi. Reduction of negative effects in bio-geochemical cycles dependent on soil biota.
2.2. Strengthen SINAC controls over changes in land use 2.2.1. Strengthening the Illegal Logging Control Program 2.2.2. Reactivation of Natural Resource Surveillance Committees (COVIRENA), pro bono environmental inspectors and others.	ii. Strengthening institutional capacities to fight forest fires, illegal logging and changes in land use. Training for personnel in charge of controlling illegal logging and changes in land use. Reactivation of Natural Resource Surveillance Committees (COVIRENA), Pro bono environmental inspectors.	i. Decreasing the percentage of annual volume of illegally processed wood;	i. Maintenance of the provision of ecosystem services ii. Reduction of vulnerability to water stress and climate change. iii. Biodiversity Maintenance iv. Control of soil and water erosion.

[43] Vega-Araya, M. (2015). Fortalecimiento de la Estrategia Control y Protección de Incendios. Retrieved from http://reddcr.go.cr/sites/default/files/centro-dedocumentacion/report-incendios_4.pdf

Policies, actions and measures	Non-Monetary Benefits	Non-Carbon Benefits:	
		Forest Governance improvement	Environmental and Social
Policy 3: Incentives for forest conservation and sustainable forest management			
3.1. Extending coverage and flexibility of economic incentives for conservation, regeneration and management. 3.1.1. Establishment of financial mechanisms to foster Forest Management 3.1.2. Expansion and improvement of financial mechanisms to strengthen natural reforestation (excludes IT)		i. Financial mechanisms established to promote sustainable forest management of secondary and primary forests. ii. Expansion and improvement of financial mechanisms to favor natural regeneration in private lands. iii. Improvement of sustainable forest management for the timber industry	i. Maintenance of the provision of ecosystem services ii. Reduction of vulnerability to water stress and climate change. iii. Biodiversity Maintenance iv. Control of soil and water erosion. v. Improvement of the socioeconomic conditions of forest owners.
3.2. Promote sustainable forest management 3.2.1. Updating PWA management plans to enable the development of REDD+ projects. 3.2.2. Revision and update of SFM indicators and criteria according to forest types in the country. 3.2.3. Strengthening processing capacity for use of dead wood according to executive decree.	i. Improvement of sustainable forest management for timber industry production. ii. Duly trained personnel at SINAC, MINAE and CIAGRO to strengthen the role of CRA, CORAC and COLAC in SFO strategies; iii. Small producers and farmers using dead wood from forests in view of greater legal applications to use timber; iv. Training activities for stakeholder organizations;	i. New regional standards for sustainable forest management (SFM) published in the Decree, including the revision and update of management indicators and criteria by type of forest in the country; ii. Collegial bodies and participatory decisionmaking processes for sustainable forest management;	

3.3. Chain of custody for forest products free of deforestation. 3.3.1. Promotion of entire value chain of timber and forest products. 3.3.2. Identification system for timber coming from production, utilization and sustainable marketing. 3.3.3. Capacity building of oversight entities (AFE and	i, Chain of custody promoted for key forest products; ii. Ongoing implementation of the timber forensic identification system; iii. Audit entities (AFE and CIAgro) with greater capacity to process, execute and monitor timber extraction;	ii. Agreements signed among relevant stakeholders to promote conservation and sustainable forest operations;	

Policies, actions and measures	**Non-Monetary Benefits**	**Non-Carbon Benefits:**	
		Forest Governance improvement	**Environmental and Social**
CIAgro) to process, execute and monitor timber harvesting permits.			
Policy 4: Landscape and forest ecosystem restoration.			
4.1. Restoration and reforestation of degraded land 4.1.2. Commercial reforestation in land with potential for degradation			i. Ecosystem restoration ii. Recovery of ecosystem services iii. Reduction of vulnerability to water stress and climate change. iv. Recovery of biodiversity. v. Control of soil and water erosion. vi. Improvement of the socioeconomic conditions of forest owners.
Policy 5: Engagement of indigenous peoples			

5.1. Establish Payment for Environmental Services or ER specifically for indigenous territories 5.1.1. Creation and implementation of Contract for Emission Reductions from Forests (CREF) for results-based payments in conservation of TL. 5.1.2. Better income for indigenous PES, information and communication in territories, publication of Indigenous PES Decree and payment of incentives in REDD+		i. Design and implementation of a new results-based payment instrument for Indigenous Territories - Contract to Reduce Forest Emissions (CREF); ii. The current PES is adapted to increase access to intellectual property; iii. IP concepts and world views related to forests are recognized in the implementation of the ER Program and the BSP; iv. Indigenous territories included in the ER Program; vi. Indigenous peoples are involved in the monitoring and evaluation of the ER Program.	vi. Improvement of the socioeconomic conditions of forest owners.

ANNEX 4. LIST OF EMAILS SENT TO DISSEMINATE THE DRAFT VERSION OF THE BENEFIT SHARING PLAN

viceambiente@minae.go.cr,

vcajiao@minae.go.cr,

dajnotificacionesdaj@minae.go.cr,

Roberto Azofeifa <razof@mag.go.cr>,

Mauricio Chacon Navarro <mchacon@mag.go.cr>,

rflores@mag.go.cr,

ecalderon@mag.go.cr,

despachoviceministra@mag.go.cr,

mario.coto@sinac.go.cr,

zaida.trejos@sinac.go.cr,

Jose Calvo <joaquin.calvo@sinac.go.cr>,

pablo.astua@sinac.go.cr,

Sonia Lobo Valverde <sonia.lobo@sinac.go.cr>,

Mauricio Castillo Nuñez mauricio.castillo@sinac.go.cr>,

Isabel Chavarría ESpinoza <isabel.chavarria@sinac.go.cr>,

maria.gomez@sinac.go.cr,

eugenia.arguedas@sinac.go.cr,

Andrea Meza <andrea.mezamurillo@gmail.com>,

archacon@imn.ac.cr,

gjimenez@imn.ac.cr,

rvilla@imn.ac.cr,

Roberto.villalobos@gmail.com,

jrodriguez@fonafifo.go.cr,

rgranados@fonafifo.go.cr,

Oscar Sánchez Chaves <osanchez@fonafifo.go.cr>,

gnavarrete@fonafifo.go.cr,

Carmen Roldán Chacón <croldan@fonafifo.go.cr>,

Héctor Arce Benavides <harce@fonafifo.go.cr>,

etoruno@fonafifo.go.cr,

Natalia Vega Jara <nvega@fonafifo.go.cr>,

kzamora@fonafifo.go.cr,

lguillen@fonafifo.go.cr,

chinchilladn@hacienda.go.cr,

espinozarj@hacienda.go.cr,

abarcart@hacienda.go.cr,

marilyn.astorga@mideplan.go.cr,

Xinia Robles <xrobles@ingagr.or.cr>,

jimmyg@inder.go.cr,

ufabio@mivah.go.cr,

sgeovanny@mivah.go.cr,

cguzman@ifam.go.cr,

erde@setena.go.cr,

jlinochaves@yahoo.com,

agg.conagebio@gmail.com,

almart07@yahoo.es,

rojas.donald@gmail.com,

mcastilloch@ice.go.cr,

ohernandez@ice.go.cr,

rquiroshe@ice.go.cr,

wsegural@ice.go.cr,

alexander.campos@inec.go.cr,

fabioj.herrera@inec.go.cr,

Sara Mora Medina <sacemome@gmail.com>,

ALBAN ROSALES <arosales@inta.go.cr>,

jzeledon@da.go.cr

nbaltodano@pawcr.com

rmartinez@conservation.org,

cmrodriguez@conservation.org,

"J. Mendez" <jmendez@codeforsa.org>,

felipe.carazo@fundecor.org,

Mariana Porras <mariana@coecoceiba.org>,

janesegleau@asirea.org,

Oscar Chacon <omchaco@gmail.com>,
Melinka.najera@iucn.org,
ronald.mccarthy@uicn.org,
mfeoli@fundecooperacion.org
gladysgoo@gmail.com,
hildazamoraarias@hotmail.com,
marian.1008@hotmail.com,
wchavarrias@yahoo.es, mzamora26@gmail.com,
yorleara@hotmail.com,
shulakma@costarricense.cr,
jesusdelabajura@gmail.com, asoyue@yahoo.es,
rokastroos@yahoo.es, marikell66@yahoo.com,
mecanicabull@yahoo.com,
idiolivarm@hotmail.com,
aaguilar@acguanacaste.ac.cr,
noemy2765@gmail.com, acanton59@gmail.com,
acalvoquiros@gmail.com,
rocio.hathi@gmail.com,
nanacr2104@gmail.com,
margotmr@yahoo.com, mvargas19@yahoo.com,
Ilacha R <ilacha315@gmail.com>, jorgecabezas91@yahoo.com,
Alberto Chinchilla <achinchilla@acicafoc.org>,
productosdelcanasto@gmail.com,
poponjoche@gmail.com, aramirez@acicafoc.org,
Vera Luz Salazar <veraluz.salazar@gmail.com>, Rosa <rosable@ice.co.cr>, farburola1957@gmail.com, guillerms.espinoza@sinac.go.cr, adafarces@gmail.com,
kachia@hotmail.es,
centroagripuriscal@hotmail.com,
bernarubia09@hotmail.com,
upop@ice.co.cr,
olmanmr@hotmail.com,
xinia.jimenez19@gmail.com,
andres.mora35@hotmail.com,
yancelv19@hotmail.com,
joss2701@gmail.com,
asadalasvueltas12@gmail.com,
asoprola@yahoo.es,
angieven@hotmail.com,
martaquiros@gmail.com,
onixgcr@hotmail.com,
jrcamo83@hotmail.com,
jcascante7@hotmail.es,
camilazn@gmail.com,
jorlando.calvo@gmail.com,
asadasanpedro@gmail.com,
lidi2311@hotmail.com,
jimenezjj.osa@gmail.com

ANNEX 5. ACTIVITIES OF THE ENREDD IMPLEMENTATION PLAN SUPPORTED DIRECTLY BY INSTITUTIONS WITH ERPA FUNDS.

National Forestry Financing Fund (FONAFIFO)

1. Promotion of low carbon emission production systems.

- Building forestry-related capacities within other economic activities
- Fostering funding for trees through the Forest Plantation Harvesting Program (FPHP)
- Broadening coverage of integrated farms
- Expansion and improvement of PPES Agro-froestry Systems (AS) (excluding IT)
- Implementing monitoring protocols for mixed territories (forestry and agricultural crops).

3. Incentives for forest conservation and sustainable forest management

- Establishment of financial mechanisms to foster Forest Management
- Expansion and improvement of financial mechanisms to strengthen natural reforestation (excludes IT)
- Incorporating silvo-cultural and silvo-pastoral quality management criteria among the PES evaluation criteria for reforestation and SAF.
- Creation and implementation of Contract for Emission Reductions from Forests (CREF) for results-based payments in conservation.

4. Landscape and forest ecosystem restoration

- Commercial reforestation in land with potential for degradation

5. Participation of indigenous peoples

- Better income for indigenous PES, dissemination in territories, publication of Indigenous PES Decree and payment of incentives in REDD+.
- Application of specific financial mechanisms for IT in SAF **National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC)**

1. Promotion of low carbon emission production systems.

- Undertaking forest extension work within SINAC
- Promoting certification systems, which are affordable for producers.

2. Strengthen WPAs and programs for prevention and control of changes in land use and fires

- Encouraging the creation and implementation of campaigns for the prevention of forest fires
- Monitoring and fostering voluntary forest fire brigades
- Strengthening the Forest Fire Control Program
- Strengthening the Illegal Logging Control Program

- Reactivation of Natural Resource Surveillance Committees (COVIRENA), pro bono environmental inspectors and others.
- PWA administration and management.
- Engaging private actors in wildlife areas, biological reserves and national parks into REDD.
- National PNE land inventory beyond the control of MINAE and ABRE areas, land tenure, corresponding records and cadaster, and promotion of usage.

3. Incentives for forest conservation and sustainable forest management

- Updating PWA management plans to enable the development of REDD+ projects.
- Revision and update of SFM indicators and criteria according to forest types in the country
- Strengthening processing capacity for use of dead wood according to executive decree
- Strengthening the role of CRA, CORAC and COLAC, and train staff at SINAC, MINAE, CIAGRO in forest management strategies
- Strengthening CACs and other regional and local organizations, public and private, and support producers and owners
- Promotion of entire value chain of timber and forest products
- Identification system for timber coming from production, utilization and sustainable marketing
- Capacity building of oversight entities (AFE and CIAgro) to process, execute and monitor timber harvesting permits.

4. Landscape and forest ecosystem restoration

- Restoring degraded river basins
- Working with local governments on a campaign to plant trees in public areas

5. Participation of indigenous peoples

- Developing a participatory process to validate the National Biodiversity Strategy and Policy
- Designing an indigenous population chapter in the National Forest Development Plan
- Updating management plans to consider traditional indigenous uses
- Designing a community-based forest monitoring strategy in critical areas and in indigenous territories **REDD+ Secretariat**

1. Promotion of low carbon emission production systems.

- Promoting certification systems, which are affordable for producers.

4. Landscape and forest ecosystem restoration

- Exploring leverage mechanism for REDD+ actions in county master plans
- Working with local governments on a campaign to plant trees in public areas

5. Participation of indigenous peoples

- Creation and enforcement of Contract for Emission Reductions from Forests (CREF) for results-based payments in conservation in indigenous territories.
- Supporting MINAE's Commission on Indigenous Affairs (CAIM)

6. Enabling conditions

- Strengthening of national mechanisms to manage the REDD+ program
- Using consultation, participation social outreach in preparation for REDD+
- Implementing REDD+ Strategy
- Development of forest and land use monitoring system, and information on safeguards
- Managing REDD+ instruments (CREF and others)
- Submitting reports to entities with which emissions reduction purchase agreements have been signed
- Any other condition under the responsibility of the Secretariat

ANNEX 6: EXAMPLE OF CREF CONTRACT

CLÁUSULA PRIMERA: De los inmuebles

La Propietaria es dueña de un inmueble del partido de xxx, inscrito en el Registro Nacional al Folio Real Matrícula Número **xxx**que es terreno de xxxDistrito xx, Cantón xxx, de la Provincia de xxx, mide xxxs, y corresponde al plano catastrado número xxxx, sobre el cual ejerce los derechos de uso, goce y disposición, manifestando expresamente que sobre dichos derechos no existe perturbación, disputa judicial o administrativa que afecte la titularidad de los bienes inmuebles.

CLÁUSULA SEGUNDA: Del Objeto del Contrato

En este acto LA PROPIETARIA cede al FONAFIFO, la reducción de emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero generadas por el bosque o la cobertura forestal existente en el inmueble descrito.

En virtud de la cesión de los derechos sobre las reducción de emisiones, el FONAFIFO es libre de disponer de la forma que considere oportuno, del servicio ambiental adquirido y cedido, pudiendo venderlo a terceros tanto a nivel nacional como internacional, sin que para ello deba comunicar tal acción al propietario, quien no podrá reclamar monto alguno al FONAFIFO por esta disposición del servicio adquiridos. De acuerdo a lo anterior, LA PROPIETARIA no podrá bajo ningún concepto, vender o disponer a cualquier título a un tercero, el servicio ambiental que genera el bosque o la cobertura forestal durante el plazo de vigencia de este contrato.

En el caso de las reducciones de emisiones que sean vendidas al BIRF, éstas serán devueltas para que el Gobierno de Costa Rica las utilice para cumplir con las obligaciones de las INDC.

LA PROPIETARIA manifiesta conocer y aceptar que el cumplimiento de este contrato está sujeto al cumplimiento del ERPA y al pago de las reducciones de emisiones por parte del BIRF.

CLÁUSULA TERCERA: Del plazo

El presente contrato inicia a partir de su firma y finaliza el treinta y uno de diciembre de 2024. No obstante, se comercializarán las reducciones de emisiones producidas por la cobertura forestal de esa finca a partir del año 2018.

CLÁUSULA CUARTA: Del área del proyecto

El área con cobertura forestal en la que se desarrollará el proyecto será de _____ **hectáreas** y se identifican en el la valoración técnica realizada por los técnicos de la Secretaría REDD+ el cual forma parte de este contrato.

CLÁUSULA QUINTA: Del precio y forma de pago

El FONAFIFO, como contraprestación por la cesión establecida en este contrato, pagará por cada hectárea de bosque, -habiéndose realizado las deducciones de los porcentajes requeridos para el debido cumplimiento y gestión de los contratos de reducción de emisiones formalizados, así como todas las obligaciones que de ellos se deriven tales como las visitas de supervisión, las certificaciones, los verificadores, los informes de cumplimiento, los porcentajes de gestión y administración de fondos y equipo y otros gastos que sean necesarios- DIECIOCHO DOLARES por hectárea, los cuales serán financiados parcialmente con recursos procedentes del ERPÀ entre MINAE y el BIRF y del Proyecto de pago por resultados entre el MINAE y el Fondo Verde del Clima.

En el caso de que ingresen recursos adicionales de otras fuentes para el pago de reducción de emisiones durante la vigencia de este contrato, FONAFIFO podrá aumentar el monto por hectárea previa modificación del presente contrato.

Los pagos serán realizados de la siguiente forma un primer pago que corresponde a los años 2018 y 2019, serán pagados en el segundo trimestre del año 2022, un segundo pago que corresponde los años 2020 y 2021 serán pagados en el tercer trimestre del año 2023 y un tercer desembolso de los años 2022, 2023 y 2024 el tercer trimestre del año 2025. Estos pagos se realizaran en los siguiente 30 dias despúes de recibidos los recursos y tener las autorizaciones presupuestarias correspondientes.

Todos los pagos de este contrato quedan sujetos a que se cumplan los requisitos y condiciones legales y técnicos requeridos al MINAE, tanto por el BIRF como por PNUD, quienes financian este proyecto y los respectivos pagos.

El no pago de cualquiera de las cuotas previstas para este contrato, por razones derivadas de no cumplimiento del Contrato de Venta de reducción de Emisiones suscrito con el Banco de Reconstrucción y Fomento o el Acuerdo de pago por desempeño con el PNUD, exonera de forma total o parcial, la responsabilidad de cumplimiento al Fondo Nacional de Financiamiento Foresta, el MINAE, el BIRF o PNUD, siendo una condición pre establecida de no pago aceptada por el beneficiario o LA PROPIETARIA. En caso de que ocurra el supuesto previsto en este párrafo el Fonafifo comunicará en forma inmediata de esta situación al beneficiario o propietario.

CLÁUSULA SEXTA: De las obligaciones de LA PROPIETARIA

LA PROPIETARIA se obliga a: **a)** No realizar actividades de tala, extracción o aprovechamiento que altere, perjudique o menoscabe el comportamiento natural del bosque o de la cobertura, de forma tal que el mismo pueda producir el máximo de servicios ambientales**. b)** Realizar las acciones necesarias para proteger la cobertura forestal de daños provocados por terceras personas, estas acciones de protección como mínimo serán: existencia y limpieza de carriles o cercas, rondas corta fuegos en áreas propensas a incendios,

supervisión y vigilancia periódica del área sometida. **c)** No realizar o permitir cacería o captura de fauna silvestre y realizar acciones necesarias que estén a su alcance, para evitar que terceras personas practiquen este tipo de acciones en su finca. **d)** No realizar actividades agrícolas y/o ganaderas en el área bajo cobertura forestal (bosque, plantación o regeneración natural); en el supuesto de que la finca tenga un área dedicada a estos fines, se recomienda su delimitación para que estas acciones no perjudiquen los procesos naturales que ocurren en el bosque. **e)** De presentarse acciones de tala y/o alteraciones a la cobertura forestal, realizadas por terceras personas, actividades de cacería, o cualquier otra que pueda dañar la cobertura forestal, LA PROPIETARIA deberá presentar dentro de los 15 días naturales posteriores al conocimiento de los hechos, la denuncia penal interpuesta en el Ministerio Público y la denuncia administrativa ante el SINAC, Tribunal Ambiental Administrativo, según corresponda. Copia de estas denuncias deberán ser remitidas a la Oficina Regional del FONAFIFO a más tardar 30 días naturales después de haber sido presentadas, quien posteriormente la trasladará a la Secretaría REDD+. **f)** Permitir a la Secretaría REDD+ a través de su personal, los órganos de control y supervisión del Estado, así como personal de empresas privadas que ejecuten acciones de control o debidamente identificados, el libre acceso a los inmuebles para que realicen acciones de monitoreo, cuantificación y supervisión, a fin de comprobar cuando lo consideren oportuno, el estado del bosque y el cumplimiento del contrato. FONAFIFO siempre procurará comunicar de previo estas visitas al lugar de notificaciones fijado contractualmente, salvo en casos de denuncias donde podrá válidamente omitir este formalismo**. g)** Garantizar durante toda la vigencia del contrato, la posesión y propiedad de los inmuebles objeto de este contrato. h**)** Acatar las disposiciones técnicas y/o administrativas debidamente emitidas por FONAFIFO, las cuales siempre serán por escrito. **i)** Estar al día con las obligaciones de la Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social y con FODESAF. **j)** Mantener activa una cuenta cliente emitida por una entidad bancaria, financiera, mutual o cooperativa de ahorro y crédito a nombre dLA PROPIETARIA para realizar los pagos respectivos, o bien autorizar que el depósito respectivo se realice en otra cuenta bancaria.

CLÁUSULA SETIMA: De los derechos de las partes

LA PROPIETARIA tiene derecho a:

a) Recibir el pago estipulado por la cesión del servicio ambiental en el tiempo acordado.

b) A ser notificado de previo a cualquier visita a los inmuebles, salvo lo dispuesto en la cláusula anterior.

c) En caso de un presunto incumplimiento, tendrá derecho al debido proceso en sede administrativa.

FONAFIFO tiene derecho a:

a) Exigir el cumplimiento de las obligaciones contraídas en el presente contrato por LA PROPIETARIA.

b) Monitorear y supervisar los inmuebles donde se ubique el bosque objeto de este contrato.

c) Suspender los pagos pendientes en caso de presuntos o comprobados incumplimientos contractuales, o en caso de que los inmuebles se impongan gravámenes, anotaciones, segregaciones, demandas, avisos catastrales, embargos, inmovilizaciones y advertencias administrativas, cuando estos pongan en duda los derechos sobre los inmuebles, la titularidad o posesión del mismo según criterio de FONAFIFO.
d) Disponer del servicio ambiental cedido por LA PROPIETARIA.

CLÁUSULA OCTAVA: Sobre la disposición de los inmuebles

LA PROPIETARIA podrá vender, donar, arrendar, gravar, segregar o disponer por cualquier medio de los inmuebles objeto de este contrato, no obstante, en el caso de que tales acciones afecten el área del proyecto, LA PROPIETARIA se compromete a establecer expresamente en la escritura respectiva, una cláusula en la cual el nuevo dueño o adquirente, manifieste conocer del proyecto y que se compromete en iguales condiciones al cumplimiento del contrato, el cual deberá ser modificado.
Una vez inscrito en el Registro Inmobiliario el traspaso o el instrumento que corresponda, LA PROPIETARIA se compromete dentro de los 30 días naturales siguientes, a notificar al FONAFIFO, a fin de que éste proceda con la modificación contractual en la cual sustituye al anterior propietario por el nuevo propietario, caso contrario se iniciará el proceso de finiquito del contrato y la devolución de lo pagado por parte dLA PROPIETARIA inicial si correspondiere.

CLÁUSULA NOVENA: **Situaciones sobrevinientes en los inmuebles durante la vigencia del contrato**

Si durante la vigencia de este contrato se evidenciara -por cualquier medio- que administrativa o judicialmente existe una demanda ordinaria, un interdicto, una sobre posición de planos o cualquier reclamo que impliquen alteraciones a los atributos del dominio, o sobre la ubicación de los inmuebles, y que a consecuencia de esto se vislumbre que existe un riesgo para el FONAFIFO de no estar haciendo un buen pago por la reducción de emisiones adquiridas por este contrato, el FONAFIFO hará una valoración previa y en caso de ser necesario, se iniciará un procedimiento administrativo ordinario según lo dispone la Ley General de Administración Pública, suspendiendo en ese mismo acto, los desembolsos pendientes, hasta tanto no se verifique la verdad real de los hechos y se emita la resolución final.

CLAUSULA DECIMA: Sobre el finiquito anticipado del contrato.

Se podrá dar el finiquito anticipado el contrato por acuerdo de las partes.

CLÁUSULA DÉCIMA PRIMERA: De la falta

En la ejecución del contrato podrán darse dos tipos de faltas: Leves y graves. Las leves serán resueltas por las Secretaria REDD+; las graves serán resueltas según la cláusula décimo segunda de este contrato. El FONAFIFO, determinará la gravedad de la falta que acarrea el incumplimiento contractual tomando en cuenta el impacto al bosque y los criterios técnicos, los cuales deberán estar debidamente documentados en el expediente administrativo.

CLÁUSULA DÉCIMA SEGUNDA: Del incumplimiento

El incumplimiento de los términos y obligaciones del presente contrato, genera el derecho a la parte cumpliente de reclamar el cumplimiento forzoso, o dar por terminado el contrato sin responsabilidad para sí, pudiendo generar ambas situaciones el pago de los daños y perjuicios consistentes en la devolución de los recursos económicos y sus intereses cuando corresponda.

Sin perjuicio de lo anterior, el FONAFIFO, cuando detecte alguna situación anómala o algún presunto incumplimiento, procederá a comunicarse con LA PROPIETARIA para aclarar los hechos y llegar a un acuerdo, a fin de continuar con el contrato, acatando las disposiciones técnicas y administrativas que se giren al efecto. Si se evidencia la existencia de presuntas faltas graves que acarrean un incumplimiento contractual, FONAFIFO establecerá un procedimiento administrativo ordinario según lo dispone la Ley General de Administración Pública, a fin de establecer la verdad real y declarar el incumplimiento. FONAFIFO, suspenderá los desembolsos pendientes de pago, hasta tanto se emita el acto final en el cual se declare o no el incumplimiento. Sin perjuicio de lo establecido en esta cláusula, en el trascurso del procedimiento administrativo por presunto incumplimiento LA PROPIETARIA podrá proponer al FONAFIFO un plan reparador, el cual será valorado por FONAFIFO y de aceptarse se realizarán los ajustes respectivos a este contrato.

CLÁUSULA DÉCIMA TERCERA: De la devolución de recursos, pago de intereses y otros

En caso de incumplimiento comprobado, cuando corresponda la devolución de recursos, estos serán realizados por LA PROPIETARIA reconociendo al FONAFIFO el pago de intereses corrientes a partir de la verificación del incumplimiento, los cuales corresponderán a la tasa básica más tres puntos y como interés moratorio una tasa del uno por ciento mensual.

En los casos en que LA PROPIETARIA deba realizar devoluciones no derivadas de incumplimiento contractual, el monto será devuelto al FONAFIFO sin intereses corrientes, pero sí se cobrarán intereses moratorios en un porcentaje del uno por ciento mensual a partir de la mora.

En ambos casos, FONAFIFO y LA PROPIETARIA podrán acordar arreglos de pago, cuyas condiciones deberán ser adecuadas y convenientes al FONAFIFO.

CLÁUSULA DÉCIMA CUARTA: **De las comunicaciones oficiales y del domicilio contractual**
Para todos los efectos las partes establecen como domicilio contractual las siguientes:
FONAFIFO: San José, Moravia, San Vicente, de Plaza Lincoln 200 metros oeste, 100 metros sur y 200 metros oeste. Contiguo a la Sinfónica Nacional, Edificio IFAM.

LA PROPIETARIA _____.

El medio para recibir notificaciones relacionadas a este contrato, será el siguiente:

FONAFIFO: Oficina Central de Fonafifo. Subsidiariamente Oficina Regional de Fonafifo, el correo electrónico redd@fonafifo.go.cr

LA PROPIETARIA ----------

Es deber de las partes informar cualquier cambio en estos domicilios y medios para recibir notificaciones, en caso de que estos cambios se den, bastará una comunicación formal por escrito y no requiere la modificación del contrato; no obstante, en caso de que se varíe el domicilio o el medio de notificaciones y no se informe a la contraparte, ésta realizará válidamente cualquier comunicación o gestión, en el medio para notificaciones establecido originalmente.

CLÁUSULA DÉCIMA QUINTA: Criterios de interpretación
Las partes establecen que el presente contrato será interpretado bajo los principios de buena fe y colaboración mutua, en todo caso, esta interpretación tendrá como finalidad que se pueda realizar el cumplimiento del objeto contractual pactado.

CLÁUSULA DÉCIMA SEXTA: De los Anexos de este contrato
Formarán parte integral de este el expediente digital que estará conformado por: la solicitud dLA PROPIETARIA, el análisis técnico, los documentos legales que acrediten la propiedad, autorizaciones requeridas y la valoración legal y aprobación de la solicitud.

CLÁUSULA DÉCIMA SETIMA: De la Ley aplicable

Para todos los casos el presente contrato se regirá por la legislación costarricense en general y en específico por La Ley Forestal N° 7575, el Decreto Ejecutivo N° 40464-MINAE, El Manual de Normas y Procedimientos para ejecutar el programa de pago de reducción de emisiones, el cual formará parte integral del presente contrato. La jurisdicción aplicable será los Tribunales de Justicia de Costa Rica.

CLÁUSULA DÉCIMA OCTAVA: De la vigencia

El presente contrato rige a partir de su firma.

Leído lo anterior, lo aprobamos y firmamos en dos originales el día _____

_____
ING. JORGE MARIO RODRÍGUEZ ZÚÑIGA
DIRECTOR EJECUTIVO
FONDO NACIONAL DE FINANCIAMIENTO FORESTAL

_____
Xxxx
P/PROPIETARIA

ANNEX 7 LETTER FROM THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND PEACE

indígenas) que constó de tres etapas, a saber: información previa, pre consulta (para iniciar el análisis de la información brindada y la propuesta de temas clave) y consulta para la validación final de la Estrategia Nacional REDD+

C. Que el diálogo temprano estuvo orientado a la generación de acuerdos y el otorgamiento del consentimiento libre, previo e informado de los pueblos indígenas. Respetando el derecho de participación voluntaria de los actores, el marco jurídico nacional, así como el respeto a la cosmovisión, los grupos tradicionales, la estructura organizativa.

D. Que en el sentido de la construcción conjunta, FONAFIFO incorporó en el proceso una estrategia de participación indígena de 5 niveles, que fue planteada por la Red Indígena Bribri Cabecar (RIBCA) y validada con las organizaciones representativas de cada territorio. De tal modo que el proceso tuvo espacios de diálogo territorial, regional y nacional. Adicionalmente, se consideró la representación indígena en organismos como la secretaria técnica nacional indígena y el Comité Ejecutivo Nacional.

E. Que la lógica de construcción conjunta entre las instituciones públicas y los territorios indígenas ha sido concretada a través de estrategias similares de participación a nivel territorial, regional y nacional, como lo es el caso de la construcción del mismo Mecanismo General de Consulta a Pueblos Indígenas, tal como consta en los considerandos XXII, XXIII y XXIV del Decreto Ejecutivo N. 40932-MP-MJP

F. Que del proceso de diálogo y concertación con los pueblos indígenas, resultaron 5 temas especiales para pueblos indígenas:

1. La elaboración de Pago por Servicios Ambientales Indígena (PSAI)
2. La estrategia de Saneamiento territorial de los territorios respectivos.
3. La elaboración de un enfoque cultural de la conservación uso manejo de los bosques.
4. Un plan sobre la relación y manejo de las áreas protegidas y los territorios indígenas.
5. Un plan de modelo de Monitoreo y evaluación participativa de las inversiones en los territorios en el marco de la ENAREDD+.

G. Que paralelo al proceso de diálogo entre FONAFIFO con los pueblos indígenas, fue creado el Programa Nacional de Mediadores Culturales con el cual se brindó capacitación de más de 150 mediadores culturales en todos los territorios indígenas, seleccionados por las autoridades territoriales basándose en requerimientos definidos internamente.

H. Que uno de los estudios técnicos desarrollado por FONAFIFO paralelo al proceso de diálogo con los pueblos indígenas, concluye: que un PSA indígena que se promueva en los territorios, y que resulta en una oportunidad para fortalecer el desarrollo económico y social de las comunidades, así como sus principios y valores culturales, debe garantizar que respondan al buen vivir de las comunidades indígenas, considerando: Distribución (potenciar el desarrollo económico y social), Transparencia y un uso adecuado de los recursos.

I. Que partiendo de los anteriores precedentes de trabajo conjunto con los territorios indígenas, FONAFIFO presentó una propuesta de gestión de búsqueda de recursos para el Pago por Servicios Ambientales Indígena (PSAI) con el Fondo de Carbono y ante el Fondo Verde del Clima, ambas propuestas fueron aprobadas por ambos fondos y para su avance, se requiere definir la metodología de implementación de dichos recursos los cuales se enmarcan en los resultados de la consulta de la EN-REDD+CR (Estrategia Nacional para Reducción de Emisiones por Deforestación y Degradación de los Bosques, Conservación de Bosques, Manejo Forestal Sostenible y Aumento en las Reservas de Carbono Forestal)

Por tanto, la Unidad Técnica de Consulta Indígena UTCI emite el siguiente criterio:

I. Que si bien el reconocimiento y la distribución de fondos o pagos por reconocimiento de servicios ambientales puede representar alguna afectación que implique cambios en la forma de vida y dinámica social de los pueblos indígenas (Como dispone el Art 2inciso e Decreto Ejecutivo 40932-MP-MJP), el proceso realizado por la Secretaria REDD+ en conjunto con los territorios indígenas desde 2008, **ha cumplido con los estándares** (principios y procedimientos) **del Mecanismo General de Consulta a Pueblos Indígenas** por haberse ejecutado con una amplia participación de los pueblos indígenas de forma libre, previa e informada, mediante procedimientos apropiados y a través de sus instituciones representativas (Art 1, Decreto Ejecutivo 40932-MP-MJP)

II. Que la intención de crear un modelo o metodología de monitoreo y evaluación participativa de las inversiones en los territorios en el marco de la

ENAREDD, es uno de los resultados del proceso de diálogo previo con los pueblos indígenas. De tal forma, la creación de dicha metodología es ahora una responsabilidad de la Secretaría REDD en acatamiento al **carácter vinculante de los acuerdos de todo proceso consultivo**, según se establece en el Art 7 del Decreto Ejecutivo 40932-MP-MJP.

III. Que la participación de los territorios indígenas y su permanencia en el proceso será siempre voluntaria y libre, en caso de que algún territorio determine no continuar participando, la Secretaría *REDD* + deberá hacer uso *de* todos los canales de diálogo pertinentes, para entender las razones que motivan la **renuencia de participar**, con el fin de emprender las medidas de buena fe necesarias para el adecuado proceder del proceso (Art 12 del Decreto Ejecutivo 40932-MP-MJP). En dado caso, se insta a documentar oportunamente e informar tales motivos de no participación del pueblo indígena a la UTCI.

IV. Que el contexto de pandemia por COVID-19 requiere adecuaciones y **adaptaciones sanitarias** fundamentales para realizar actividades presenciales de participación. En este sentido se recomienda:

- Organizar las etapas del proceso con niveles de participación territorial, regional y nacional.
- Concertar con los territorios indígenas mecanismos ágiles para la representación y participación de los territorios en los diferentes espacios o niveles de participación.

- Valorar la inclusión de actividades y encuentros virtuales, siempre y cuando se garanticen las condiciones de conectividad necesarias para la participación de las personas indígenas designadas.
- Crear lineamientos sanitarios para las actividades presenciales basados en el documento: "UTCI- Lineamientos Sanitarios COVID-19" adjunto a este oficio.
- Realizar las previsiones presupuestarias necesarias para atender estas condiciones.

V. Que las consideraciones anteriores, así como cualquier otra posible, referente a los aspectos de tiempo, modo y lugar del proceso de participación para la creación participativa de esta metodología, tendrá que ser concertada previamente con los territorios indígenas y debidamente documentada como **"acuerdos preparatorios"** según dispone el artículo 31 del Decreto Ejecutivo 40932-MP-MJP.

VI. Que los acuerdos preparatorios y cualquier concertación previa debe realizarse con las **Instancias Territoriales de Consulta Indígena conformadas**, según dispone el artículo 21 del Mecanismo General de Consulta Indígena, o en su defecto; en conjunto con las **organizaciones representativas** del pueblo indígena, entendiendo que estas son todas aquellas instancias reconocidas legalmente o culturalmente por el pueblo indígena, para la representación de sus asuntos, derechos, intereses y decisiones (artículo 2 incisos c y j Decreto Ejecutivo 40932-MP-MJP). La participación de estas organizaciones no implica la exclusión de la participación del pueblo indígena o que las decisiones sean tomadas de forma exclusiva por las

organizaciones de representación (Artículo 3, inciso d, Decreto Ejecutivo 40932-MP-MJP).

VII. Que cada pueblo indígena tiene derecho a decidir sobre sus propias prioridades de desarrollo. De tal modo; si bien se podrá avanzar con el proceso participativo en algunas etapas de manera regional o nacional. Es imperativo que la estrategia contemple la creación de un **plan territorial** para uso y distribución de los recursos por pago de servicios ambientales. Este plan territorial tendrá que ser construido con base en las prioridades, requerimientos y condiciones particulares de cada territorio indígena, con el criterio básico priorizar aquellos que contribuyan a mejorar la condición de salud, trabajo, vivienda, educación, resguardo de la cultura, protección de los recursos naturales, productividad y desarrollo económico local. (Artículo 7, incisos 2 y 7 del Convenio 169 de la OIT y Artículos 23 y 32 de la Declaración de Las Naciones Unidas sobre los Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas)

VIII. Que a la luz de los principios del derecho a la consulta (Incisos d, g y h del artículo 3 del Decreto Ejecutivo 40932-MP-MJP), se debe consignar lo siguiente:

- Que el proceso de participación para la **creación de la metodología** de distribución de los recursos por pago de servicios ambientales, contemple los mecanismos que garanticen un **acceso directo de los mayores, jóvenes y mujeres a los espacios de participación, concertación de acuerdos y toma de decisiones**.

- Que **cada plan territorial** deberá incluir los mecanismos necesarios para **garantizar que estos sectores poblacionales (juventudes, consejos de mayores, grupos o asociaciones de mujeres, etc.) reciban parte de los recursos para el desarrollo de sus agendas propias** como el impulso de ideas productivas, de desarrollo, de conservación o proyectos de su interés particular -entre otros-, a través de sus organizaciones o los mecanismos que se definan en concertación entre las autoridades representativas del territorio y los representantes de cada sector o población.

IX. Que la Secretaria REDD+ como contraparte institucional interesada en el proceso tendrá la **responsabilidad de atender asuntos controversiales** vinculados al proceso de participación para la creación de la metodología, así como aquellos posibles que resulten como disputas internas en los territorios durante la ejecución de la metodología, es decir; al momento de otorgar y distribuir los recursos por pago de servicios ambientales en acatamiento del artículo 42 Decreto Ejecutivo 40932-MP-MJP. En este sentido y con la intención de prevenir posibles controversias, se recomienda a la Secretaría REDD+:

a) Crear un programa de asesoría y capacitación dirigido a las organizaciones territoriales para el fortalecimiento de sus capacidades vinculadas a la gestión financiera de sus recursos.
b) Priorizar en el proceso un acuerdo para definir: Un ente u organización representativa en cada territorio que funja como **administradora de los fondos** y su mecanismo de rendición de cuentas ante el territorio indígena (Puede valorarse que dicho mecanismo sea el monitoreo de cumplimiento o ejecución del plan territorial). Así mismo, definir una

figura también territorial que ejerza un rol de **monitoreo** del debido uso y distribución de los fondos por parte de la entidad administradora que reporte a la Secretaría REDD+ periódicamente según plazos a convenir.

c) Establecer los mecanismos de **intervención de la Secretaría REDD+** en caso de identificar irregularidades en el uso y distribución de los recursos.

d) Remitir a la UTCI **informes semestrales** sobre avance y estado del proceso (Art 37 Decreto Ejecutivo 40932-MP-MJP).

Sin otro particular y deseándole un avance oportuno de este proceso,

LAURA MARIA AVILA BOLAÑOS (FIRMA)
Firmado digitalmente por LAURA MARIA AVILA BOLAÑOS (FIRMA)
Fecha: 2021.01.18 15:03:27 -06'00'

Laura Ávila Bolaños

Directora

Dirección Nacional de Resolución Alterna de Conflictos

CC.
Héctor Arce Benavidez
Director secretaria REDD +
HArce@fonafifo.go.cr