



# National REDD+ Strategy & Emission Reduction Program *Costa Rica*



**REDD+**  
COSTA RICA  
REDUCCIÓN DE EMISIONES  
POR DEFORESTACIÓN Y  
DEGRADACIÓN DEL BOSQUE  
Y MÁS

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# REDD+ Costa Rica

- *Key messages:*

- Costa Rica seeks to build on previous/current forest policy which is aligned with the National Development Plan, to implement all five REDD+ activities (1/CP.16, p70)
- National strategy geared towards landscape conservation and restoration, with an important emphasis on maximizing co-benefits and contribute to poverty eradication
- REDD+ in Costa Rica seeks to enhance synergies among stakeholders, mitigation/adaptation, policy sectors and international conventions, through enhanced cross-sectoral policy planning
- Benefit sharing considers specific activities to reduce emissions as well as opportunities to engage multiple stakeholders, especially local farmers, through monetary and non-monetary benefits. Also, aims to increase funding to address key drivers of deforestation and eliminate barriers to implement “+” and ensure long-term sustainability of MRV and safeguards requirements
- REDD+ seeks to harmonize national MRV with GHG inventory to ensure transparency, both domestically and internationally, in order to fulfill the principle of environmental integrity
- ER-Program is in line with this framework, seeks to compensate emission reduction through the PES program and is planned to kick-start additional REDD+ policies, measures and actions, if financial resources are timely available to upscale required pre-investments



# Emission reduction program

- *ER-PIN goals:*

Option	Land Tenure	Emission Reduction Option 2010-2020	Area PES (ha)	CO <sub>2</sub> (Tons)	Service
<b>A</b>	Bosques privados y Reservas Indígenas <i>(Private forests and indigenous reserves)</i>	<b>Area adicional de PSA para Deforestación Evitada Bosque Viejo</b> <i>(Expand the coverage of PES old growth forest)</i>	107,000	8,500,000	Deforestación Evitada <i>(Avoided deforestation)</i>
<b>B</b>	Bosques Privados <i>(Private forests)</i>	<b>Area adicional de PSA para Deforestación Evitada en Regeneración Media</b> <i>(Avoided deforestation in secondary growth forest)</i>	19,000	630,000	Deforestación Evitada y Secuestro de carbono
<b>C</b>	Bosques Privados <i>(Private forests)</i>	<b>Area adicional de PSA para Captura de Carbono mediante Inducción de Regeneración Temprana</b> <i>(Promote Secondary growth in degraded lands)</i>	124,000	6,500,000	Secuestro de carbono <i>(Carbon sequestration)</i>



# Emission reduction program

- *ER-PIN goals:*

Option	Land Tenure	Emission Reduction Option 2010-2020	Area PES (ha)	CO <sub>2</sub> (Tons)	Service
<b>D</b>	Bosques Privados <i>(Private forests)</i>	<b>Area adicional de PSA para Captura de carbono mediante establecimiento de Plantaciones Forestales</b> <i>(Promote reforestation and agroforestry in degraded lands)</i>	<b>72,000</b>	<b>8,000,000</b>	Secuestro de carbono <i>(Carbon sequestration)</i>
<b>E</b>	Reservas Indígenas <i>(Indigenous reserves)</i>	<b>Area adicional de PSA para Captura de Carbono mediante Inducción de Regeneración Temprana</b> <i>(Promote Secondary growth in Indigenous Territories)</i>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>785,000</b>	Secuestro de carbono <i>(Carbon sequestration)</i>
<b>F</b>	No aplica	<b>Captura de carbono en productos de madera mediante el Incremento Uso de Madera</b> <i>(Promotion of the production and consumption of sustainable wood)</i>	-	<b>5,000,000</b> <b>(est.)</b>	Secuestro de carbono <i>(Carbon sequestration)</i>
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>341,000</b>	<b>29,500,000</b>	



# What are the key benefits to operating at the chosen scale?

- Scale is *national*, but benefit-sharing will be further developed, beyond PES, to be inclusive of multiple types of stakeholders and address social and environmental risks identified during SESA
- Improvement of knowledge on current land use tenure and enhance capacities to ensure rule of law related to land tenure rights
- National monitoring system allows comprehensive MRV, in particular, securing environmental integrity from potential leakage and/or reversals



# What are the key challenges, or barriers to success, that the Er-program faces?

## Challenges

- Achieve results based payments without clear knowledge on pre-investment sources of finance beyond national sources
- Develop a REDD+ registry that is consistent with the national registry and with multiple methodological frameworks
- Implement multiple methodological frameworks (VCS, MF-FCPF, UNFCCC, and nationally determined for the domestic C-market)
- Need for enhanced cross sectoral coordination and more active engagement of the private sector

## Barriers

- Lack of recognition of REDD+ early actions implemented in Costa Rica since 1997
- Lack of accurate information on current situation on land use tenure rights in the public, communal, and private regimes
- Potential legal restrictions to transfer ER rights to third parties
- Potential restrictive effects of the INDCs being defined by Costa Rica
- Insufficient carbon price to become a positive incentive and fully cover investment costs associated with the implementation of REDD+ activities





**Thank you!**

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