



Gobierno de Reconciliación
y Unidad Nacional

El Pueblo, Presidente!

MARENA
Ministerio del Ambiente
y los Recursos Naturales

ESTRATEGIA NACIONAL
PARA LA REDUCCIÓN DE EMISIONES
POR DEFORESTACIÓN Y DEGRADACIÓN
FORESTAL • (ENDE-REDD+)

NICARAGUA

Addressing the Observations to the Emission Reduction Programme of Nicaragua



FOREST
CARBON
PARTNERSHIP

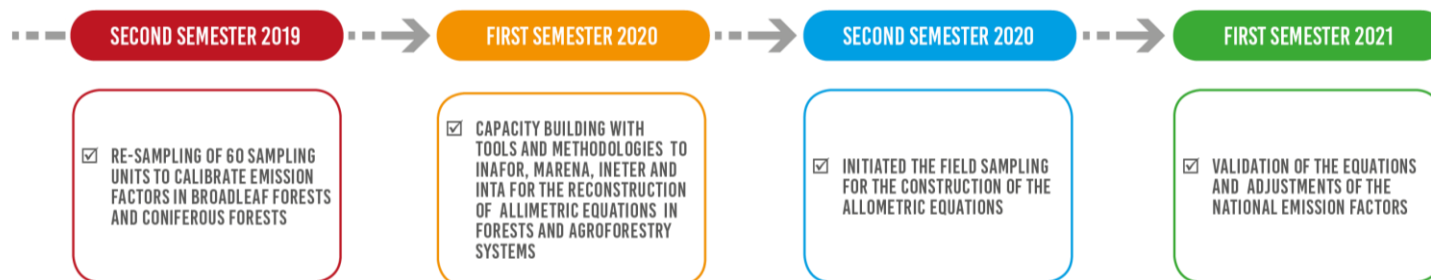


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Carbon accounting and Monitoring System, Reporting and Verification

Indicador: 5.1

- ✓ The TAP suggests to consider the construction of national allometric equations in order to reduce the uncertainty of the generic equation.
 - ✓ Nicaragua will start the construction of allometric equations in the year 2020, with the assistance of FAO and the CIBIT funds (strengthen institutional and technical capacities in the agricultural and forestry sector of Nicaragua to respond to the requirements of the reinforced transparency framework) under the Paris Agreement.
 - ✓ Equations will be built for broadleaf forests and coniferous forests. During this process, the methodological protocols will be defined, also a capacity building plan to the platform of national monitoring comprised of the INAFOR, MARENA, INETER, INTA and Regional Governments, will be implemented.



Carbon accounting and Monitoring System, Reporting and Verification

Indicador: 8.1

- ✓ The elaboration of SOPs and QA/QC procedures are standard requirements for MRV and as such it should not be difficult to convert the applied and described procedures to SOPs and QA/QC procedures, and as such this indicator is now considered as MET but the country should prepare SOPs and QA/QC.
- ✓ During the REDD+ readiness process, Nicaragua developed methodological protocols to build activities data and for the emission factors, the international standard oriented by the IPCC were considered. Currently the country is documenting the QA/QC procedures used for the construction of Reference levels and implemented during the forest monitoring activities and urban sprawl at national level.
- ✓ In November 2019, Nicaragua will count with protocols, SOPs and QA/QC approved and validated for the technical board of national monitoring



Carbon accounting and Monitoring System, Reporting and Verification

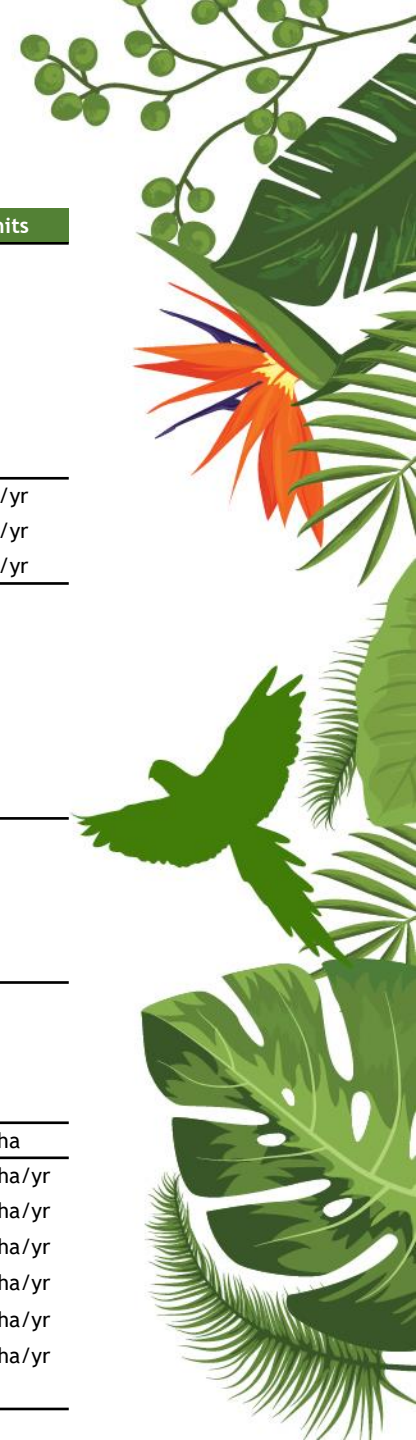
Indicador: 9.1 y 11.2

- ✓ In line with the explanation of the uncertainty analysis in the Methodological Framework, the TAP suggests using the 5% and 95% quantiles of the distribution of the 10,000 simulations as the basis to estimate the uncertainty of the reference level, as this approach would guarantee with 90% probability that the reference level will fall within the estimated limits. This same approach should be used for Emission Reductions estimation.
- ✓ Nicaragua updated the uncertainty estimates of the Reference level, using the percentile 5% and 95%, including the uncertainty of emission factors estimated and its uncertainty estimated with approach 1 of the IPCC. The results indicates that the overall error is 18.11%, for this reason the uncertainty buffer will remain in 4%.



Carbon accounting and Monitoring System, Reporting and Verification

	Parameter	Value	Units
Emission Factors	Deforestation from Broadleaf forest >70 to Woody vegetation	42.91	tC/ha
	Deforestation from Broadleaf forest >70 to Non-woody vegetation	50.26	tC/ha
	Deforestation from Broadleaf degraded forest 30-69% to Woody vegetation	36.87	tC/ha
	Deforestation from Broadleaf degraded forest 30-69% to Non-woody vegetation	44.23	tC/ha
	Deforestation from Pine forest >70 to Non-woody vegetation	25.68	tC/ha
Carbon Sequestration rates	Broadleaf forest sequestration rate	3.41	tC/ha/yr
	Pine forest sequestration rate	0.90	tC/ha/yr
	Permanent Crops > 30% sequestration rate	2.57	tC/ha/yr
Deforestation	Deforestation from Broadleaf forest >70 to Woody vegetation	172,018	ha
	Deforestation from Broadleaf forest >70 to Non-woody vegetation	205,937	ha
	Deforestation from Broadleaf degraded forest 30-69% to Woody vegetation	339,191	ha
	Deforestation from Broadleaf degraded forest 30-69% to Non-woody vegetation	188,978	ha
	Deforestation from Pine forest >70 to Non-woody vegetation	2,423	ha
Additions	Additions from Woody vegetation to Broadleaf forest	104,180	ha
	Additions from Non-woody vegetation to Broadleaf forest	43,610	ha
	Additions from Non-woody vegetation to Pine Forest	14,537	ha
	Additions from Non-woody vegetation to Permanent Crops >30%	4,846	ha
Anthropogenic Degradation	Average change in carbon stock of Broadleaf Forest	(9.48)	tC/ha
	Average change in carbon stock of Pine Forest	0.28	tC/ha
	Broadleaf forest (degraded/recovered)	700,187	ha
	Pine Forest (no change, degraded and recovered)	67,838	ha
Model	Forest Reference Emission Level	15,630,160	tCO ₂ /ha
Monte Carlo analysis	Percentile 5%	12,845,755	tCO ₂ /ha/yr
	Lower limit	15,597,375	tCO ₂ /ha/yr
	Mean	15,630,886	tCO ₂ /ha/yr
	Upper limit	15,664,397	tCO ₂ /ha/yr
	Percentile 95%	18,506,333	tCO ₂ /ha/yr
	Standard deviation	1,709,496	tCO ₂ /ha/yr
	Uncertainty	18.11%	



Carbon accounting and Monitoring System, Reporting and Verification

Indicador: 14.2

- ✓ The TAP suggests clarifying in the MRV procedures that the spatial buffer that is used to separate anthropogenic-natural degradation may change over time, due to new infrastructure in the accounting area.
- ✓ *Nicaragua separated the emissions generated by anthropogenic forest degradation and non-anthropogenic using a buffer of 1km for roads, highways, rivers, settlements and agricultural frontier. The activities of monitoring planned in the Program will consider the same criteria aiming to ensure the consistency in the estimates.*



Legal and institutional framework

Indicador: 18.1

- ✓ The TAP suggests to identify the institutions who will be in charge of conducting all these improvements beyond the term of the ERPA, where will the budget coming from, what will be the timeline of that, etc., although these comments do not influence the assessment of the indicator that is considered as MET.
 - ✓ *Nicaragua will continue implementing programs and projects aimed to reduce the Forest Deforestation and Degradation at national level, considering the strategic lines and horizons of the National Strategy ENDE-REDD+.*
 - ✓ *By the end of 2019, Nicaragua will have a portfolio of programs and projects, that will allow the access to resources to continue with the interventions by the end of the ERPA.*



Legal and institutional framework

Indicador 23:

- ✓ *The TAP suggest to investigate if there are any legal restrictions to negotiate other REDD+ initiatives within the accounting area that may be considered as a guarantee that this exclusive condition will remain so in the future.*
- ✓ *During the implementation of the ERPA, contracts will be established for the transfer of millions of tons of CO2 to the FCPF. The additional tons of carbon will be included in a reserve, that after the ERPA, it could be negotiated with other stakeholders.*



Legal and institutional framework

Indicador 28.1:

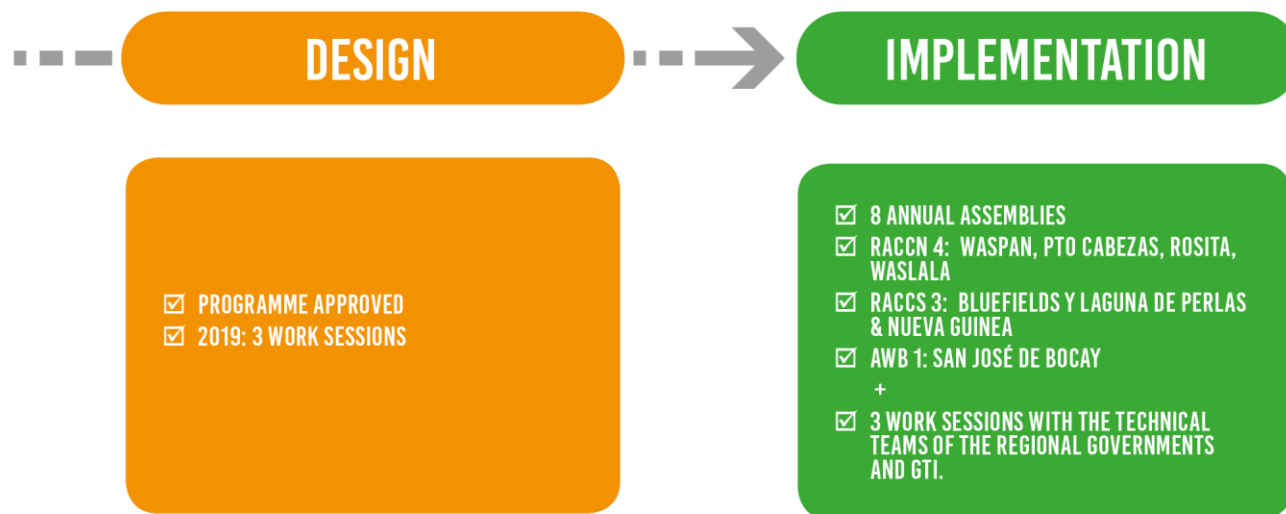
- ✓ The TAP suggest that such legal roadmap also should address land disputes with “third parties” and viable solutions including in terms of offering livelihood perspectives for migrant families concerned.
- ✓ *Nicaragua, has a Development of the Caribbean Coast strategy and its action plan for a 2019-2029 horizon, in which the Programme 2 has been included: Community harmony, social peace as well as Managing of the Traditional justice, and an axle of economical development that aims to seek solutions to the disputes for the land use (among other things).*



Participation and consultation process

Indicador 34.2:

- ✓ The TAP suggest to further consult the stakeholders as part of the Consultation and Participation Process, to obtain more information about the prioritized Non-Carbon Benefits.





Thank You!

