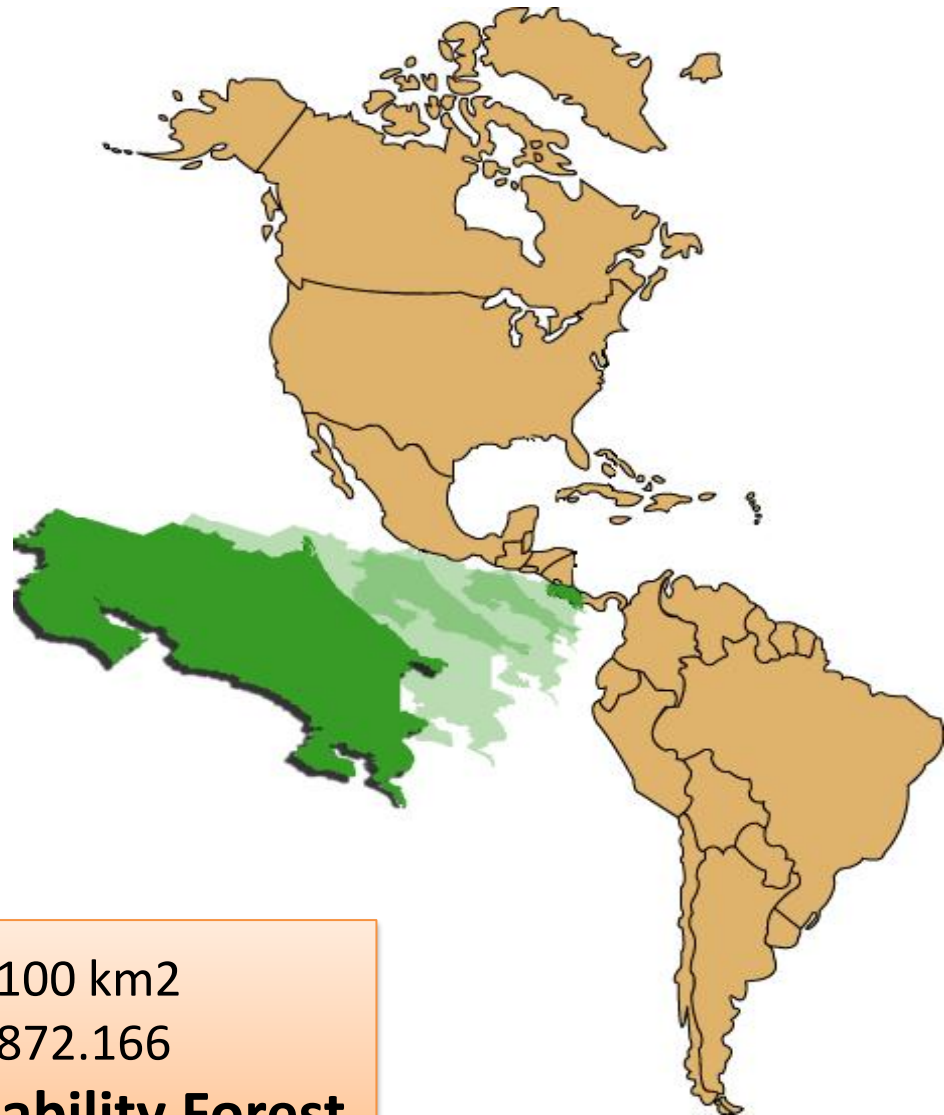




Lesson Learned from nearly two decades of implementing PES for Tropical Forest in Costa Rica

**Héctor Arce Benavides
San José, Costa Rica.**

TOKYO, Japan , 4 – 02 -2015



Total Area 51,100 km²

Population 4.872.166

70% land use capability Forest



Some General Information

52.000 kms 2

5 millions inhabitants

GDP per capita US\$ 10.000 per year

Main economical activities

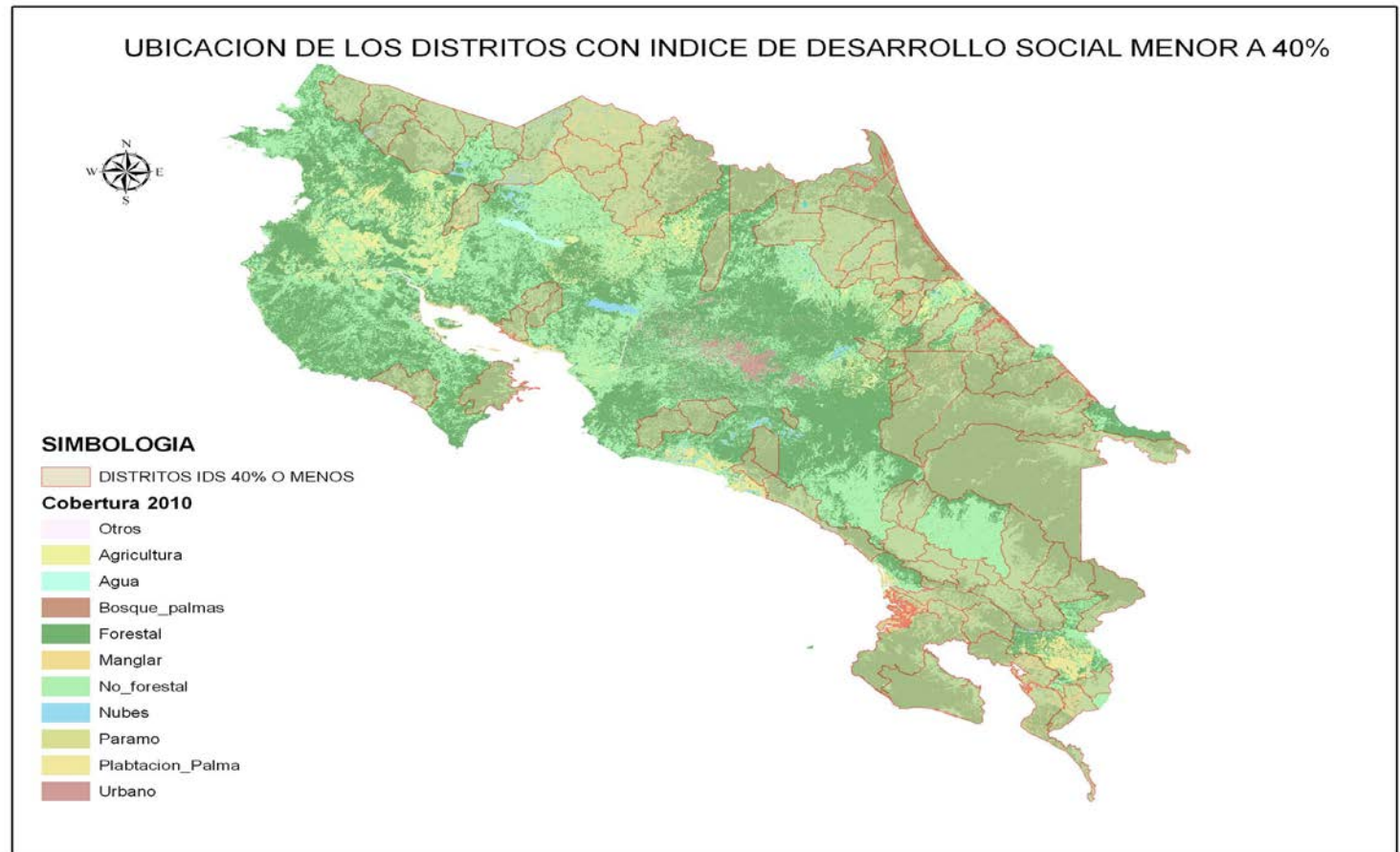
Tourism

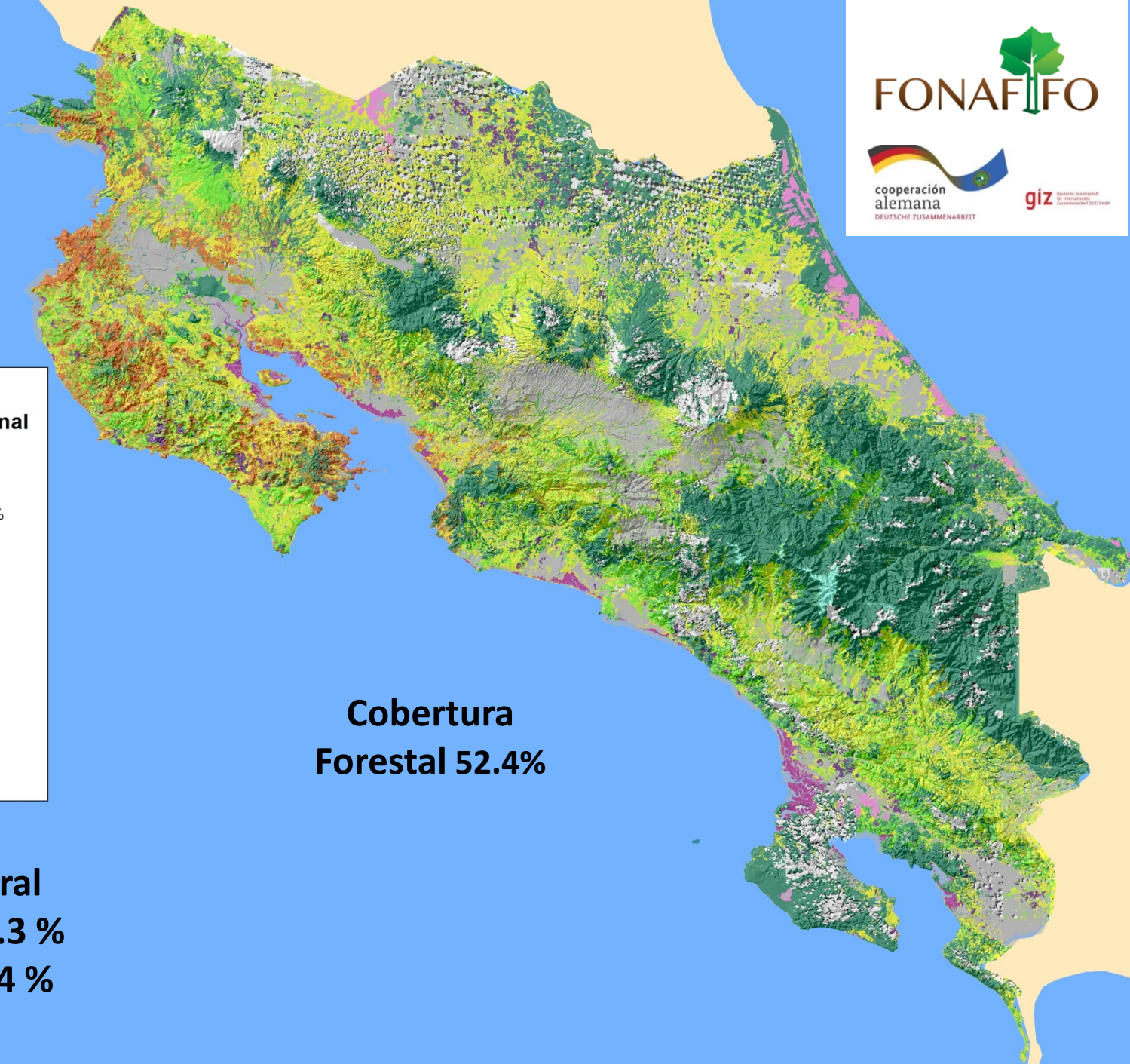
Traditional products banana, coffee,
pineapples

Services technology

Challenges

Relationship between forest and poverty persists





Tipos de Bosque Inventario Forestal Nacional

Tipo de Bosque

	Bosque maduro, 31.0%
	Bosque secundario, 13.7 %
	Bosque deciduo, 4.6%
	Bosque palmas, 0.9%
	Bosque manglar, 0.7 %
	Plantación forestal, 1.5%
	Pastos, 24.1 %
	Páramo, 0.2 %
	No forestal, 13.6%
	Nubes, 6.9%
	Sombra de nubes, 2.8%

**Cobertura
Forestal 52.4%**

Exactitud General
(10 Clases)= 91.3 %
(2 Clases) = 93.4 %

Where we come from?

1969

First Forestry Act
income tax -
reforestation;
forest recovery
programs.

Forest Service

1977 Act 6184
Government
supports
reforestation; 2%
of resources for
agricultural credit

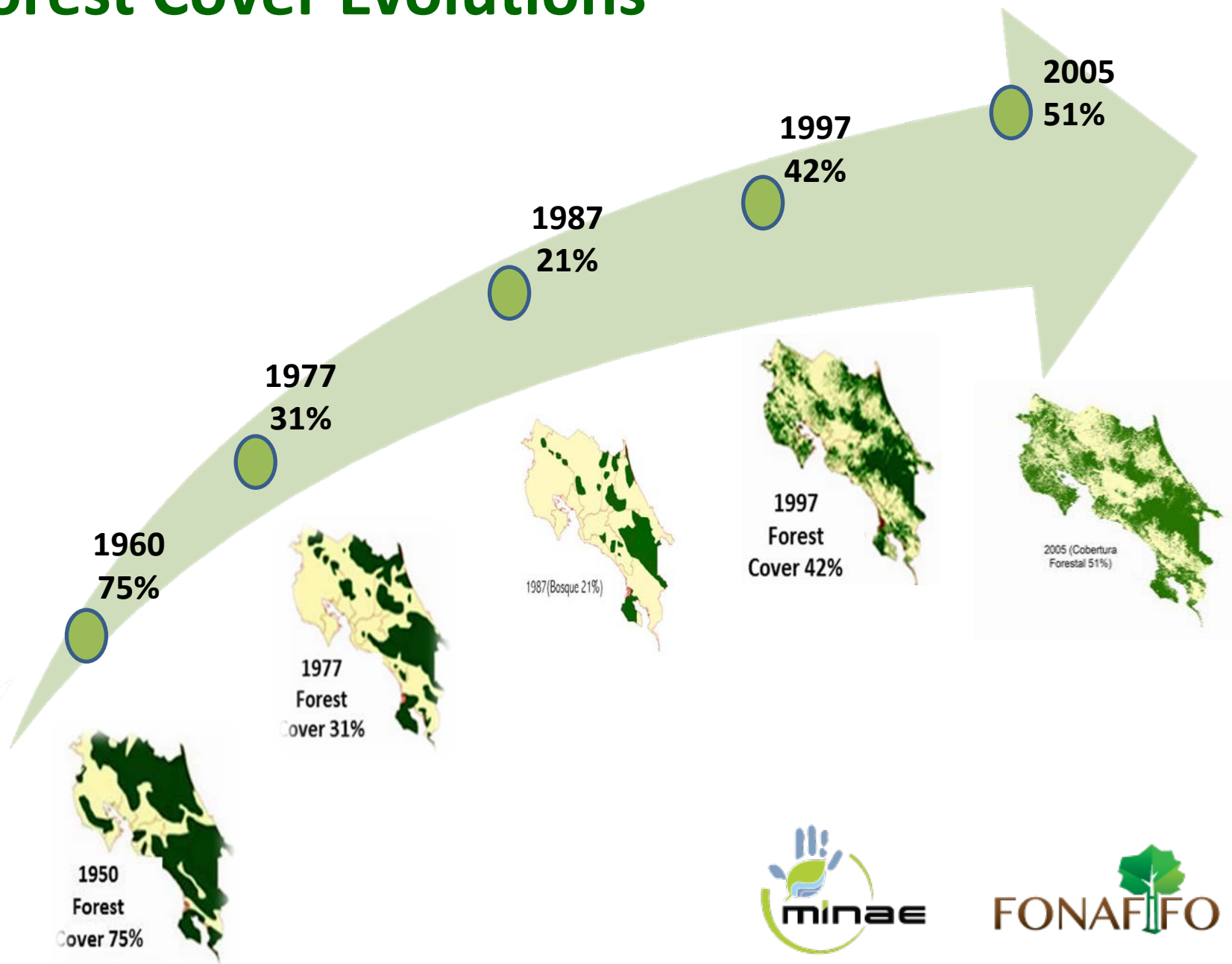
1986. Act 7032.
CAF (titles
securities) and
reforestation
programs.

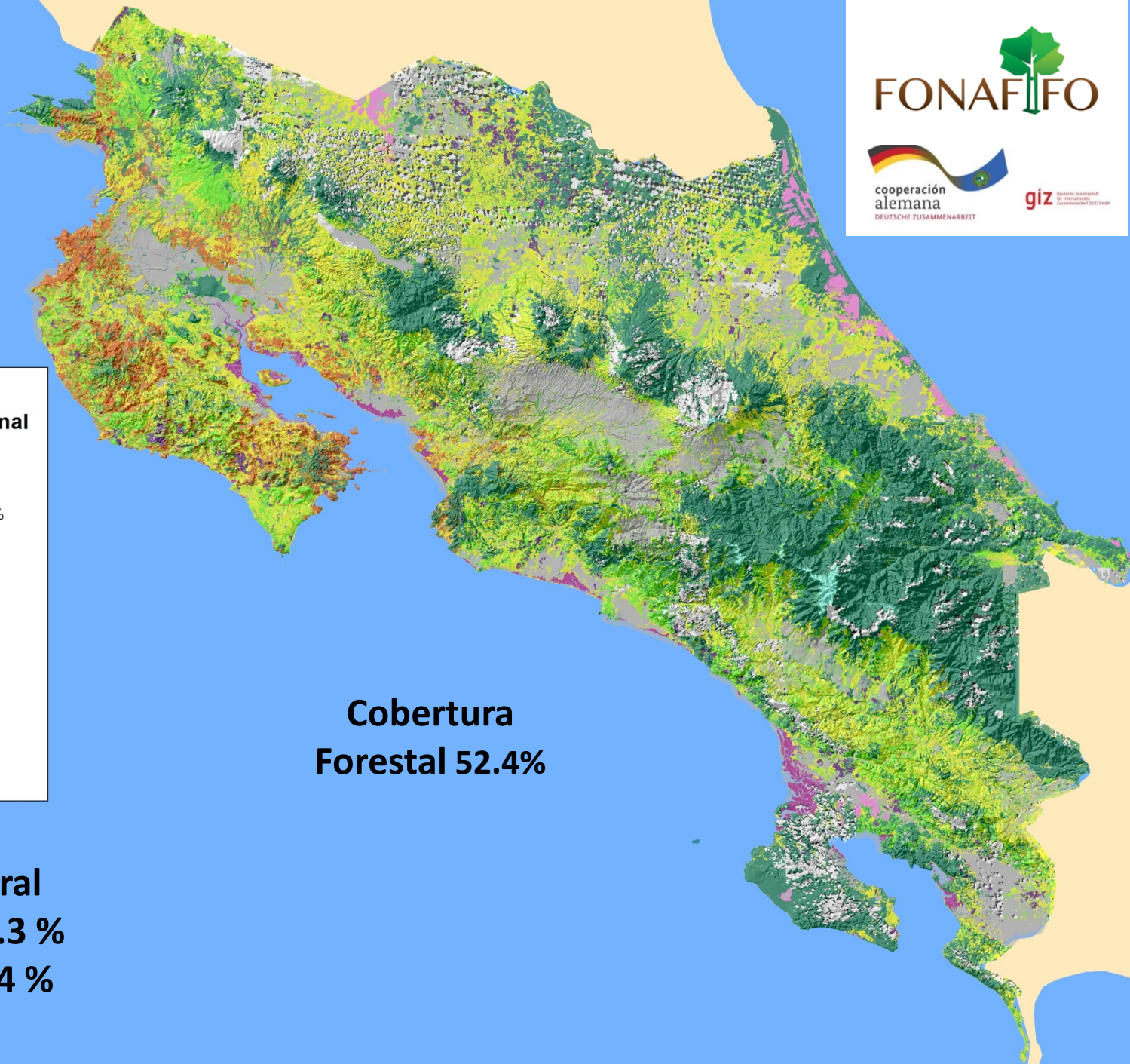
1990. Forestry Act.
Tax forest; Forest
Fund - Forestry
Development
Program; National
Board of Forestry.

1996. New
Forestry Act.
Creating
Fonafifo; as the
entity financing
the forestry
sector through
credit and PES



Forest Cover Evolutions





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THE PILLARS OF THE PES PROGRAM



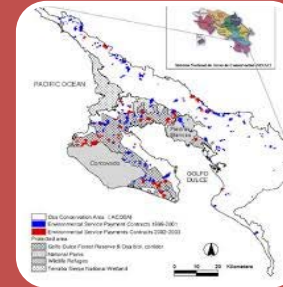
Legal
Framework



Institutional
Framework



Financial
Framework



Monitoring
Activities

PES Main Achievements



- More than 1,000,000 has under PES.
- More than 5 600 000 planted trees
- More 13 500 families.
- More than \$400 millions investment
- More than 130,000 has in indigenous territories with an investment of more than \$ 45 million.
- Generate employment



Lesson learned

- Political will is required.
- Institutions and governance schemes required
- Robust monitoring mechanisms required
- Financing sources are required for long-term
- A legal framework is required
- Clarity of proprietary rights of land, forests and environmental services.
- At least in Costa Rica's PES comes after an evolution of public policies for most than 40 years.



Lesson learned

- PES is an effective instrument for stop illegal logging and land use change.
- PES a REDD mechanism paid with local funds.
- Participation of Private Sector is important. In Costa Rica will provide more than \$ 18 million.
- The PES should be a replicable instrument.
- PES is a concept that must evolve over time



Challenges

- Legal limitations of some landholders to join the program.
- Better measure the impact of PSA.
- A better accounting to recall the economical importance of the PES and the importance of the forestry sector in general.
- More resources are required to meet all the demand
- Incorporate the concept of landscape



Challenges

- How to keep forest coverage improving benefits for rural communities.
- How to reduce poverty



Redd + in Costa Rica

2008 Selected by the FCPF

2010 Readiness Preparation Program was approved by the Committee of Participants

2013 LOI commitment Costa Rica and FCPF to sale/buy up to US\$ 63 Millions as far as Costa Rica meets the agreed requirements.

This amount will be paying for results.



REDD in Costa Rica

- It seems that is unfair a program that finances the preparation, but that does not finance the implementation.
- Under these conditions it will be very difficult for small tropical countries implement REDD +





Thank you

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