



Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

Early Idea

***National REDD+ Program in Nicaragua:
Combating Climate Change and Reducing Poverty***

Twelve Meeting of the Carbon Fund (CF12)

Paris, France

April 28-30, 2015

Nicaragua Early Idea

ER Program Idea Country Background/Context (1/2)

Nicaragua has 130,373.47 km²; 29% forested area (3,9Mha)

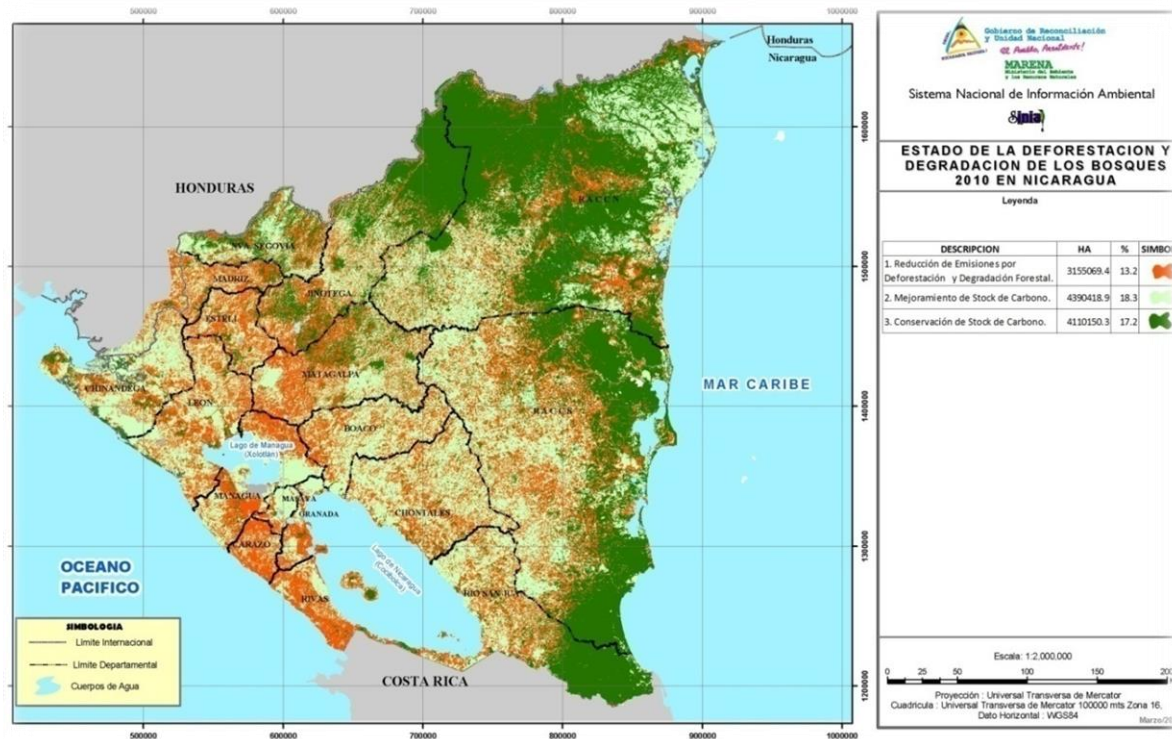
Population is 6.1M; 42.7% in poverty and in extreme poverty 7.6% (2012)

68 ecosystems (60% CA) and about 20,300 flora and fauna species

Deforestation rate is about **108,990.74** ha/year (2001-2010)

•**Main causes of deforestation:** agriculture and cattle ranching, forest fires and settlements

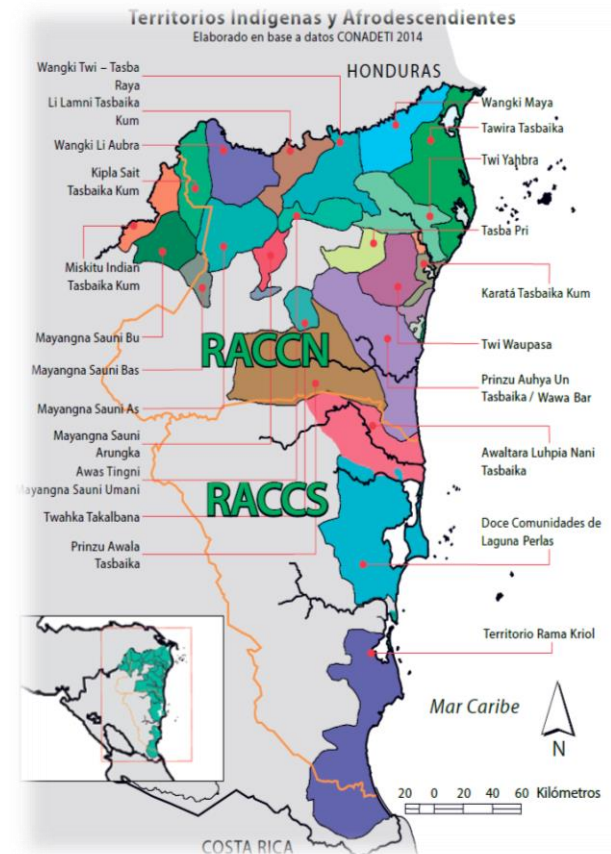
•**Main causes of forest degradation:** unsustainable forest management, illegal logging, forest fires and settlements



Nicaragua Early Idea

ER Program Idea Country Background/Context (2/2)

- About 62.7% of forest lands are within indigenous territories
- Nicaragua is a multi-ethnic country:
 - 22 Indigenous Peoples – organized in the Indigenous Peoples Council in the Pacific, Central and Northern regions
 - 5 Indigenous Peoples and Afro-descendants in the Costa Caribe Region (Miskitus, Mayangnas, Ramas, Creoles y Garifunas)
- Autonomy of Costa Caribe Law
 - Benefits from forest goods and services are for land-and-resource holder communities
 - Nicaragua ILO 169 signatory
 - Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)
- Ongoing process of demarcation and titling of indigenous territories
 - 22 indigenous territories titled (31% of the national territory): 17 RACCN, 3 RACCS and 2 in Jinotega
 - The “saneamiento” process is ongoing: Territorial and Regional Governments along with the National Commission for Demarcation of Indigenous Territories to design a suitable mechanism to implement it.



Nicaragua Early Idea

Political Commitment and Legal Context



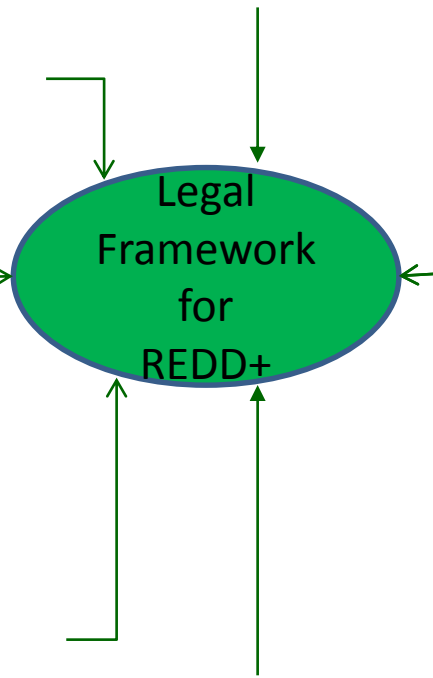
Commitments with Mother Earth

Ley 445
 Régimen de Propiedad Comunal de los Pueblos Indígenas y Comunidades
 Étnicas de las Regiones Autónomas de la Costa Atlántica de Nicaragua y de los
 Ríos Bocay, Coco, Indio y Maíz

Ley 462
 Ley de Conservación
 Forestal

Ley 765
 Fomento a la
 Producción Agro-
 ecológica u
 orgánica

Ley 28
 Estatuto de la
 Autonomía de las
 Regiones de la Costa
 Atlántica de
 Nicaragua



Ley 217
 Ley General del
 Medio Ambiente y los
 Recursos Naturales



Nicaragua, with the leadership of the Presidente, Comandante Daniel Ortega Saavedra fights for Mother Earth at International, regional and national levels

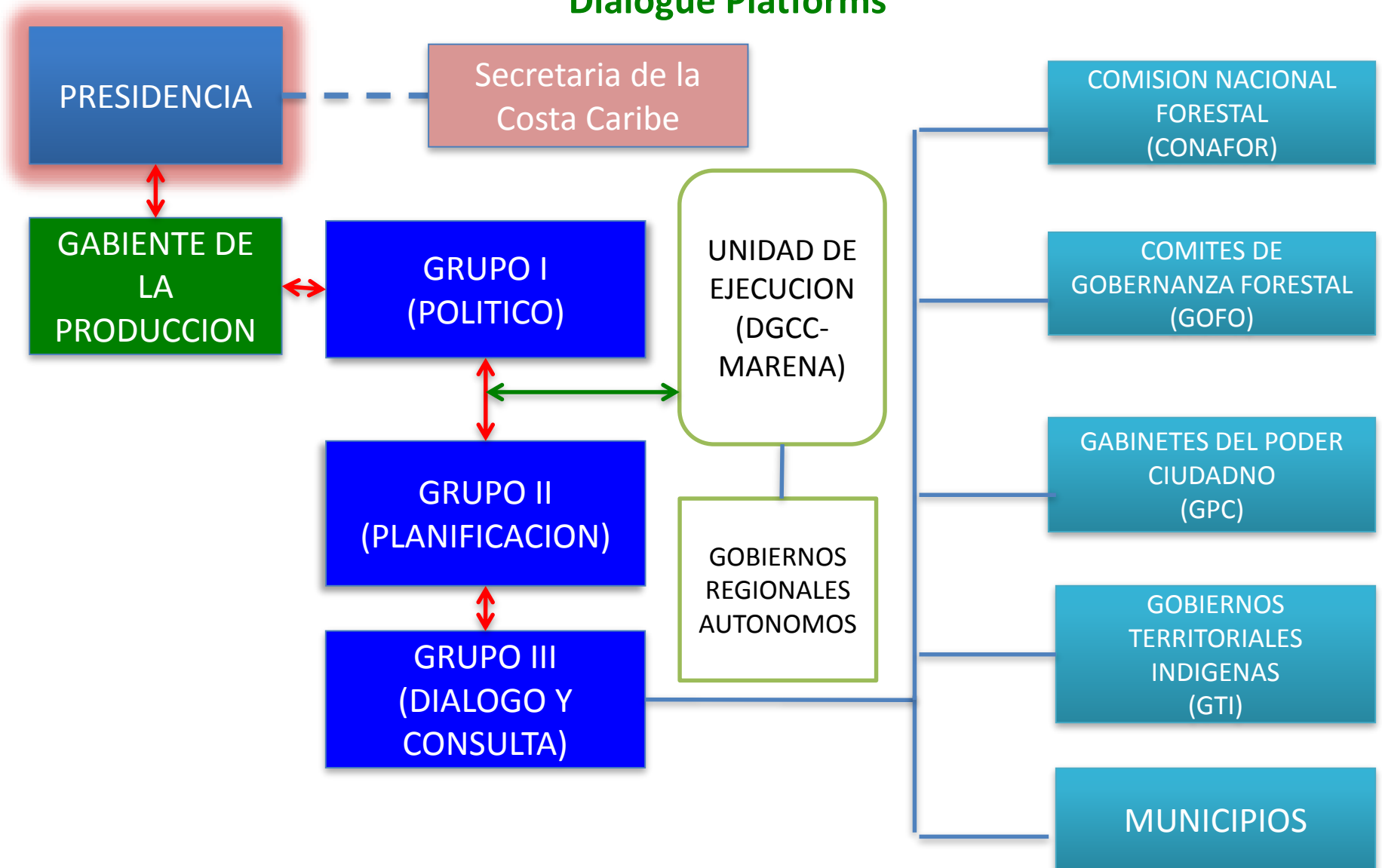
First country to subscribe the Universal Declaration of Common Good of the Earth and Humanity

Climate change mitigation and adaptation as well risk management are common strategic lineament of both the National Plan for Human Development, **PNDH**, (2012-2016) and the National Environmental and Climate Change Strategy (2010-2015)

Intense efforts to change Nicaragua's energy matrix. The expectation is to get 94% of the energy from renewable sources by 2017 (Base line is 25% in 2007; asociated emission reductions: tCO2e1.35M .

Nicaragua Early Idea Progress Toward Readiness(1/4)

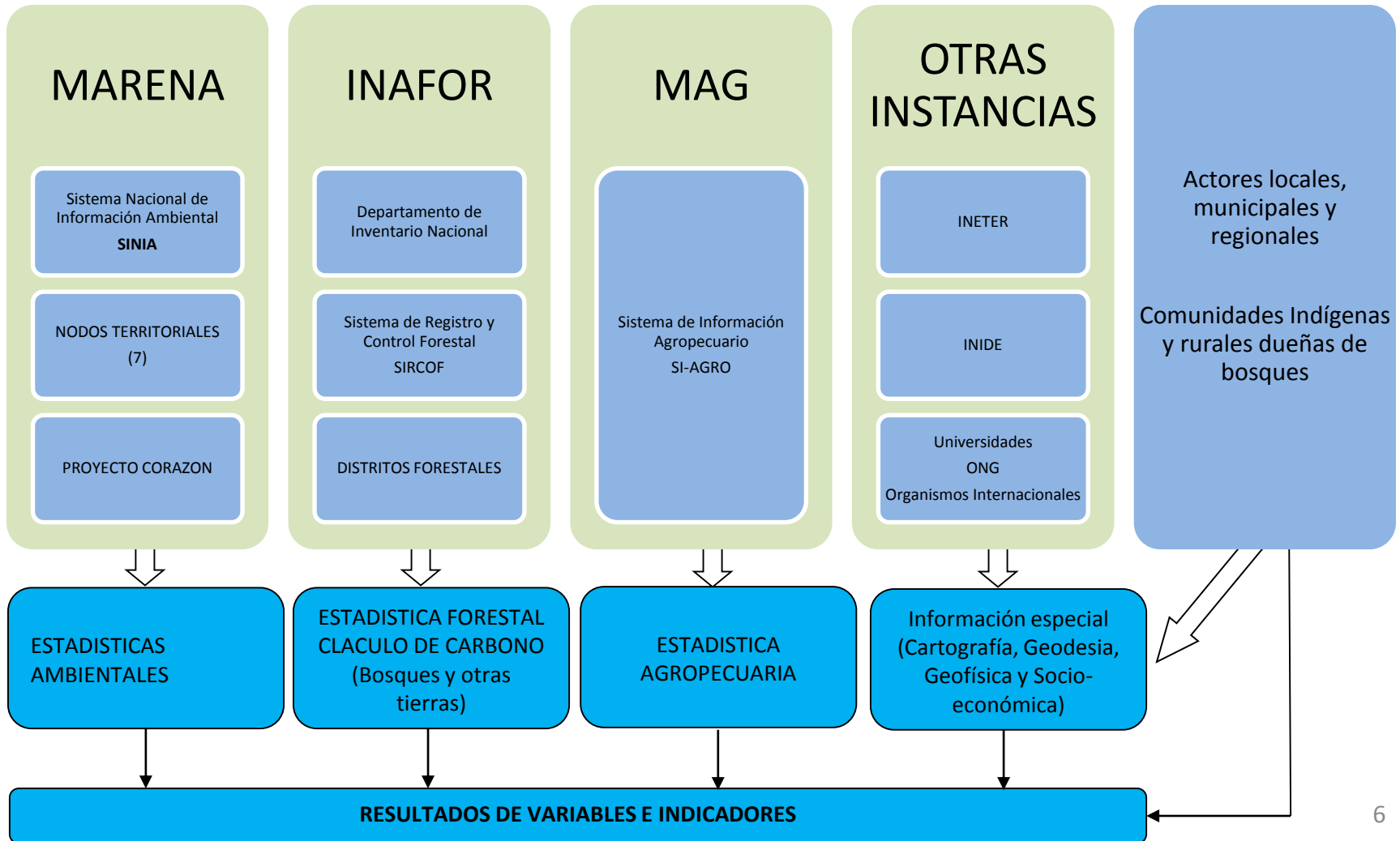
Dialogue Platforms



Nicaragua Early Idea

Progress Toward Readiness(2/4)

Institutional framework to produce and manage the Reference Level and the National Forest Monitoring System



Nicaragua Early Idea

Progress Toward Readiness (3/4)

■ Participation and Consult

- In 2014 eight workshops were carried out to share information with key stakeholders on the readiness grant project, promote dialogue on REDD+, collect information and consult about the 2015 annual operative plan. Two of these were national-wide events to launch the project, three were regional workshops on SESA, and three were regional planning workshops.
- In 2015 three consultation sessions have been carried out with regional authorities to validate the REDD+ Communication Strategy and two were planning workshops to plan SESA and consult ToRs.

■ Progress on SESA

- Three SESA workshops to be carried out in 2015: two at regional level (Puerto Cabezas, 30 de abril; Bluefields 9 de junio) and one national (Managua, agosto)

■ Feedback Grievance and Redress Mechanism

- In 2015 a dialogue process started on FGRM; the team expects to have a first draft by the end of the year

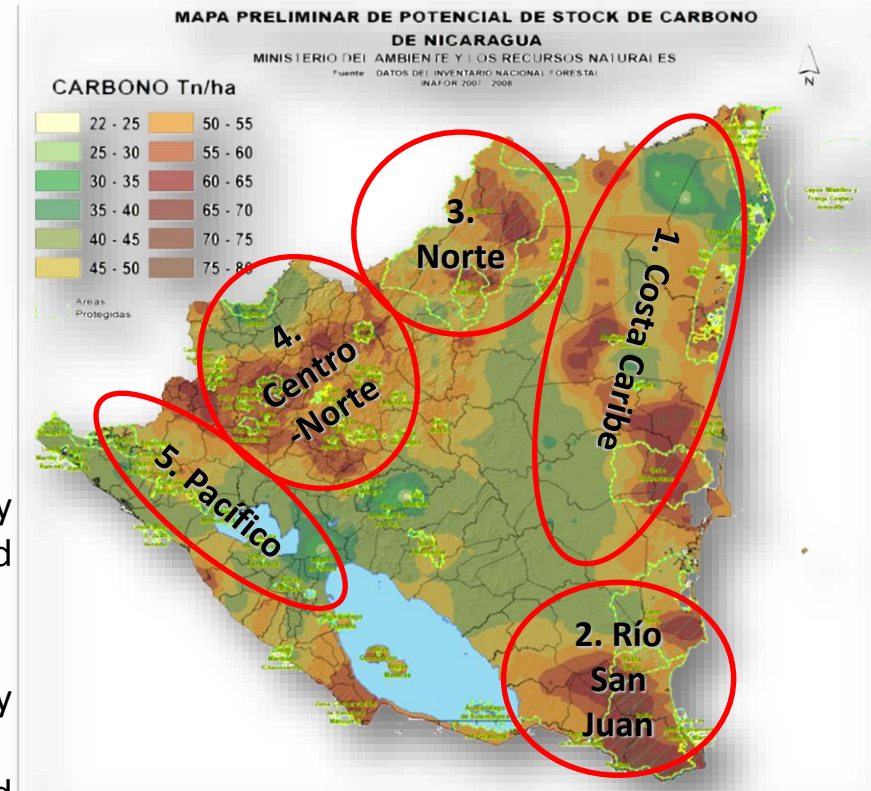
Nicaragua Early Idea Progress Toward Readiness (4/4)

Readiness Milestones	Years					
	2012	13	14	15	16	17
Dialogue and consult						
Analysis of causes of deforestation						
Design of the REDD+ strategy (including development of the SESA Plan)						
Reference level determination						
National Forest Monitoring System						
Mid Term Report to be presented to the PC						
R-Package submission to the PC for endorsement						
Project Monitoring and Evaluation System						

Nicaragua Early Idea

Geographic Scope and Scale (1/1)

- Nicaragua proposes a national-wide REDD+ program to be implemented in 5 phases:
 1. Regiones de la Costa Caribe
 2. Río San Juan
 3. Norte
 4. Centro-Norte
 5. Pacífico
- Program duration: 30 years
- Principles of the Program:
 - Link between adaptation and mitigation
 - Prioritize three non-carbon benefits: biodiversity conservation, watershed protection and food security
 - Respect Indigenous Peoples' rights
 - Benefit Indigenous Peoples and farmers, specially poor communities
 - Guarantee a good level of participation and permanent communication of stakeholders in the SESA process



Nicaragua Early Idea Reference Level (1/1)

Description	National
Forest total area (ha) 2010	3,484,625.76
Forest loss (ha) 2001-2010	1,089,907.35
Forest loss rate (ha/año) 2001-2010	108,990.74
Emissions due to forest loss (tCO ₂ /año) 2001-2010	22,290,872.31
Emission Factor: 55.88 tCha-1 (INAFOR, 2007). Only ABGB	

Temporal series	Deforestation (ha/año)	Rate (%)
1992-2000	43,927.41	-0.89
2000-2005*	132,665.00	-2.98
2006-2010*	85,357.00	-2.26
2011-2013	63,270.00	-1.46

*Instituto Nacional Forestal (INAFOR), 2014; based on Hansen *et al.*, 2013.

Deforestation Reference Level: 22.29 MtCO₂e/year (2001-2010).

RL will be improved considering the FCPF Carbon Fund's Methodological Framework

Nicaragua Early Idea Proposed Activities (1/2)

Causes of deforestation	Contribution to deforestation (%)*	Emissions tCO2e/year	Program Expected Results		Existing Policy Instruments/actions
			Efectivity	Avoided Def. MtCO2e/year	Avoided Deforestation
Agriculture and cattle ranching	60	12,006,419.37	0.5	6,003,209.68	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ley de reconversión ganadera •Ley agroecológica
Forest fires	30	6,003,209.68	0.1	600,320.97	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Campaña Nacional contra incendios forestales
Settlements	10	2,001,069.89	0.05	100,053.49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Proceso de saneamiento
Total Deforestation	100	20,010,698.95		6,703,584.15	

Causes of forest degradation	Contribution to degradation (%)*	Emissions tCO2e/year	Program Expected Results		Existing Policy Instruments/actions
			Efectivity	Avoided Deg. MtCO2e/year	Avoided Forest Degradation
Unsustainable Forest Management	10	222,341.10	0.05	11,117.05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Fortalecer el sistema de regencias forestal
Illegal Logging and extraction	30	667,023.30	0.1	66,702.33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Fortalecer mecanismos que favorecen la trazabilidad forestal •Mejorar la gobernanza forestal
Settlements	20	444,682.20	0.1	44,468.22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Proceso de saneamiento
Forest fires	10	222,341.10	0.05	11,117.05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Campaña Nacional contra incendios forestales
Subsistence agricultura and cattle ranching	30	667,023.30	0.1	66,702.33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ley de reconversión ganadera •Ley agroecológica
Total degradación	100	2,223,410.99		200,106.99	

*Expert opinion and some studies on causes of deforestation

Nicaragua Early Idea Proposed Activities (2/2)

Summary

Program Activities	Avoided Emissions tCO ₂ e/year	Efectivity (%)
Deforestación evitada	6,703,584.15	
Degradación forestal evitada	200,106.99	
Total	6,903,691.14	31.05

Total offered to the Carbon Fund (2018-20) = 20.7MtCO₂e

Potential for reforestation:

- Average anual reforestation rate is increasing
 - 2001-2010: 7,734.25 ha
 - 2007-14: 15,000 ha (Cruzada Nacional de Reforestación)
 - From 2015 rate is expected to increase to 20,000 ha
- Reforestation model includes cooperatives of small and médium landholders, who plant timber and non-timber species
- The REDD+ Program could contribute to further increase national reforestation efforts:
 - Annual sequestration potential in Nicaragua is 3.6MtCO₂e if planting 10% of eligible lands (Zommer, et al. 2008)
 - INAFOR could increase to 30,000 ha per year provided that finance is made available

Nicaragua Early Idea Program Highlights (1/3)

The REDD+ Program will build on existing programs

- **Carbon stock enhancement**
- **Reduction of emissions due to avoided deforestation and degradation**

- Control and regulation
- Forest Certification
- Forest Management
- Supply chains
- Forest Planning Program, EDFOR RACCN y RACCS
- Cruzada Nacional de Reforestación



Provide guidance on:

- Carbon stock enhancement
- Emission reduction from avoided deforestation and avoided forest degradation
- Adaptation to climate change
- Energy Matrix
- Watershed management
- Risk management
- Bono forestal-ambiental
- CC strategy RACCN and RACCS

National Strategy of Avoided Deforestation

- **Carbon stock conservation**

- Ecosystem services (bono forestal)
- Management and co-management of protected areas
- Joint-management of protected areas



Carbon stock enhancement

- Sustainable farm management
- Agroforestry and silvo pastoral systems
- Intensive cattle ranching
- Improved land management practices

Nicaragua Early Idea Program Highlights (2/3)

Nicaragua's investments on activities that support REDD+

Initiative	2013 – 2014 \$M	2015 – 2018 \$M
Conservation services program	4.57	16.52
Climate change adaptation and mitigation services	7.58	10.77
Sustainable forest management (Regulation/promotion)	4.88	11.69
Reforestation and forest protection	0.79	7.28
Total	17.82	46.26

- Other initiatives
 - Ministerio of Agriculture (MAG) and the *Ministerio de Economía Familiar Comunitaria, Cooperativa y Asociativa* (MEFCCA), work together to improve productive agriculture systems, reconvert cattle ranching and promote agroforestry and silvo-pastoral systems
 - The National Fund for Forest Development (FONADEFO)
 - Implement forest incentives: \$1.3M (2006-15) y \$2.6M (2016-26)
 - Benefit sharing for REDD+ could build on FONADEFO's experience

Nicaragua Early Idea Program Highlights(3/3)

✓ **Biodiversity**

- 74 protected areas, 4 biosphere reserves y 9 Ramsar wetlands, 63 private wild reserves y 23 municipal ecological parks
- Biodiversity conservation could be done by applying the GLOBIO3-PROMEBIO model (monitoring of biodiversity indicators UN-CBD).

✓ **Watershed management**

- 21 watershed of high socio-economic relevance
- Municipal watershed management functioning
- Cruzada Nacional de Reforestación: 15,000 annual ha

✓ **Food security**

- The REDD+ Program will contribute to implement the National Human Development Plan, by strengthening and expanding existing programs that contribute to reduce poverty
 - Food insecurity has been reduced by 42.9% between 1990-2012 due to existing programs

Nicaragua Early Idea Summary

- National REDD+ program focuses on vulnerable regions, indigenous territories and ENDE-REDD+ zones (áreas with high forest cover)
- Program duration is 30 years and will be implemented in phases, as follows: Costa Caribe, Río San Juan, Norte, Centro and the Pacífico region
- REDD+ Program foresees reducing 20.71 MtCO₂e from 2018-20, representing a 31% effectivity
- Program activities are deforestation, avoided degradation and reforestation
- Program to prioritize three non-carbon benefits: biodiversity conservation, watershed management and food security
- Program to affect about 2.5M people (indigenous and rural)
- Proposed activities are based on the National Strategy of Avoided Deforestation, which foundation is a continued dialogue during the readiens phase, as well as solid political commitment and legal framework

GRACIAS

