

Completeness Check for Costa Rica R-PP

Review of Costa Rica R-PP looking at the key issues in Resolution PC/6/2010/2

Key Issues

“The following are the key issues that Costa Rica needs to address before entering into a Readiness Preparation grant agreement with the Trustee of the Readiness Fund:

1. More clarity is requested in terms of how the government addresses some forest land tenure issues affecting Indigenous Peoples.”

The government of Costa Rica informed in letter from FONAFIFO # DG-OF-060-2012 that Pages 15-19 in the new R-PP version include additional information to solve this PC request.

The FCPF team verified additional information on **Relevant Interested Parties (RIP)** in Sub-component **1a**. The R-PP now informs that a total of 96 RIPs were identified, of which at least 50 should be engaged in the consultation process to be carried out in the REDD+ strategy. FONAFIFO recognized three large groups of interested parties that need to be fully involved in the entire consultation and design of the REDD+ strategy, including:

- 1, The Government, represented through MINAET (Minister of Environment, Energy, and Telecommunications) and the MAG (Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock);
- 2, The National Forest Office (ONF) representing private interested parties, and
- 3, ADII , which is the acronym of a network of associations of indigenous development of Costa Rica, representing the interests of the indigenous peoples supported by international organizations.

Page 16 in the R-PP fully explains how the IP will be taken into account through the Board of Directors of REDD+ and how these 24 ADIIs will get a seat on the Board of Directors of REDD+. For the allocation of the seat, the indigenous groups will organize themselves and create an umbrella organization (See footnote #3 in page 16). On page 17, the R-PP also explains that *“To appoint the indigenous representative, the ADIIs must be provided with the necessary logistic resources so they may discuss and formalize their nomination. They will need to establish an umbrella organization that ensures the fair and even representation of the ADIIs. This legal entity may be created only between territories that have indigenous groups with clear land titles (8 ADIIs from the Caribbean, 4 ADIIs from Buenos Aires, and 3 from OSA).”*

The R-PP also explains that a second seat will be assigned in the Board of Director of REDD+ to either other land owners, environment NGOs, or CSO. Therefore, any land tenure issue should be reviewed by all interested parties.

On page 18, the R-PP also provides for the REDD+ Secretariat to interconnect the links to relevant website (gateways) in order to *“ensure the construction of an exclusive virtual information gateway for REDD+ within FONAFIFO with links to the gateways of the Center for Indigenous Development (CEDIN) and the Association of Comprehensive Development of the Bribri Indigenous Territory of Talamanca (ADITIBRI), the Information System of Costa Rica’s Forest Resources (SIREFOR), the ONF, and the MINAET, in order to keep the 96 RIP permanently informed of the development of the REDD+ Strategy. This is especially important for the indigenous peoples because the use of digital communication*

increases everyday among them? as the means to have a better communication and break information barriers“.

Additional information on current activities to deal with land tenure issues was also provided in the R-PP. Costa Rica operates a Program to Establish (and Maintain) a Land Registry to improve legal certainty on land rights. The Registry aims at encouraging public and private investments in Costa Rica. The Program is made of three components, the second of which supports the implementation of actions to identify, prevent and resolve conflicts in the ownership and use of lands in special lands. This component currently operates in 15 of Costa Rica's indigenous territories, collecting information relating to land tenure and land use. To date, there are (1) satellite images at a scale of 1:5000 of the majority of territories; (2) cartographic restorations at a scale of 1:5000; and (3) preliminary cadastral mosaics and identification of occupants and non-indigenous owners. In addition, the Program will analyze registries to support development associations in the process of recuperating and reassigning lands in cases where inscriptions are declared void.

Completeness confirmed. The FCPF FMT has verified that the R-PP has provided more clarity in terms of how the government addresses some forest land tenure issues affecting Indigenous Peoples.

“2. Although, the MRV section of the R-PP is very strong, it should clarify the different options that could involve technical staff, civil society organizations, local communities and Indigenous Peoples in the national MRV system. Their capacity needs should be included in the capacity building strategy. “

The table on pages 87-88 (attached below) titled ”Participation by Civil Society in the Measurement, Reporting and Verification System in Costa Rica” clearly states options for Civil Society, local communities, technical staff, and Indigenous Peoples in MRV. The table title is a bit misleading as all the groups are referenced therein – not just Civil Society. Although this table doesn’t specifically mention the concept of capacity building, it does mention a series of workshops and includes the summary of monitoring activities and estimated budget in Table 4 on page 90.

Additionally, pages 80 to 85 provide explanation on added value of different options for monitoring carbon stocks, emphasizing that Options 3 and 4 (page 85), will be implemented given their advantages that allow local participation and thus represent higher added value for the country.

Completeness confirmed. The FCPF FMT has verified that the R-PP has provided more clarity in terms of different options that could involve technical staff, civil society organizations, local communities and Indigenous Peoples in the national MRV system.

The table on page 87-88. **Participation by Civil Society in the Measurement, Reporting and Verification System in Costa Rica.**

Activities	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
Preparation of a cover map (GIS analysis and control plot identification)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Team • Civil Society Organizations • Local Communities • Indigenous Peoples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Team • Civil Society Organizations • Local Communities • Indigenous Peoples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Team • Civil Society Organizations • Local Communities • Indigenous Peoples
Preparación de un mapa de cobertura (análisis SIG y toma de puntos de control)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipo Técnico 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipo Técnico • Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil • Comunidades Locales • Pueblos Indígenas • Technical Team • Civil Society Organizations • Local Communities • Indigenous Peoples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipo Técnico • Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil • Comunidades Locales • Pueblos Indígenas • Technical Team • Civil Society Organizations • Local Communities • Indigenous Peoples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipo Técnico • Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil • Comunidades Locales • Pueblos Indígenas • Technical Team • Civil Society Organizations • Local Communities • Indigenous Peoples
Field measurements of biomass by life zone and successional stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not carried out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipo Técnico • Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil • Comunidades Locales • Pueblos Indígenas • Technical Team • Civil Society Organizations • Local Communities • Indigenous Peoples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipo Técnico • Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil • Comunidades Locales • Pueblos Indígenas • Technical Team • Civil Society Organizations • Local Communities • Indigenous Peoples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipo Técnico • Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil • Comunidades Locales • Pueblos Indígenas • Technical Team • Civil Society Organizations • Local Communities • Indigenous Peoples
Mediciones en el campo de la biomasa por zona de vida y estado sucesional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No se realizan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipo Técnico • Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil • Comunidades Locales • Pueblos Indígenas • Technical Team • Civil Society Organizations • Local Communities • Indigenous Peoples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipo Técnico • Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil • Comunidades Locales • Pueblos Indígenas • Technical Team • Civil Society Organizations • Local Communities • Indigenous Peoples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipo Técnico • Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil • Comunidades Locales • Pueblos Indígenas • Technical Team • Civil Society Organizations • Local Communities • Indigenous Peoples
Estimates of deforestation by life zone and successional stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipo Técnico • Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil • Comunidades Locales • Pueblos Indígenas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipo Técnico • Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil • Comunidades Locales • Pueblos Indígenas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipo Técnico • Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil • Comunidades Locales • Pueblos Indígenas
Estimación de la deforestación por zona de vida y estado sucesional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipo Técnico 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipo Técnico • Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil • Comunidades Locales • Pueblos Indígenas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipo Técnico • Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil • Comunidades Locales • Pueblos Indígenas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipo Técnico • Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil • Comunidades Locales • Pueblos Indígenas
Evaluation of forest degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimation not possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Team
Evaluación de la degradación de bosque	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No permite su estimación 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipo Técnico 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipo Técnico 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipo Técnico
Workshops for validating the estimates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Team • Civil Society Organizations • Local Communities • Indigenous Peoples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Team • Civil Society Organizations • Local Communities • Indigenous Peoples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Team • Civil Society Organizations • Local Communities • Indigenous Peoples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Team • Civil Society Organizations • Local Communities • Indigenous Peoples
Talleres de validación de la estimación	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipo Técnico • Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil • Comunidades Locales • Pueblos Indígenas • Technical Team • Civil Society Organizations • Local Communities • Indigenous Peoples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipo Técnico • Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil • Comunidades Locales • Pueblos Indígenas • Technical Team • Civil Society Organizations • Local Communities • Indigenous Peoples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipo Técnico • Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil • Comunidades Locales • Pueblos Indígenas • Technical Team • Civil Society Organizations • Local Communities • Indigenous Peoples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipo Técnico • Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil • Comunidades Locales • Pueblos Indígenas • Technical Team • Civil Society Organizations • Local Communities • Indigenous Peoples
Evaluation of social and environmental impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipo Técnico • Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil • Comunidades Locales • Pueblos Indígenas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipo Técnico • Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil • Comunidades Locales • Pueblos Indígenas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipo Técnico • Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil • Comunidades Locales • Pueblos Indígenas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipo Técnico • Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil • Comunidades Locales • Pueblos Indígenas
Evaluación de impactos sociales y ambientales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipo Técnico • Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil • Comunidades Locales • Pueblos Indígenas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipo Técnico • Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil • Comunidades Locales • Pueblos Indígenas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipo Técnico • Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil • Comunidades Locales • Pueblos Indígenas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipo Técnico • Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil • Comunidades Locales • Pueblos Indígenas

“3. It is also suggested that the R-PP clarifies in the MRV section how the system would be able to report on emissions, rather than only measure carbon stocks.”

FONAFIFO informed in letter # DG-OF-060-2012 that Page 82 in the new R-PP version includes additional information to solve this PC request. Actually all pages 80 through 85 in the R-PP mention not only the measurement of carbon stocks but also the design of baselines which will be used to compare variation in future measurements so that emissions and removals can be identified. Page 80 and 81 describe options for monitoring carbon stock **changes**, and an analysis on assessing options conclude that Option 4 has de highest score in relation to preparation costs for the map. It also concludes that all options are suitable to assess deforestation, but options 1 and 2 are not suitable to assess degradation. The criterion of “value added and national participation” assesses the development of national capacity and participation of different actors in each option. Options 3 and 4 provide for a greater added value.

There is a section on page 82 on monitoring land cover and forest cover changes that explains how the country will identify areas of recovery and of forest loss, and on page 74 the R-PP has a new table describing how the aforementioned information is obtained under the proposed options (See table from page 74 below). Also pages 83 through 85 describe how the country is planning to generate knowledge leading to reporting on emissions. The description includes biomass intensity by forest type, monitoring of the baseline, monitoring leakage, monitoring the implementation of REDD+ strategy. At the end of page 84, the R-PP clearly concludes that Option 3 or 4 will be used to measure and report emission reductions.

A new table beginning on page 74 describes how the aforementioned information is obtained under the proposed option.

$C_0 = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{C_{ij}}{12} \tau_{ij}$	<p>CO2: Carbon stock in the country FC: Carbon fraction B_{ij}: Biomass in life zone i of successional stage j</p>
$\Delta C_0 = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{C_{ij}}{12} (\tau_{ij} - \tau_{ij}^0)$	<p>ACO2: Change in carbon stock in country B_f: Total biomass at end of period B₀: Total biomass in the country at beginning of period</p>
$B_f = B_0 - \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m (a_{ij} \tau_{ij}) + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m (a_{ij}^0 \tau_{ij}^0) + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m (b_{ij} \tau_{ij}) - \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m (b_{ij}^0 \tau_{ij}^0)$	<p>a_{ij}, f: Area of forest cover in life zone i, successional stage j, present at end of period. b_{ij}: Per ha biomass in life zone i, successional stage j a_{ij}⁰: Forest area in life zone i, successional stage j at beginning of the period. b_{ij}⁰: Per ha biomass in life zone i, successional stage j at beginning of the period. r_i: Regenerated forest from other uses in life zone i. br_i: Biomass of regenerated forest per ha in life zone i</p>
$d_{ij} = a_{ij} - a_{ij}^0$ $g_{ij} = b_{ij} - b_{ij}^0$	<p>d_{ij}: gross deforestation in life zone i, successional stage j. g_{ij}: change in biomass per ha in life zone i, successional stage j.</p>
$E_d = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m (d_{ij} \tau_{ij})$ $E_g = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m (g_{ij} \tau_{ij})$ $E_r = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m (r_{ij} \tau_{ij})$	<p>E_d: Emissions from deforestation E_g: Emissions degradation E_r: Improvements in carbon stock.</p>

Completeness confirmed. The FCPF FMT has verified that the R-PP clarifies in the MRV section how the system would be able to report on emissions, rather than only measure carbon stocks.

“4. Clarify in the R-PP that the reference scenario also takes into account the issue of degradation, in addition to deforestation.”

The term degradation has made its way into the R-PP on multiple occasions mainly in sections explained in red text in the response for question 3. See text box below. There is also mention that there is not ample historic analysis on degradation but that they will begin to gather data. Pages 68 to 79 propose a series of activities on assessment options including the establishment of a reference level based on the historical tendency of carbon stocks, and calculating it with carbon stock at the reference year.

Deforestation and Degradation:

The methodological approach allows disaggregating the change in carbon stock in terms of emissions from deforestation, degradation and carbon stock enhancements. The carbon-stock change will be calculated according to the following formula:

$$\Delta CC_{it} = \frac{44}{12} FC \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m (a_{i,j,t} b_{i,j,t} - a_{i,j,t-1} b_{i,j,t-1}) + \sum_{i=1}^n r_i b_{i,t} \right]$$

Equation 17¹

Where the forested area in life zone *i* of successional stage *j* present at the end of period (*a_{i,j,t}*), can be expressed in terms of the gross loss of forest (*d_{i,j}*) and the forest area in life zone *i* of successional stage *j*, at the beginning of period (*a_{i,j,0}*): *a_{i,j,t}* = *d_{i,j}* + *a_{i,j,0}*. And the change in biomass per hectare in life zone *i* of successional stage *j* (*g_{i,j}*), is expressed as *g_{i,j}* = *b_{i,j,t}* - *b_{i,j,0}*.

Thus the carbon-stock change of the country can be disaggregated as follows:

$$\Delta CC_{it} = \frac{44}{12} FC \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m (d_{i,j,t} b_{i,j,t}) + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m (g_{i,j,t} a_{i,j,t}) + \sum_{i=1}^n r_i b_{i,t} \right]$$

Equation 28

Where the emissions from deforestation (*E_d*) can be estimated using *E_d* = $\frac{44}{12} FC \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m (d_{i,j,t} b_{i,j,t})$. The Emissions from degradation (*E_g*) can be estimated as *E_g* = $\frac{44}{12} FC \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m (g_{i,j,t} a_{i,j,t})$ and the improvement in carbon stock (*E_r*) is estimated as *E_r* = $\frac{44}{12} FC \sum_{i=1}^n r_i b_{i,t}$.

Of the four alternatives presented, only option 1 fails to provide the information necessary to identify the carbon-stock changes in terms of emissions from deforestation, degradation and stock enhancements.

The three remaining options require estimates of the total area, and their respective average biomass per hectare, both at the beginning of the period and the end, for each life zone and successional stage of forest in the country. The same is true for the forest regeneration from other uses and average biomass for each life zone.

Table 4: Hypothetical matrix of forest area per life zone *i* and the successional stage *j*, to be used in calculating carbon stock via the stock difference approach.

	ZV ₁	ZV ₂	ZV _{n-1}	ZV _n
ES ₁	a _{1,1}	a _{2,1}	a _{n-1,1}	a _{n,1}
ES ₂	a _{1,2}	a _{2,2}	a _{n-1,2}	a _{n,2}
ES _{k-1}	a _{1,k-1}	a _{2,k-1}	a _{n-1,k-1}	a _{n,k-1}
ES _k	a _{1,k}	a _{2,k}	a _{n-1,k}	a _{n,k}

Table 5: Hypothetical matrix of biomass per ha per life zone *i* and the successional stage *j*, to be used in calculating carbon stock via the stock difference approach.

	ZV ₁	ZV ₂	ZV _{n-1}	ZV _n
ES ₁	b _{1,1}	b _{2,1}	b _{n-1,1}	b _{n,1}
ES ₂	b _{1,2}	b _{2,2}	b _{n-1,2}	b _{n,2}
ES _{k-1}	b _{1,k-1}	b _{2,k-1}	b _{n-1,k-1}	b _{n,k-1}
ES _k	b _{1,k}	b _{2,k}	b _{n-1,k}	b _{n,k}

The quantity of emissions can be calculated *ex-ante* with an expected deforestation rate in the “without REDD strategy” (BAU) scenario, versus a hypothetical rate under the “with REDD strategy” alternative. The *ex-post* reductions in real emissions are calculated using the MRV system, which consists of monitoring or calculating forest cover across forest types. For example, 5000 sample plots are defined in the country and the percentage of plots in non-forest areas, natural forest areas and plantations, etc are then calculated.

Table 3 on page 72 presents estimation of the living biomass and of the carbon stocks in Costa Rica. On pages 72 and 73 the R-PP also explains that CR has the capacity to establish its REDD+ reference scenario with the existing information, at detail level of tiers 1 and 2 (see Annex 3 in the R-PP). This implies that, in the monitoring system, carbon stocks removals and emissions are proposed to be re-estimated.

Completeness confirmed. The FCPF/FMT has verified the completeness of information so that the reference scenario also takes into account the issue of degradation, in addition to deforestation.

“5. The Monitoring and Evaluation Section should be better integrated in the context of the entire R-PP, making reference to the implementation schedule.”

Page 94 to 98 present a table explaining how product indicators, including indicators for progress over time for year 1 and year 2, will measure performance in each subcomponent and component of the R-PP. Also, a table on logical framework of implementation of the R-PP is included on pages 99 to 103 with verifiable indicators and a list of products to be delivered for each activity.

Completeness confirmed. The FCOF/FMT has verified the existence of a concrete proposal for monitoring progress of activities for each component and sub-component.

June 01, 2012 – Washington

FMT – Leonel Iglesias