

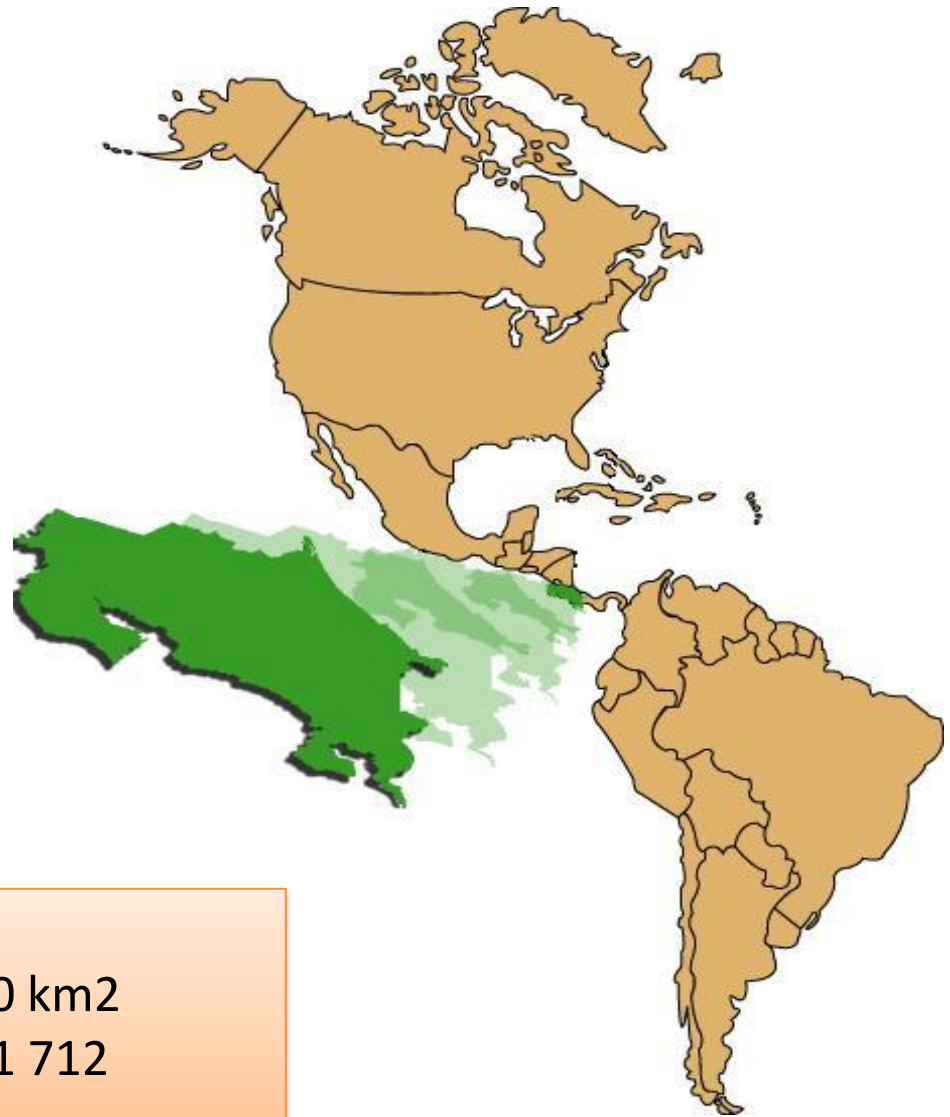


**Lessons learned from nearly two decades of
implementing a PES program for tropical forest
in Costa Rica**

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San José, Costa Rica.**

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Total Area 51,100 km²
Population 4 301 712



Where do 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 PSA



Forest Cover Evolutions

1960
75%



1977
31%



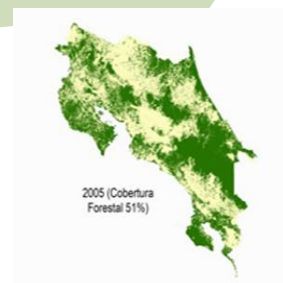
1987
21%



1997
42%



2005
51%



PES MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS




- More than 934 274 hectares under PES.
- More than 4 677 135 planted trees.
- More 13 500 families.
- More than \$400 million invested.
- More than 110,000 hectares in indigenous territories with an investment of more than \$ 35 million.
- Generation of employment



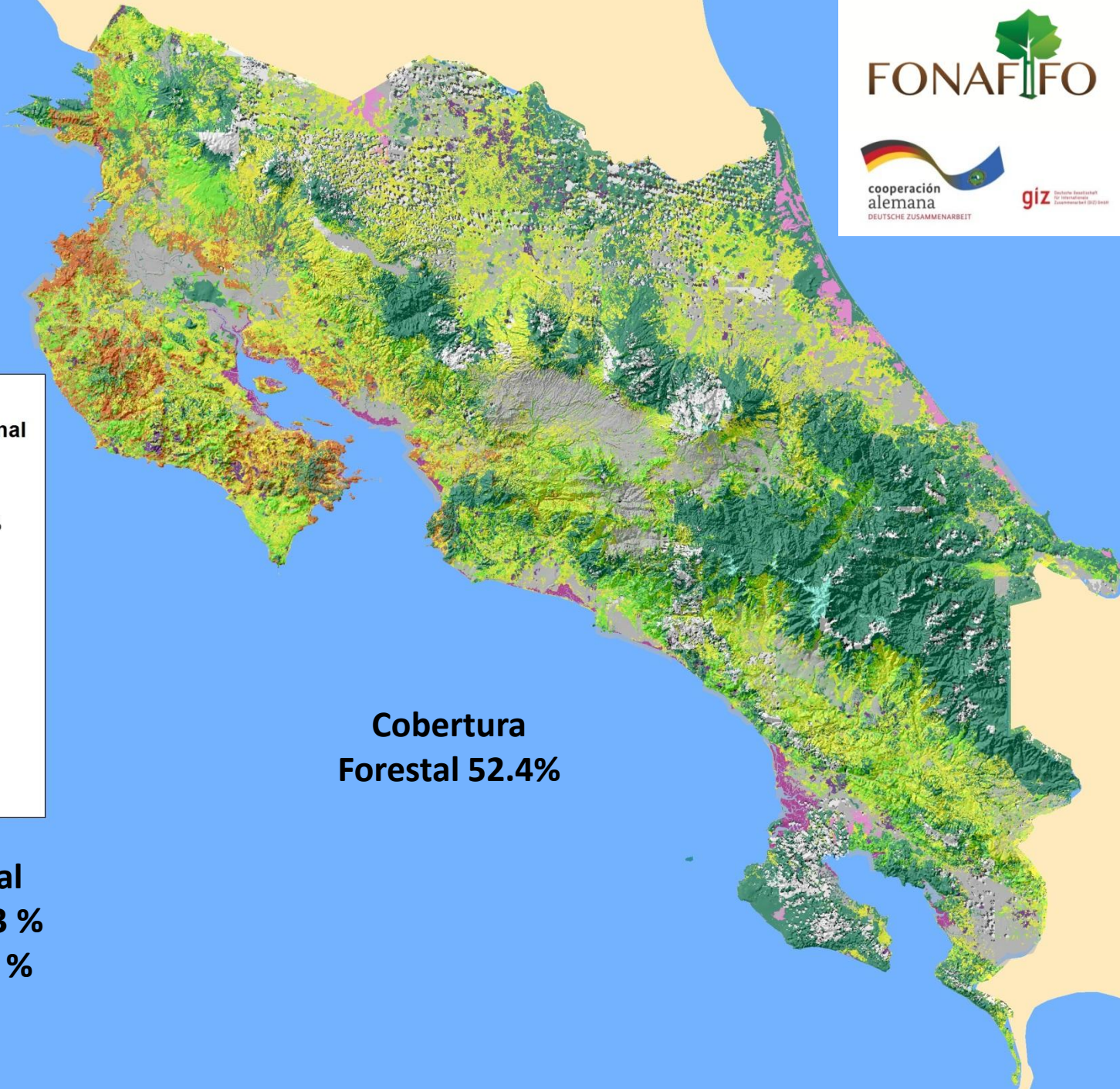
Tipos de Bosque Inventario Forestal Nacional

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 %



Lessons Learned

- Political will is required.
- Institutions and governance schemes are required.
- It is important to have robust monitoring mechanisms.
- 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, the PES program comes after almost thirty years of evolution of public policies.



Lessons Learned

- **PES is an effective instrument to stop illegal logging and change of the land use.**
- **Partnerships with private companies or international agencies for PES in areas of common interest, reduce the cost of state investment. The participation of private enterprise in the PES provided more than \$ 18 million (2003-2010).**
- **The PES is a replicable instrument.**
- **The PES is a concept that must evolve over time.**



Challenges

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





Thank you

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