NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR LOW CARBON LIVESTOCK

COSTA RICA

ECO-COMPETITIVENESS

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Background

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Country ambitions beyond NAMAs

COMPETITIVENESS of the AGRO SECTOR

LIVESTOCK NAMA

National Climate Change Program and Strategy

State Policy for the Costa Rican Agrifood and Rural Development Sector

National Development Plan and goal C-Neutral for 2021

INDC

Prioritized mitigation measures at the sector level

NAMAs

CO_2

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minae

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The livestock sector represents the **28.6%** of total GHG emission's of the country

20.4% of the country land is under permanent pastures from which **53.3%** are classified as improved pastures

18,6% of the country total forest area are located in cattle farms

90 percent of farmers in the country are small scale producers

LIVESTOCK NAMA

CO_2

ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY

Sustainable Intensification
Compliance with national targets for livestock productivity
Meat: 189.6kg/Ha/year
Milk: 36.3Kg/Ha/Day

MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

The current proposal for Costa Rica´s Livestock NAMA aims at generating **834 thousand tCO_2eq** of reduced emissions annually by **2021;** and the full implementation of the NAMA could produce an estimated **13 million tCO_2eq** of reduced emissions by **2030.**

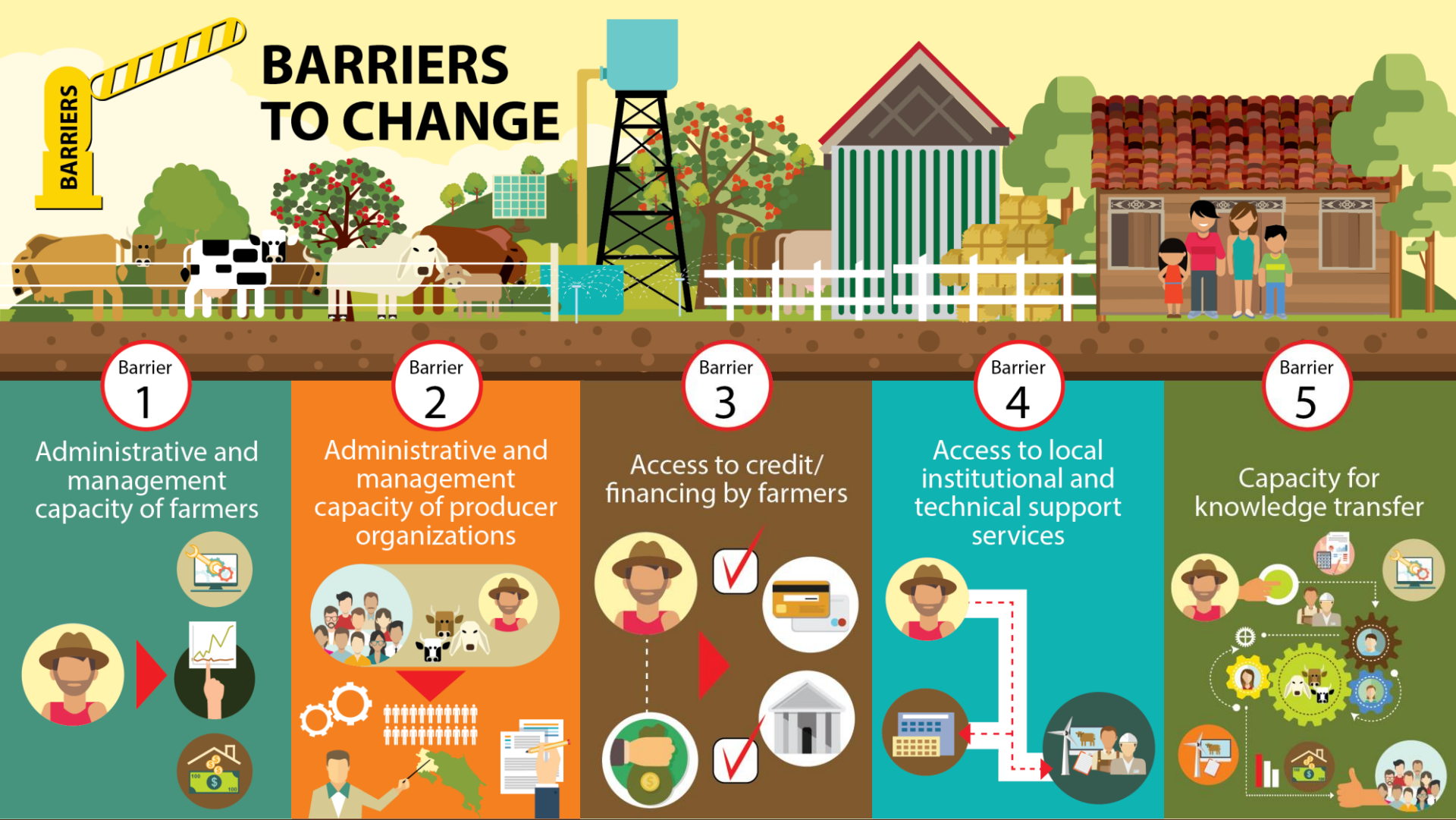
Barriers to mitigation

Knowledge

Financial

Institutional

Cultural


BARRIERS
BARRIERS TO CHANGE
Barrier 1
Administrative and management capacity of farmers
Barrier 2
Administrative and management capacity of producer organizations
Barrier 3
Access to credit/ financing by farmers
Barrier 4
Access to local institutional and technical support services
Barrier 5
Capacity for knowledge transfer

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NATIONAL LIVESTOCK PROGRAMME

NAMA

PUBLIC POLICY

TECHNOLOGY

INVOLVEMENT OF PRIVATE SECTOR

PUBLIC-PRIVATE PLATFORMS

ENABLING CONDITIONS

2014

PILOTO

2017

SUB-NATIONAL SCALE

2021

NATIONAL SCALE

2030

THE THEORY OF CHANGE

LIVESTOCK NAMA

Live fences

Rational grazing

Improved pastures

Improved fertilization

N° of trees

Animal density and productivity

+ Efficient pasture use and space

Capture CO_2 in trees

Biodiversity conservation

Improvement in soil quality

Capture CO_2 in soil

Improving landscape connectivity

Improved water quality

Emission N_2O

Healthier pastures

Productivity

Emissions enteric f.

Improved diet

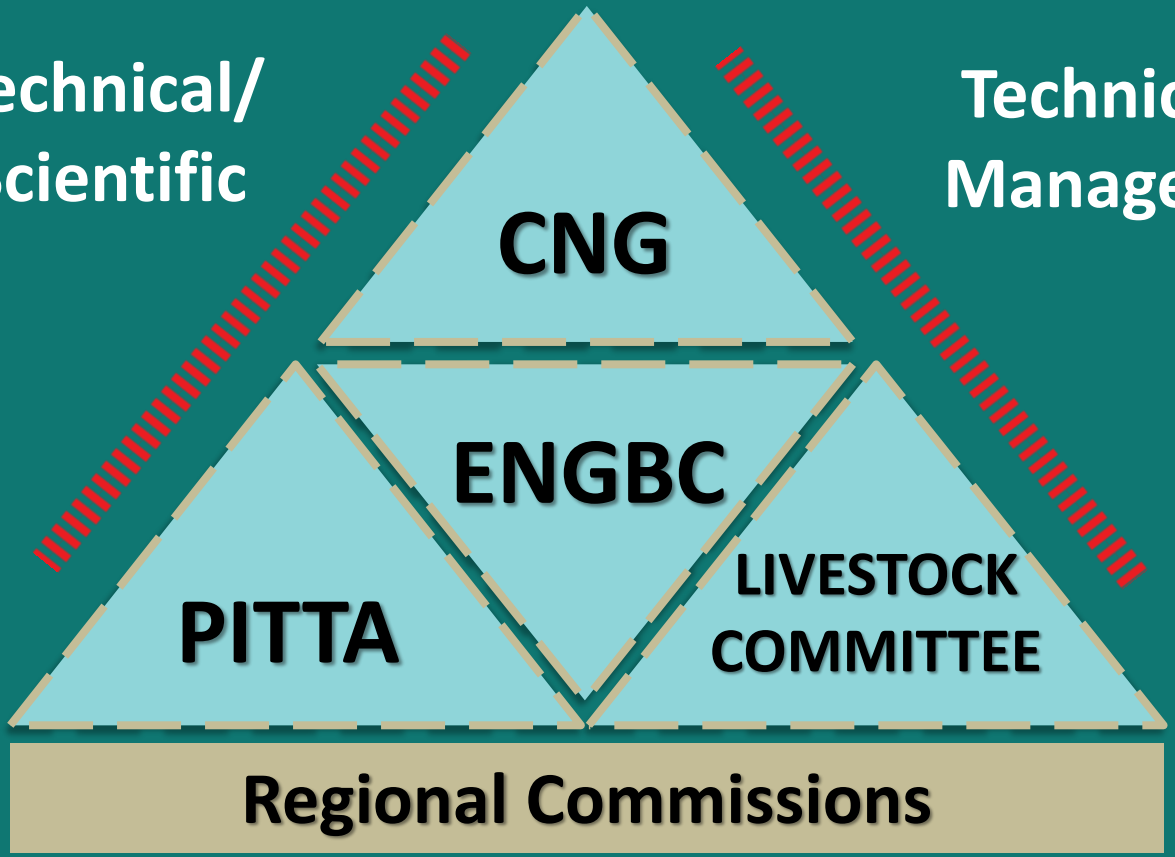
Reproduction rate

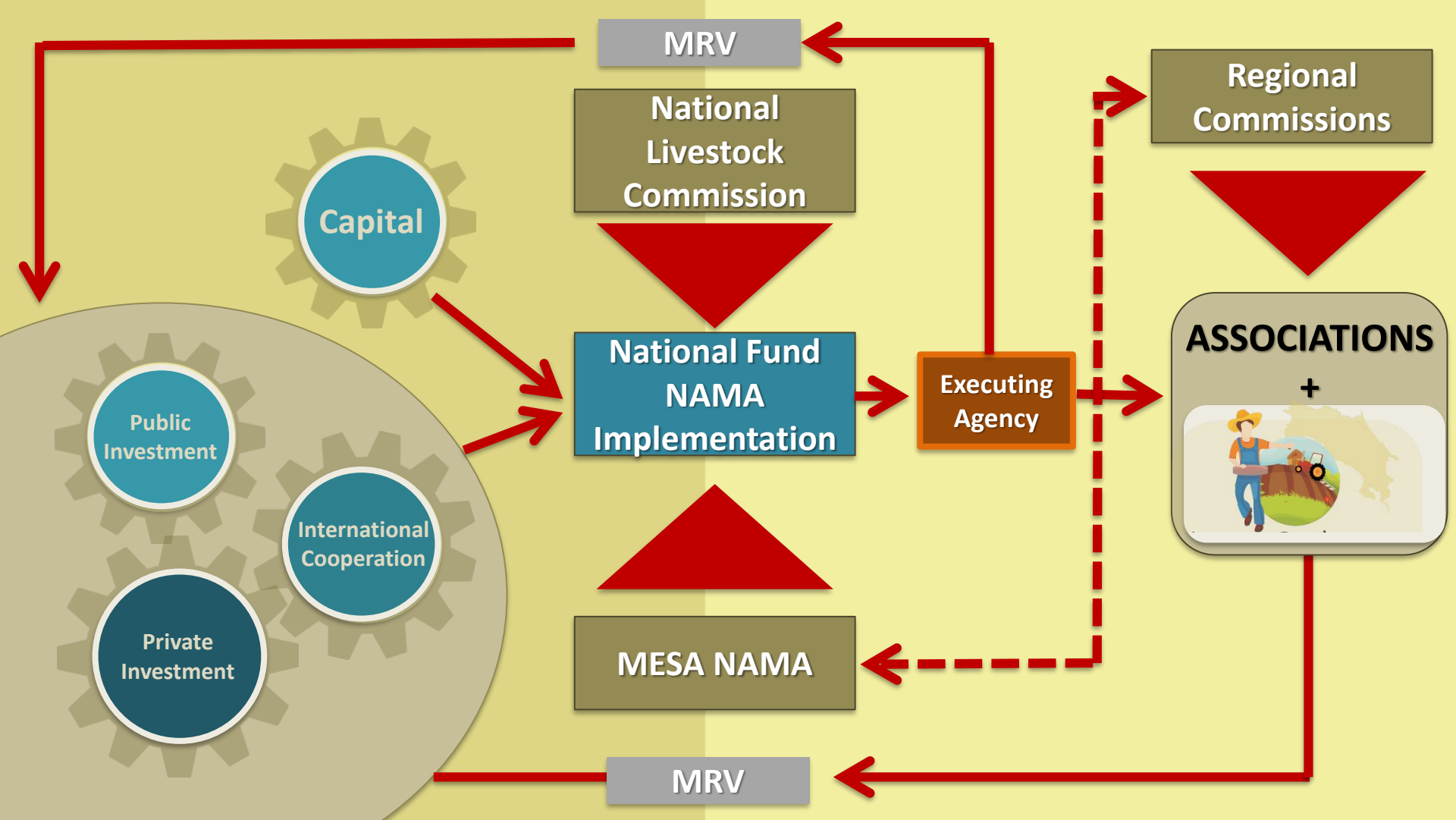
Emissions N_2O

Intermediate effects | GHG effects | Co-benefits

GOBERNANCE: PUBLIC-PRIVATE COLABORATION

Policy




MRV
National Livestock Commission
Regional Commissions
Capital
Public Investment
International Cooperation
Private Investment
National Fund NAMA Implementation
Executing Agency
ASSOCIATIONS
+
MESA NAMA
MRV

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

At least
70%
of the herd

At least
60%
of the area used for livestock production

Thus achieving a potential mitigation target of
6.000.000
tCO_2e

Through adopted practices, a total of
4.000.000
tCO_2e are expected to be offset

A target of
600.000 Ha
of restored landscapes for livestock production

The reduction of the vulnerability of livestock producers to extreme climate events in a total of
7.000
farms

Increase in forest cover up to a total of
4%
of national land

By 2030

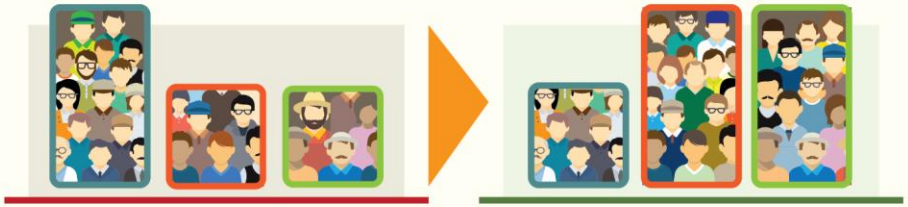
PROJECT / PROGRAM FINANCING: STAGE TWO

SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	NATIONAL CO-FINANCING (USD MILLION)	INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (USD MILLION)	COSTS OF SUPPORT ACTIVITIES (USD MILLION)
FINANCIAL MECHANISM	22.50	9.0	41.5
PAYMENT FOR RESULTS (PSA) NATIONAL CREDIT LINES	10.00		
CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT	0.20	1.00	1.20
RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	0.53	2.00	2.53
MRV SYSTEM DESIGN AND OPERATION	0.15	3.00	3.15
TOTAL	**33.38**	**15.00**	**48.38**

CONCLUSION 1

IMPACT

PARTICIPATION



- Public sector engagement
- Private sector engagement
- Producer chambers and associations

From pilot stage TO Sub-national stage

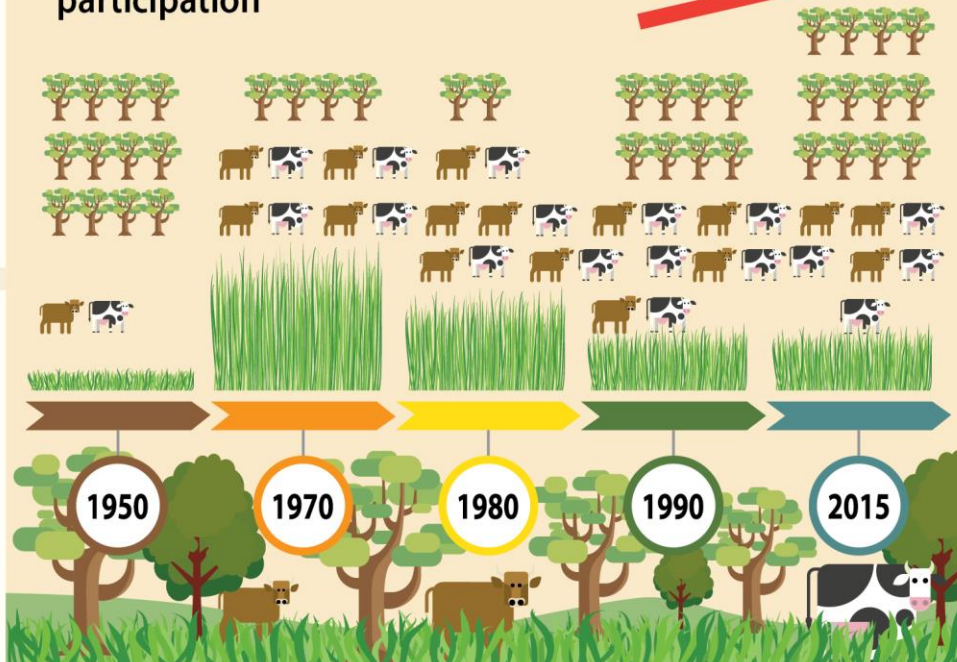
SCALE UP

CONCLUSION 2

INTENSIFICATION

Promotion of sustainable intensification practices with private sector participation

Beef and milk national Production



CONCLUSION 3

Innovative financial mechanisms

Conventional financing system

Banks and financial institutions mainly interested in own profitability

Excess supply that does not fit producer needs (i.e. high Interest rates, short payment periods)

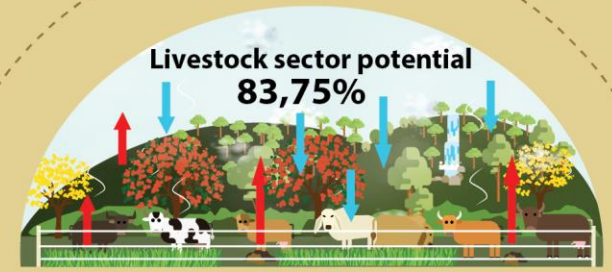
Climate financing system specially designed for the livestock sector

CONCLUSION 4

Contribution to INDC´s:

Current Greenhouse gases National Inventory

Climate Smart Development



INDC National Target **170.500 ton** CO_2 e/year in **2030**

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