Livestock NAMA

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Background
Country ambitions beyond NAMAs

COMPETITIVENESS of the AGRO SECTOR

- National Development Plan and goal C-Neutral for 2021
- National Climate Change Program and Strategy
- State Policy for the Costa Rican Agrifood and Rural Development Sector
- Prioritized mitigation measures at the sector level

INDC

LIVESTOCK NAMA
The livestock sector represents the **28.6%** of total GHG emissions 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.

**INFORMATION**

**LIVESTOCK NAMA**

**CO₂**

**ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY**

Sustainable Intensification Compliance with national targets for livestock productivity

- **Meat:** 189.6 kg/ha/year
- **Milk:** 36.3 kg/ha/day

**MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION**

The current proposal for Costa Rica's Livestock NAMA aims at generating **834 thousand tCO₂ eq** of reduced emissions annually by 2021; and the full implementation of the NAMA could produce an estimated **13 million tCO₂ eq** of reduced emissions by 2030.
Barriers to mitigation

- Knowledge
- Financial
- Institutional
- Cultural
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
THE THEORY OF CHANGE

LIVESTOCK NAMA

- Live fences
- Rational grazing
- Improved pastures
- Improved fertilization

Intermediate effects

GHG effects

Co-benefits

Capture CO₂ in trees

N° of trees

Biodiversity conservation

+ Efficient pasture use and space

Improvement in soil quality

Capture CO₂ in soil

Emission N₂O

Improved diet

Productivity

Emissions enteric f.

Reproduction rate

Healthy pastures

Intermediate effects

GHG effects

Co-benefits

Emission N₂O

Improving landscape connectivity

Improved water quality
EXPECTED OUTCOMES

At least **70%** of the herd

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

Through adopted practices, a total of **4,000,000** tCO₂e are expected to be offset
## Project / Program Financing: Stage Two

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Support Activities</th>
<th>National Co-Financing (USD Million)</th>
<th>International Co-operation (USD Million)</th>
<th>Costs of Support Activities (USD Million)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Financial Mechanism</td>
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<td>Payment for Results (PSA)</td>
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<td>National Credit Lines</td>
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<td>Research and Technology Transfer</td>
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<td>MRV System Design and Operation</td>
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<td><strong>15.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>48.38</strong></td>
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</table>
CONCLUSION 1
IMPACT

PARTICIPATION

Public sector engagement
Private sector engagement
Producer chambers and associations

From pilot stage TO Sub-national stage

SCALE UP

93 farms
1800 farms

CONCLUSION 2
INTENSIFICATION

Promotion of sustainable intensification practices with private sector participation

Beef and milk national Production

CONCLUSION 4
Contribution to INDC´s:

- **28.6% Livestock**
  - Current Greenhouse gases National Inventory

- Climate Smart Development

INDC National Target **170,500 ton CO₂e/year in 2030**

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
  - Result based payments
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eco-competitiveness

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