



LaRutadelClima

ANALISIS BTR

PROGRESO EN LA APLICACIÓN Y CUMPLIMIENTO DEL NDC 2.0 DE COSTA RICA

Credits

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BTR Analysis

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Table of Contents

Introduction	9
What is NDC?	9
What is BTR?	11
Costa Rica BRT and reporting deadline:	11
Chapter III Progress Made in the Implementation and Enforcement of Costa Rica's Nationally Determined Contributions	13
PROGRESS MITIGATION GOALS.....	14
Mobilization and transportation.....	14
Energy	23
Industry and commerce.....	26
Integrated Waste Management.....	27
Agricultural.....	29
Forests and biodiversity.....	33
Ocean and water resources	35
Finance.....	37
PROGRESS MENTIONED IN BTR OF ADAPTATION TARGETS.....	38
Mobilization and transportation. 1 goal linked to adaptation	38
Development and territorial planning. 2 Goals linked to adaptation	39
Energy	41
Infrastructure and construction.....	43
Industry and commerce.....	47
Integrated waste management.....	50
Agricultural.....	53
Forest and Biodiversity	58
Ocean and water resources	64
Action for climate empowerment	73
Transparency and continuous improvement.....	84
Finance.....	91
Change policies, strategies and plans.....	105
GENERAL ANALYSIS OF THE DOCUMENT	124
Conclusions	126
Annex 1	129

Table of Contents

Table 1. Progress in Compliance with Contribution 1.1 Mobilization and Transportation	14
Table 2. Progress in compliance with contribution 1.2 Mobilization and Transportation	16
Table 3. Progress in compliance contribution 1.3 Mobilization and Transportation	17
Table 4. Progress in Compliance Contribution 1.4 Mobilization and Transportation	18
Table 5. Progress in Compliance Contribution 1.5 Mobilization and Transportation	20
Table 6. Progress in compliance contribution 1.6 Mobilization and Transportation	21
Table 7. Progress in compliance contribution 1.7 Mobilization and Transportation	22
Table 8. Progress in compliance contribution 1.8 Mobilization and Transportation	22
Table 9. Progress in compliance contribution 3.1 Energy	23
Table 10. Progress in compliance contribution 3.4 Energy	24
Table 11. Progress in compliance with contribution 3.5 Energy	25
Table 12. Progress in compliance contribution 5.4 Industry and commerce	27
Table 13. Progress in compliance contribution 6.3 Waste Management	27
Table 14. Progress in compliance with contribution 7.1a Agricultural	29
Table 15. Progress in compliance with contribution 7.1b Agricultural	30
Table 16. Progress in Compliance with Contribution 7.3 Agricultural	31
Table 17. Progress in Compliance with Contribution 7.6 Agricultural	32
Table 18. Progress in compliance with contribution 8.4 Forests	33
Table 19. Progress in compliance with contribution 8.5 Forests	34
Table 20. Progress in compliance with contribution 8.7 Forests	34
Table 21. Progress in compliance with contribution 8.8 Forests	35
Table 22. Progress in compliance contribution 9.5 Oceans and water resources	35
Table 23. Progress in compliance contribution 12.9 finance	37
Table 24. Progress in compliance with contribution 1.9 mobilization and transportation	38
Table 25. Progress in compliance with contribution 2.1 Development and territorial planning.	39
Table 26. Progress in compliance with contribution 2.2 Development and territorial planning.	40
Table 27. Progress in compliance contribution 3.2 Energy	41
Table 28. Progress in compliance with contribution 3.3 Energy	43
Table 29. Progress in compliance contribution 3.6 Energy	43
Table 30. Progress in Compliance with Contribution 4.1 Infrastructure and Construction	44
Table 31. Progress in Compliance Contribution 4.2 Infrastructure and Construction	44
Table 32. Progress in compliance contribution 4.3 Infrastructure and construction	45
Table 33. Progress in compliance with contribution 4.4 Infrastructure and construction	46
Table 34. Progress in compliance contribution 5.1 Industry and commerce	47
Table 35. Progress in compliance contribution 5.2 Industry and commerce	48
Table 36. Progress in compliance contribution 5.3 Industry and commerce	48
Table 37. Progress in compliance contribution 5.5 Industry and commerce	50
Table 38. Progress in compliance contribution 6.1 Integrated Waste Management	51
Table 39. Progress in compliance contribution 6.2 Integrated Waste Management	51
Table 40. Progress in compliance contribution 6.4 Integrated Waste Management	52
Table 41. Progress in compliance contribution 6.5 Integrated Waste Management	52

Table 42. Progress in Compliance with Contribution 7.2 Agricultural	53
Table 43. Progress in Compliance with Contribution 7.4 Agricultural	54
Table 44. Progress in compliance with contribution 7.5 Agricultural	55
Table 45. Progress in Compliance with Contribution 7.7 Agricultural	56
Table 46. Progress in Compliance with Contribution 7.7 Agricultural	58
Table 47. Progress in compliance with contribution 8.1 Forests and biodiversity	59
Table 48. Progress in compliance with contribution 8.2 Forests and biodiversity	60
Table 49. Progress in compliance with contribution 8.3 Forests and biodiversity	61
Table 50. Progress in compliance with contribution 8.6 Forests and biodiversity	62
Table 51. Progress in compliance with contribution 8.9 Forests and biodiversity	63
Table 52. Progress in compliance with contribution 9.1 Oceans and Water Resources	64
Table 53. Progress in compliance with contribution 9.2 Oceans and Water Resources	65
Table 54. Progress in compliance with contribution 9.3 Oceans and Water Resources	66
Table 55. Progress in compliance contribution 9.4 Oceans and Water Resources	67
Table 56 . Progress in compliance contribution 9.6 Oceans and Water Resources	67
Table 57. Progress in compliance contribution 9.7 Oceans and Water Resources	68
Table 58. Progress in compliance with contribution 9.8 Oceans and Water Resources	69
Table 59. Progress in Compliance with Contribution 9.9 Oceans and Water Resources	70
Table 60. Progress in Compliance with Contribution 9.10 Oceans and Water Resources	71
Table 61. Progress in Compliance with Contribution 9.11 Oceans and Water Resources	72
Table 62. Progress in compliance with contribution 9.12 Oceans and Water Resources	72
Table 63. Progress in compliance contribution 10.2 Action for climate empowerment	76
Table 64. Progress in compliance contribution 10.3 Action for climate empowerment	77
Table 65. Progress in compliance contribution 10.4 Action for climate empowerment	77
Table 66. Progress in compliance contribution 10.5 Action for climate empowerment	78
Table 67. Progress in compliance contribution 10.6 Action for climate empowerment	79
Table 68. Progress in compliance contribution 10.7 Action for climate empowerment	80
Table 69. Progress in compliance contribution 10.8 Action for climate empowerment	81
Table 70. Progress in compliance with contribution 10.9 Action for climate empowerment	81
Table 71. Progress in compliance contribution 10.10 Action for climate empowerment	82
Table 72. Progress in compliance with contribution 10.11 Action for climate empowerment	83
Table 73. Progress in compliance contribution 11.1 Transparency and Continuous Improvement	84
Table 74. Progress in Compliance Contribution 11.2 Transparency and Continuous Improvement	85
Table 75. Progress in Compliance Contribution 11.3 Transparency and Continuous Improvement	85
Table 76. Progress in Compliance Contribution 11.4 Transparency and Continuous Improvement	86
Table 77. Compliance Progress Contribution 11.5 Transparency and Continuous Improvement	87
Table 78. Progress in Compliance Contribution 11.6 Transparency and Continuous Improvement	87

Table 79. Progress in Compliance Contribution 11.7 Transparency and Continuous Improvement.....	88
Table 80. Progress in Compliance Contribution 11.8 Transparency and Continuous Improvement.....	88
Table 81. Progress in Compliance Contribution 11.9 Transparency and Continuous Improvement.....	89
Table 82. Progress in Compliance Contribution 11.10 Transparency and Continuous Improvement.....	90
Table 83. Progress in Compliance Contribution 12.1 Finance.....	91
Table 84. Progress in compliance contribution 12.2 Finance.....	93
Table 85. Progress in Compliance Contribution 12.3 Finance	94
Table 86. Progress in Compliance Contribution 12.4 Finance.....	96
Table 87. Progress in Compliance Contribution 12.5 Finance	98
Table 88. Progress in Compliance Contribution 12.6 Finance	100
Table 89. Progress in Compliance Contribution 12.7 Finance	101
Table 90. Progress in Compliance Contribution 12.8 Finance	103
Table 91. Progress in compliance contribution 13.1 Policies, Strategies and Change Plans	105
Table 92. Progress in Compliance Contribution 13.2 Policies, Strategies, and Change Plans	107
Table 93. Progress in compliance contribution 13.3 Policies, Strategies and Change Plans	108
Table 94. Progress in compliance contribution 13.4 Policies, Strategies and Change Plans	109
Table 95. Progress in compliance contribution 13.5 Policies, Strategies and Change Plans	110
Table 96. Progress in compliance contribution 13.6 Policies, Strategies and Change Plans	111
Table 97. Progress in Compliance Contribution 13.7 Policies, Strategies and Change Plans	112
Table 98. Progress in Compliance Contribution 13.8 Policies, Strategies and Change Plans	114
Table 99. Progress in compliance contribution 13.9 Policies, Strategies and Change Plans	116
Table 100. Progress in compliance contribution 13.10 Policies, Strategies and Change Plans.....	117
Table 101. Progress in compliance contribution 13.11 Policies, Strategies and Change Plans.....	118
Table 102. Progress in Compliance Contribution 13.12 Policies, Strategies and Change Plans.....	120
Table 103. Progress in Compliance Contribution 13.13 Change Policies, Strategies and Plans.....	122

Index of Illustrations

Figure 1.Number of mitigation and adaptation targets for each thematic area.....	13
Figure 2. Information on Paid Public Transport of People in Bus Mode.	19
Figure 3.Type of sanitation available in rural and urban areas and in Costa Rica by population.	28
Figure 4.Image of the Validation Space of the National Action Strategy for Climate Empowerment.	75
Figure 5.Figure 4.Image of the Participatory Construction Workshop of the National Action Strategy for Climate Empowerment.	75

ACRONYMS

BTR:

Biennial Transparency Report

UNFCCC:

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change or UNFCCC.

DCC:

Climate Change Directorate.

ETF:

Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).

GCF:

Green Climate Fund

GHG:

Greenhouse Gases.

ININ:

Reports of national inventories.

INGEI:

National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

MINAE:

Ministry of Environment and Energy of Costa Rica.

NDC:

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

INTRODUCTION

Costa Rica's Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) represents a fundamental pillar in the fulfillment of the international commitments acquired under the Paris Agreement. As a key tool in the transparency and monitoring of climate actions. The BTR makes it possible to assess progress in reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, as well as the adaptation measures implemented to meet the challenges of climate change.

Costa Rica has been recognized in the past for its leadership in sustainability and environmental conservation, for having incorporated an ambitious approach into its climate strategies, aligned with its goal of achieving decarbonization by 2050. The BTR should reflect the country's technical and operational progress and remaining challenges in areas such as measuring emissions, strengthening institutional capacities, and integrating communities into climate solutions.

This paper analyzes the content of Costa Rica's BTR, highlighting its main findings, reported performance indicators, and the implications of these metrics for climate planning at the national and international levels. In addition, priority areas for improvement are evaluated, framed in the guidelines of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), which constitutes one of the technical pillars of the Paris Agreement¹.

Considering that Costa Rica will update its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in 2025, this document will place particular emphasis on the chapter Progress Made in the Implementation and Compliance of Costa Rica's Nationally Determined Contributions, which addresses the current status of NDCs. This approach will allow for analysis of the information presented on the fulfillment of its climate commitments, providing a basis for assessing the impact of the upcoming update and its alignment with the goals of the Paris Agreement.

This analysis seeks to offer a critical and constructive view of Costa Rica's role in the global climate change landscape, underscoring the importance of accountability as a tool to promote climate justice, just transition, and transparency.

What is NDC?

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are climate commitments that countries submit under the Paris Agreement. These commitments detail the

¹ UNFCCC(2015) Paris Agreement [Paris Agreement Spanish](#). The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. It was adopted by 196 Parties at COP21 in Paris on 12 December 2015 and entered into force on 4 November 2016

measures that countries will take to reduce their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and to adapt to the impacts of climate change. NDCs are essential to achieve the global goals of limiting the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C, and preferably to 1.5°C, compared to pre-industrial levels².

NDCs have a construction process that usually includes several key stages:

1. **Initial assessment:** An assessment of current emissions and vulnerabilities to climate change is conducted.
2. **Public consultation and participation:** Consultations with various actors, including civil society, the private sector, and communities, are included to ensure that the commitment reflects a comprehensive vision for the country.
3. **Development of climate models:** Use of qualitative and quantitative models to project future climate scenarios and their impacts on Costa Rica.
4. **Definition of goals and actions:** Establishment of specific objectives and concrete actions for both emissions mitigation and adaptation to climate change.
5. **Policy and financing framework:** Integration of measures within the national policy framework and determination of financing strategies.

Costa Rica was one of the first countries to submit its NDC under the Paris Agreement in 2015. In 2020, it updated its NDC with a process that included climate modeling, narrative scenario construction, and citizen consultations³. The 2020 update increased the country's ambition for its climate commitments, aligning the targets with international targets to limit the increase in global average temperature.

Costa Rica has integrated NDCs into 13 priority sectors, combining mitigation and adaptation measures. In addition, decarbonization trajectories have been created that are consistent with the National Decarbonization Plan 2019-2050⁴.

The 13 priority sectors are:

1. Mobility and Transportation
2. Development and Territorial Planning
3. Energy
4. Infrastructure & Construction
5. Industry, Trade and Services
6. Integrated Waste Management

² UNFCCC (n.d.) The Paris Agreement and NDCs [Nationally Determined Contributions \(NDCs\) | UNFCCC](#)

³ Costa Rica's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) - Climate Change Directorate- DCC (2020)

⁴ [Ibid 2](#)

7. Agricultural
8. Forest and Terrestrial Biodiversity
9. Ocean and Water Resources
10. Action for Climate Empowerment
11. Transparency and Continuous Improvement
12. Finance
13. Change Policies, Strategies and Plans

What is BTR?

Under the Enhanced Transparency Framework, Parties to the Paris Agreement are required to submit biennial transparency reports every two years, with the first of which was due by 31 December 2024. BTRs include information on National Inventory Reports (NIRs), progress towards NDCs, policies and measures, climate change impacts and adaptation, levels of financial support, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building needs and areas for improvement.⁵

Costa Rica BRT and reporting deadline:

Within decision 18/CMA.1, countries should provide clear and structured information to track progress in implementing and achieving their NDCs.⁶ This monitoring includes specific indicators, methodologies and data related to their climate objectives.⁷ This reporting framework ensures transparency, consistency and comparability in global efforts to address climate change, promoting compliance with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Costa Rica's BTR assesses compliance with the NDC only from 2020 to 2021.⁸

The BRT submitted by Costa Rica is composed of five main chapters and annexes. These chapters are broken down into:

1. National Context
2. Results report regarding the National Inventory of Emissions by Sources and Absorption by Sinks of Greenhouse Gases,
3. Progress Made in the Implementation and Compliance of Costa Rica's Nationally Determined Contributions,
4. Information Regarding the Effects of Climate Change and the Implementation of Adaptation in Costa Rica,

⁵First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1)Page 14 (UNFCCC, 31 December 2024)

<https://unfccc.int/documents/645177>

⁶ UNFCCC (2018) Decision 18/CMA.1 <https://unfccc.int/resource/tet/0/00mpg.pdf>

⁷ Decision 18/CMA.1 Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement [00mpg.pdf](#)

⁸ 'First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) Page 27 (UNFCCC, 31 December 2024)

<https://unfccc.int/documents/645177>

5. Information on Support in the Form of Funding, Technology Development and Transparency and Capacity Building Required and Received.

It should be noted that Costa Rica's BTR evaluates compliance with the NDC in its chapter 3 only from 2020 to 2021/2022.⁹ Within this document, emphasis will be placed on the chapter where compliance information with Costa Rica's NDCs is addressed.

⁹ Ibid 8

Chapter III Progress Made in the Implementation and Enforcement of Costa Rica's Nationally Determined Contributions

The NDC 2020-2030 presented by Costa Rica is made up of 103 contributions, of which 22 respond to mitigation goals and 81 targets in Adaptation. Annex 1, created based on the information available within the 2024 BRT, presents the number of mitigation and adaptation targets for each thematic area and their reported progress.

Illustration 1. Number of mitigation and adaptation targets for each thematic area.

ÁREA TEMÁTICA		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Movilidad y transporte	1.	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	A				
2. Desarrollo y ordenamiento territorial	2.	A	A											
3. Energía	3.	M	A	A	M	M	A							
4. Infraestructura y construcción	4.	A	A	A	A									
5. Industria, comercio y servicios	5.	A	A	A	M	A								
6. Gestión integrada de residuos	6.	A	A	M	A	A								
7. Agropecuario	7.	M	A	M	A	A	M	A	A	A				
8. Bosques y biodiversidad terrestre	8.	A	A	A	M	M	A	M	M	A				
9. Océano y recursos hídricos	9.	A	A	A	A	M	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
10. Acción para el empoderamiento climático	10.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
11. Transparencia y mejora continua	11.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A			
12. Finanzas	12.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	M				
13. Políticas, estrategias y planes de cambio climático	13.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

M

 Mitigación

A

 Adaptación

22

81

Fuente: Elaboración propia.

Source: Costa Rica 2024 BRT

This section provides a detailed analysis of the status of Costa Rica's reported climate contributions as of 2022. The analysis contrasts the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), the goals established in the second version of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs 2.0) and other available public information. This analysis allows us to explore the country's progress in meeting its climate commitments.

Each contribution set forth in NDCs 2.0 is presented along with the status of compliance reported by Costa Rica in the BTR or the lack of information is indicated. To facilitate its understanding, a color-coding system is used that identifies the status of the contribution according to the BTR:

- **Fulfilled (green):** Contributions that have achieved the objectives defined in the established time frame.

- **In progress (yellow):** Actions that show progress, but have not yet reached full compliance.
- **No or incomplete information (red):** Contributions for which the report does not provide data or the information is not clear about their status.

This approach not only allows for a clearer and more visual understanding of the state of contributions, but also inquires about the level of transparency in the country's accountability. In addition, it provides a basis for identifying potential gaps in information, implementation, and prioritization efforts.

The analysis includes both the mitigation and adaptation aspects contemplated in NDCs 2.0. This exercise seeks not only to analyze the information within the Costa Rican BRT but also to provide input from civil society on state compliance with its obligations with respect to the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement.

PROGRESS MITIGATION GOALS

Mobilization and transportation

Within the thematic area of mobilization and transport, a total of nine determined contributions were agreed, of which eight are linked to progress in mitigation. The eight contributions and their analysis related to mitigation are broken down below;

Contribution according to NDC: 1.1 During the period of compliance with this NDC, the Electric Passenger Train in the Greater Metropolitan Area, powered by renewable electricity, will come into operation.

Board 1. Progress in compliance contribution 1.1 Mobilization and Transportation

Description of the contribution 1.1 according to BTR	During the period of compliance with this NDC, the Electric Passenger Train in the Greater Metropolitan Area (GAM), powered by renewable electricity, will come into operation.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	In 2030 the Electric Passenger Train will operate 100% electric.
Contribution status for 2022:	In process. Pre-feasibility and feasibility studies have been carried out (La República, November 23, 2023) In process.
Term	2021-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	Undefined

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: Costa Rica had approved in 2021 by the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the project "FP166 Light Rail Transit for the Greater Metropolitan Area (GAM)" that

would consist of 85 kilometers of a double-track electric light rail transport system in the Greater Metropolitan Area of San José.¹⁰ One of the important reasons for this project was to prevent the country's emissions from rising by 44% by 2050, if no action was taken. The GCF approved financing of \$271,300,000 USD, consisting of \$250,000,000 USD in loan and a non-reimbursable fund of \$21,300,000 that would enable the country to meet this commitment. This loan was complemented by another from the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) of about \$550 million USD for its implementation.¹¹

The project expected to mitigate some 7,622,805 tCO₂e, with an implementation of 6 years and a useful life of 44 years, being executed by the Costa Rican Railway Institute (INCOFER).¹² The five proposed transport lines would have mobilized some 63 million passengers annually, benefiting around 2.7 million inhabitants (52% of Costa Rica's population). The internal rate of return was 26% considering time savings, lower vehicle costs, fewer accidents, and including about \$700 million in carbon emission reductions.

The current government gave up on this project on July 20, 2022, and decided to carry out feasibility studies again, despite having an approved funded project.¹³ In addition, the government mentioned that by 2025 at the latest, the construction of the train would begin, with the award being given in 2024. These data are omitted from the BTR, making it clear that what was reported does not agree with the reality already verified in 2022, and to date what has been indicated has not been complied with.

*"We made the decision, this whim is buried. And we do. It's going to be difficult, many people are going to complain, but hey. Investing money, spending state money on things that do not have technical and financial solvency... they do not have those solvencies to mortgage the future of young people" President of Costa Rica, 2022.*¹⁴

This has not happened, causing the fulfillment of this commitment, the achievement of the expected benefits and the required reduction of emissions to be seriously delayed. In the BTR, the date of compliance with this contribution is stated "Undefined. The source of information on compliance cited is a publication of the newspaper La República of November 23, 2023. This information is used to communicate to the UNFCCC the status of compliance with this contribution, which is notably deficient for a report document on international legal obligations

¹⁰ GCF (sf) Projects and Programs-FP166.Light Rail for the Greater [Metropolitan Area FP166: Light Rail Transit for the Greater Metropolitan Area \(GAM\) | Green Climate Fund](#)

¹¹ CABEI (n.d.) Costa Rican Electric Train [Costa Rica Electric Train - Central American Bank for Economic Integration](#)

¹² GCF (2021) Light Rail Transit for the Greater Metropolitan Area. [funding-proposal-fp166.pdf](#)

¹³ Rojas (2023). [After 6 months of burial of the electric train, new government plan is still in limbo](#)

¹⁴ Martínez (2022) [Government will not go ahead with the Alvarado administration's electric train project - Delfino.cr](#)

on the part of the State of Costa Rica. Even having submitted the BTR report on December 31, 2024, Costa Rica reports on the electric train is outdated information, being alluding to a project that was publicly rejected and its respective loans from the GCF and CABEL that are no longer relevant.

"The total cost of the project is US\$1,554 million. CABEL is financing US\$550 million, and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) will provide US\$250 million in loans and US\$21.3 million in donations. The remaining amount will be financed by the private sector through a concessionaire selected in a bidding contest (CABEL, 2023)."¹⁵ These are the data of the electric train project publicly discarded by the government more than two years ago, leaving big questions about the transparency and accuracy of what was reported in the BTR.

In addition, the same government requested on August 23, 2024, from the European Investment Bank a loan for a 50-kilometer train that would cost \$1040 million USD.¹⁶ This news makes it clear that the government is moving in another direction with relevant implications for BTR and NDC compliance.

It should be noted that apart from a commitment to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, this contribution is part of the public policy established in the Decarbonization Plan.¹⁷ In addition, there is an obligation to protect the Right to a Healthy Environment, address climate change and provide a transportation solution to the 3,423,877 million users of the Costa Rican railway system annually.¹⁸

Contribution according to NDC: 1.2 In 2021, public bus concessions will be renewed with decarbonisation criteria, including sectorisation, electronic payment and multimodal integration of public and active means of transport.

Board 2. Progress in compliance contribution 1.2 Mobilization and Transportation

Description of contribution 1.2 according to BTR	In 2021, public bus concessions will be renewed with decarbonization criteria, including sectorization, electronic payment and multimodal integration of public and active means of transport.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Renew public bus concessions with decarbonisation criteria, including sectorisation, electronic payment and multimodal integration of public and active means of transport.

¹⁵ DCC (2024) Biental Transparency Report Costa Rica, pg 27 [Costa Rica. 2024 Biennial Transparency Report \(BTR\). BTR1. | UNFCCC](#) pg 76

¹⁶ European Investment Bank (2024) [COSTA RICA ELECTRIC TRAIN](#)

¹⁷ MINAE (2020) [PLAN-NACIONAL-DESCARBONIZACION.pdf](#)

¹⁸ Ruiz (2025) [4 years without new trains in Costa Rica: this is what the hierarchs say - El Observador CR](#)

Contribution status for 2022:	The new contracts were signed and the sectorization plan is in process. The first contracts for the renewal of bus concessions were signed under the public transport sectorization scheme (MC, December 22, 2021), these contracts recognize the implementation of electronic payment (Monumental, December 22, 2021). The new renewed concession contracts (227 contracts) establish the obligation of the companies that provide the service to maintain the units in adequate mechanical and bodywork conditions, passenger safety, energy efficiency and emissions, as well as 100% accessibility in their units as stipulated in Law 7600 (Delfino, September 30, 2021). Also, the new contracts include the recognition and implementation of the electronic payment system.
Term	2020-2021
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	It is expected to comply with the sectorization plan in 2027.

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Contribution according to NDC: 1.3 During the period of compliance with this NDC, the Limonense Electric Freight Train (TELCA) will be in operation by 2022

Board 3. Progress in compliance contribution 1.3 Mobilization and Transportation

Description of contribution 1.3 according to BTR	During the period of compliance with this NDC, the Limonense Electric Freight Train (TELCA) will be in operation by 2022.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Actions that indicate that the freight train will be in operation by 2022.
Contribution status for 2022:	In progress. There is the Pre-Feasibility and Feasibility Study and the Business Model both from 2020, and their registration in the investment statement was managed before MIDEPLAN (MC, March 25, 2022). In addition, the Basic Engineering study was completed, which designed the train route and key points such as stations, tracks, and connections (INCOFER, 2023b). SETENA is evaluating the environmental and social impact of the project. We are looking for financing.
Term:	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	Undefined.

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: The NDC says that "the Limonense Electric Freight Train (TELCA) will be in operation by 2022."¹⁹ However, Costa Rica erroneously reports that the deadline is "undefined" for compliance. Within the BTR, it is indicated that the period of application of this goal is from 2020-2022, but in the year of compliance, the indication "undefined" is reported as a date. The above is contradictory and inaccurate. The target should be considered unmet or not, based on the NDC. Although it can continue with some intention of being complied with, it is incorrect to indicate that it did not have a deadline for compliance and therefore the state report should be breached.

The TELCA has not been put into operation and it has been reported that this project has been reconsidered by the government, so that it no longer agrees with the NDC and this is an important finding that for transparency should have been reported in the BTR. ²⁰ The project that the current government apparently has is not electric but hybrid and smaller-scale. This decision by the government should have been reported since it substantially changes the material reality and affects compliance with Costa Rica's NDC. The goal was not met on the date and it is no longer planned to be met, so reporting in progress or without defining a date of compliance does not agree with the principle of transparency.

Contribution according to NDC: 1.4 By 2030, at least 8% of the country's public transport fleet will be zero-emission.

Board 4. Progress in compliance contribution 1.4 Mobilization and Transportation

Description of contribution 1.4 according to BTR	By 2030, at least 8% of the country's public transport fleet will be zero-emission.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	At least 8% of the country's public transport fleet will be zero-emission by 2030.
Contribution status for 2022:	In progress. In 2022, electric vehicles accounted for less than 1% of the total fleet in the country, and their adoption remained limited. Most buses were still powered by fossil fuels; however, Costa Rica was in the process of transitioning to a more sustainable transportation system, with plans to incorporate 500 electric buses in the Greater Metropolitan Area in the coming years. This initiative is part of the national decarbonization and sustainability strategy. Currently, there is a fleet of six electric buses managed by ICE as part of a pilot plan. In addition, two electric taxis operate at the airport in a pilot program promoted by the Cruza Foundation (Caravaca and Mora, 2024).
Term:	2020-2030

¹⁹ Contribution 1.3 NDC pg 18 [DCC NDC Costa Rica 2020 Unificada 28Dic](#)

²⁰ Pomareda(2024) [Incofer rethinks freight train project in North and Caribbean areas and investment amount would be reduced by \\$300 million • Semanario Universidad](#)

Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030
--	------

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Feedback:

This report mentions the GAM's Electric Passenger Train as a complement to the fulfillment of the commitment to reduce the public transport fleet by 8%. However, this project was discarded in 2022, so keeping them in reporting as a method used to provide the results of commitment 1.4 of the NDC distorts the understanding of the current state of compliance with Costa Rica's obligations.²¹

The report does not indicate, with clear parameters or data, what is the level of compliance with this goal, but rather makes a descriptive narrative of what is intended to be done. However, there are studies that do confirm the reality regarding the use of public transport in 2022.²² For example, the Report on the evaluation of bus public passenger transport service fleets in the San José Metropolitan Area for electrification mentions that the "variation in the number of people transported by the entire regular route bus public transport system between October 2018 and November 2022 was -41%."²³ This data illustrates that for the reported period of the BTR, there was a considerable reduction in the use of public transport in the most populated area of the country, which undoubtedly had an impact on the fulfillment of this commitment. This kind of basic information about how material reality affects the fulfillment of commitments is not included. The government has access to public data where these dynamics of public transport use can be explored in detail, but they are not included.²⁴

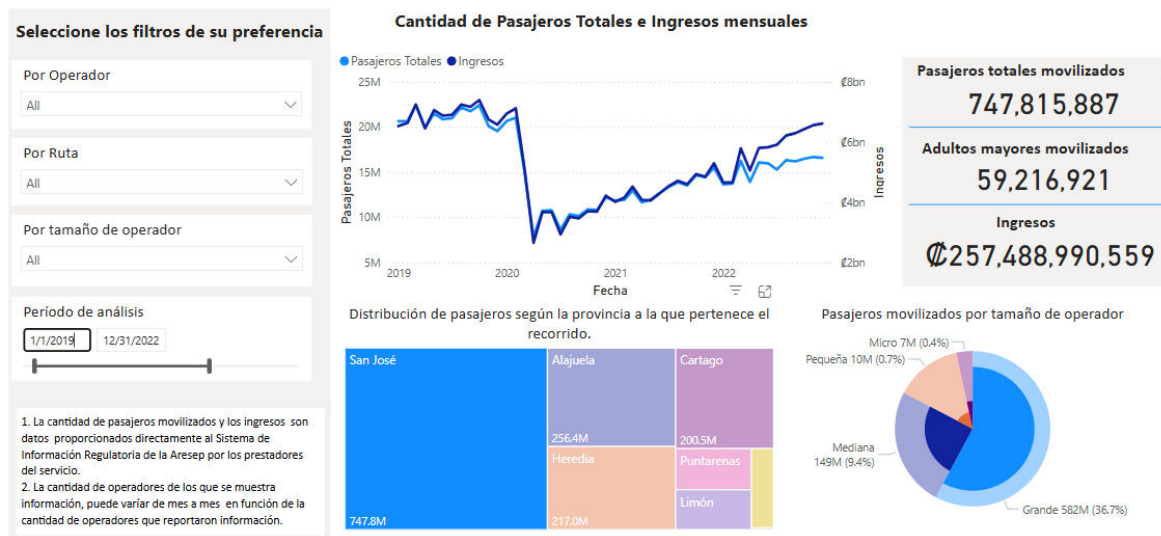
Illustration 2. Information on Paid Public Transport of People in Bus Mode.

²¹ Rojas (2023) [After 6 months of burial of the electric train, the government's new plan is still in limbo](#). Crhoy.

²² CRUSA Foundation, UNEP & GEF (2023) [Informe-sobre-evaluacion-de-flotas-de-transporte-publico-en-bus-en-el-AMSJ-para-su-electrificacion.pdf](#)

²³ CRUSA Foundation, UNEP & GEF (2023) [Informe-sobre-evaluacion-de-flotas-de-transporte-publico-en-bus-en-el-AMSJ-para-su-electrificacion.pdf](#)

²⁴ ARESEP(2024) [Passengers mobilized and bus revenues - ARESEP](#)



Source: Taken from Open Data ARESEP

Contribution according to NDC: 1.5 By 2030, infrastructure will have been expanded and improved to increase non-motorized mobility trips (including pedestrian and bicycle mobility) by at least 5% compared to the current trajectory.

Board 5. Progress in compliance contribution 1.5 Mobilization and Transportation

Description of contribution 1.5 according to BTR	By 2030, infrastructure will have been expanded and improved to increase non-motorized mobility trips by at least 5% compared to the current trajectory.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Increase the number of km of bike lanes and the number of boulevards in the country, so that the percentage of trips in non-motorized mobility is increased by at least 5%.
Contribution status for 2022:	Currently, the length of bike lanes in the country is 66.82 km, according to the Management of Conservation of Roads and Bridges of the National Highway Council.
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: The report submitted on the progress of compliance with commitment 1.5 is not clear since it does not mention what the baseline of measurement is. In addition, it is not clear if this report refers to the 66.82km of bike lanes existing in 2024 or 2021. In this sense, it is omitted to mention the "current" trajectory, referring to 2020 when the NDC was created, which is mentioned in commitment 1.5 as a baseline.

On the other hand, the compliance report only mentions one type of infrastructure for non-motorized mobility included in commitment 1.5, which says "5% of trips in non-motorized mobility (including pedestrian and bicycle mobility) with respect to the current trajectory." This exclusion of a fundamental aspect of the commitment makes the report incomplete and by not mentioning the baseline, its progress cannot be determined.

NDC contribution: 1.6 By 2025, the country will have adopted standards to migrate to a zero-emission motorcycle fleet and stabilize the growth of the motorcycle fleet.

Board 6. Progress in compliance contribution 1.6 Mobilization and Transportation

Description of contribution 1.6 according to BTR	By 2025, the country will have adopted standards to migrate to a zero-emission motorcycle fleet and stabilize the growth of the motorcycle fleet.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Adopt by 2025, standards to migrate to a zero-emission motorcycle fleet and stabilize the growth of the motorcycle fleet.
Contribution status for 2022:	Complied with Law No. 9518 encourages and promotes the migration to electric vehicles in the local market, with the aim of creating the regulatory framework to regulate the promotion of electric transport in the country and strengthening public policies to encourage its use within the public sector and among citizens in general (ICE, 2018; La República, January 12, 2023).
Term	2020-2025
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2021

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: Law 9518 aims to "create the regulatory framework to regulate the promotion of electric transport in the country and strengthen public policies to encourage its use within the public sector and among citizens in general."²⁵ While this law includes motorcycles within the definition of potential electric vehicles, it does not address the issue of the motorcycle fleet or its transition to zero emissions. Nor are any measures generated regarding the stabilization of the fleet of motorcycles, whether combustion or electric. This law promotes the use of electric vehicles and does have specific measures regarding public transport. In this regard, it is difficult to understand the compliance basis mentioned in the BTR, given that more specific elements are missing.

²⁵ Law 9518. Incentives and Promotion for Electric Transportation (2018) [Costa Rican Legal Information System](#)

Contribution according to NDC: 1.7 By 2030, at least 8% of the fleet of light vehicles – private and institutional – will be electric.

Board 7. Progress of compliance contribution 1.7 Mobilization and Transportation

Description of contribution 1.7 according to BTR	By 2030, at least 8% of the fleet of light vehicles (private and institutional) will be electric.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	By 2030, at least 8% of the fleet of light vehicles (private and institutional) will be electric.
Contribution status for 2021:	As of 2021, the country had 4,633 vehicles, of which 2,443 were cars, 846 motorcycles, 1,263 special motorcycles and 81 work vehicles. (https://energia.minae.go.cr/)
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: The data reported for the fulfillment of commitment 1.7 is incomplete since it only covers the period until 2021. However, the State of the Nation reported that, in 2023, the "use of electric vehicles increased by 121% between 2022 and 2023; however, it only represents 1.1% of the total automotive fleet in 2023."²⁶ Therefore, there is public information available that could have been shared in the BTR but has been omitted. It should be noted that the fleet of private vehicles between 2022 and 2023 increased by 22,699 units and motorcycles increased by 31,399 units.²⁷ This has contributed to increased road congestion and the motorcycle fleet has not been reduced as sought with commitment 1.6 of the NDC.

Contribution according to NDC: 1.8 By 2025, the establishment of sustainable logistics models will have begun in the country's main ports, urban areas and logistics consolidation centers, in line with the Costa Rica 2050 National Strategic Plan.

Board 8. Progress in compliance contribution 1.8 Mobilization and Transportation

²⁶State of the Nation Program (2024) State of the Nation Report, chapter 2024 https://estadonacion.or.cr/capitulo/?doc=IEN2024_cap4.

²⁷ Ibid 27

Description of contribution 1.8 according to BTR	By 2025, the establishment of sustainable logistics models will have begun in the main ports, urban areas and logistics consolidation centers of the country, in line with the Costa Rica 2050 National Strategic Plan.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Establish sustainable logistics models in the country's main ports, urban areas, and logistics consolidation centers, in line with the Costa Rica 2050 National Strategic Plan, which should be initiated in 2025.
Contribution status for 2022:	In progress
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2025

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: No information is indicated that allows characterizing the status of compliance with the contribution. It is to be considered that the date for compliance is 2025, so it is to be expected that the existence of data would accompany the "In progress" status statement, the absence of data does not seem to comply with the provisions of the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPG) that require the reporting of the progress of the NDC, are transparent, accurate, complete, consistent and comparable.²⁸

Energy

The energy thematic area is the third within the Costa Rican NDC document. In this area, six contributions were established, of which three are linked to progress in mitigation. These contributions are presented below along with their analysis according to the BTR 2024.

Contribution according to NDC: 3.1 The aspirational goal of this contribution is to achieve and maintain 100% renewable electricity generation by 2030. The country will maintain the thermal capacity necessary to ensure the reliability of the system, seeking to eliminate it as soon as other technically and economically viable alternatives exist.

Board 9. Progress in compliance contribution 3.1 Energy

Description of contribution 3.1 according to BTR	Achieve and maintain 100% renewable electricity generation by 2030.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Achieve and maintain 100% renewable electricity generation by 2030.

²⁸ Decision 18/CMA.1 Annex, Sección I, B (3) d

Contribution status for 2022:	In progress
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2025

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: In 2022, the country's energy matrix was very close to this goal with 98.7% use of renewable energy sources, however, the current reality does not reflect the same conditions²⁹. In 2023, the Division of Operation and Control of the Electric System (DOCSE) of the Costa Rican Energy Institute (ICE) reported that the percentage had decreased to 91.3%, which is still a high percentage, but at the same time demonstrates a setback in the scope of the national matrix³⁰. So far, the DOCSE has not published the 2024 annual report, however, the Public Services Regulatory Authority (ARESEP) indicates that in 2024, 14% of the electricity used in Costa Rica was generated from thermal sources, which represents an increase of 17 times the values we had in 2022.³¹ In addition, ICE recently presented its 2024-2040 Electricity Generation Expansion Plan, which mentions the massive incorporation of wind and solar plants, this through support from the private sector, in addition to some already established projects such as the modernization of the Moín Thermal Plant, the entry into operation of the Borinquen Geothermal Field and the development of the Fourth Cliff Hydroelectric Project. The full results of this plan will be published during the first quarter of 2025, so it is important to follow up on this process as part of the work on this BTR goal³².

NDC contribution: 3.4 By 2030, technology substitution and energy efficiency measures in the passenger, freight and industrial transport sectors will reduce black carbon emissions by 20% compared to 2018 emissions.

Board 10. Progress of compliance contribution 3.4 Energy

Description of contribution 3.4 according to BTR	By 2030, technology substitution and energy efficiency measures in the passenger, freight and industrial transport sectors will reduce black carbon emissions by 20% compared to 2018 emissions.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Goal 1 Bus public service concession contracts include specific goals and conditions associated with the use of electric buses or zero-emission buses.

²⁹ ICE (2025) Renewable Generation Report. [Technical Information - Annual Reports](#)

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Josué Alvarado, 'Energy generation from polluting sources rises from 6% to 14% in Costa Rica' (*The CR Observer*, 16 December 2024) <<https://observador.cr/sube-de-6-a-14-la-generacion-de-energia-desde-fuentes-contaminantes-en-costa-rica/>> accessed 13 February 2025.

³² ICE (2025) ICE presents executive report on the 2024-2040 Electric Generation Expansion Plan. [Press room](#)

	• Goal 2: At least one cargo logistics pilot project operates under low-emission parameters. • Goal 3. A plan for technological efficiency in the freight transport sector developed. • Goal 4. A pilot project to improve the efficiency of cargo transport executed.
Contribution status for 2022:	• Goal 1 is in full implementation The new public service concession contracts included the introduction of zero-emission technology to comply with the National Decarbonization Plan, in accordance with Law 9518. • Goal 2 works on a cargo logistics project through a Market Study on the intensive use of rail transport for the mobilization of goods on long distances and with greater demand; and the completion of chapters on the operational strategy and intermodal yards of the Feasibility Study of the implementation of the operation of the Limonense Electric Freight Train (TELCA) (MINAE/DCC, 2023) • In goal 3, the National Electric Transport Plan (PNTE) was developed, which aims to promote the transition towards a greater participation of renewable energies in the national energy matrix, through the electrification of transport in all its modalities. • In goal 4: the Tecnológico de Costa Rica (TEC) and the German Development Cooperation GIZ – launched a pilot plan that will put a light-duty electric vehicle into operation in three Costa Rican companies.
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2025

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: The contribution responds to an indicator of a 20% decrease in black carbon emissions compared to the 2018 baseline. However, the progress report does not indicate what percentage of reduction has been obtained. The way in which the indicator is monitored and measured does not seem adequate or consistent with the determined contribution.

Contribution according to NDC: 3.5 By 2022, Costa Rica will have developed a strategy for the development and promotion of green hydrogen in the country.

Board 11. Progress of compliance contribution 3.5 Energy

Description of contribution 3.5 according to BTR	By 2022, Costa Rica will have developed a strategy for the development and promotion of green hydrogen in the country.
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Proposed goal to measure progress:	Have the National Strategy for the development and promotion of green hydrogen in 2022.
Contribution status for 2022:	Accomplished. Decree No. 43366-MINAE, formalizes the "Policy for the use of surplus resources in the National Electric System for the development of a green hydrogen economy" (MP/MINAE 2021c).
Term	2020-2022
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2022

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: What is reported in this section of the BTR about commitment 3.5 appears to be inaccurate. The report indicates that Decree No. 43366, which refers to the Policy for the use of surplus resources in the National Electric System for the development of a green hydrogen economy, is indicated as a compliance fact.

The "general objective of this policy is to establish the necessary guidelines for the development of a flexible regulatory framework by the Public Services Regulatory Authority (ARESEP), which makes it easier for electricity service providers to take advantage of their surpluses from the SEN, through their commercial management, in order to apply to the incremental demand originated in new electro-intensive operations involved in hydrogen production green."³³ This decree does not seem to comply with the provisions of the contribution, so the information is inadequate.

Costa Rica's National Green Hydrogen Strategy, adopted in 2022, seems to be the ideal instrument to fulfill this commitment.³⁴ This strategy has an action plan "whose main objective is to promote the initial phase of hydrogen adoption in the country, to achieve the goals proposed for 2030. The action plan has 77 actions grouped into 16 lines of action that are distributed in three axes aligned with the country's vision of hydrogen and a group of enabling actions for the hydrogen market in Costa Rica."³⁵

Industry and commerce

The thematic area on industry and commerce is the fifth within the document of the NDC of Costa Rica. In this area, a contribution linked to progress in mitigation was established (5.4). This contribution is presented below along with its analysis according to the BTR 2024.

³³ MINAE (2025) Policy for the use of surplus resources in the National Electric System for the development of a green hydrogen economy Costa [Rican Legal Information System](#)

³⁴ MINAE (2022) [Estrategia-Nacional-de-H2-Verde-Costa-Rica.pdf](#)

³⁵ [ibid 35](#) pg 16

Contribution according to NDC: 5.4 Costa Rica confirms the commitments established in the Kigali Amendment of the Montreal Protocol to progressively reduce hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and promote low-power refrigerants for global warming.

Board 12. Progress in compliance contribution 5.4 Industry and commerce

Description of contribution 5.4 according to BTR	Costa Rica confirms the commitments established in the Kigali Amendment of the Montreal Protocol to progressively reduce hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and promote low-power refrigerants for global warming.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Confirm the number of commitments in the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.
Contribution status for 2022:	Fulfilled The country has a well-established legal and institutional framework to implement the commitments ratified by the Protocol, such as Law No. 9522, "Approval of the amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer", published in the Gazette No. 51 of March 19, 2018 (MIDEPLAN, June 4, 2018).
Term	2020-2022
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2022

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Integrated Waste Management

The thematic area on integrated waste management is the sixth within the Costa Rican NDC document. In this area, a contribution linked to progress in mitigation was established (6.3). This contribution is presented below along with its analysis according to the BTR 2024;

Contribution according to NDC: 6.3 By 2030, at least 50% of wastewater in areas of high population density will be treated

Board 13. Progress in compliance contribution 6.3 Waste Management

Description of contribution 6.3 according to BTR	By 2030, at least 50% of wastewater in areas of high population density will be treated.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Count the percentage of wastewater collected in sanitary sewers, in areas of high population density, that receive treatment.
Contribution status for 2022:	Late. According to the implementation plan, given the enormous deficit in sewerage and wastewater treatment that the country presents, the largest portion of investments continue to be directed to the water service, which already allows us to foresee the great financial effort that the country will have to make in the coming years to change the current situation in wastewater management (AyA/MINAE/MS, 2016).

Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: The reported does not seem to indicate the level of progress, despite indicating the percentages of water treated in years prior to 2020. The Sewerage / Sanitation Investment Plan 2022-2026 contains public information on the type of treatment, percentage treated, population and type of area that could have been used to specify the percentage of compliance.³⁶ Although it is mentioned that the implementation is delayed, what has been reported does not establish the level of compliance.

Estimates made by the Costa Rican Institute of Aqueducts and Sewers indicate that a potential flow of wastewater for treatment is estimated at about 3,730L/s. Of that flow, only 45.19% are captured and treated and the rest 84.81% is discharged into bodies of water. In other words, this flow "captured by sanitary sewerage and treated represents 4.16% of the total wastewater and excreta at the national level."³⁷ The report submitted could have specified in greater detail these public data from 2022 or other years being a state report. There are unofficial reports that indicate that for the Greater Metropolitan Area for 2017 wastewater treatment was 14.4%, so having a baseline and current information is probably viable.³⁸

Illustration 3. Type of sanitation available in Rural, Urban and Costa Rica areas by population.

Tabla N° 2.
Tipo de saneamiento disponible en el Área Rural, el Área Urbana y en Costa Rica por población

Disposición	Área urbana		Área Rural		Costa Rica	
	Porcentaje	Población	Porcentaje	Población	Porcentaje	Población
Alcantarillado sanitario	36,82%	1.054.158	7,16%	125.370	25,56%	1.179.528
Tanque séptico ¹	61,79%	1.769.037	84,84%	1.486.193	70,54%	3.255.230
Tanque séptico con tratamiento (fosa séptica) ²	0,37%	10.596	0,31%	5.455	0,35%	16.051
Pozo negro o letrina	0,47%	13.585	6,95%	121.716	2,93%	135.301
Otro Sistema	0,30%	8.480	0,07%	1.260	0,21%	9.740
Ignorado	0,03%	756	0,00%	0	0,02%	756
No tiene	0,22%	6.186	3,20%	11.706	0,39%	17.892
Total	100,00%	1.751.700	100,00%	2.862.798	100,00%	4.614.498

Fuente: Documento Situación Actual del Saneamiento en Costa Rica y Propuesta de Políticas Públicas en Saneamiento

Source: Sewerage/Sanitation Investment Plan 2022-2026.AyA

³⁶ Sewerage / Sanitation Investment Plan 2022-2026 [Investment Plan](#)

³⁷ Ibid 37 pg 10

³⁸ Summa Magazine. (2023, April 5). *From Home: Help Reduce Wastewater Pollution in Costa Rica!*. Retrieved from <https://revistasumma.com/desde-su-casa-ayude-a-reducir-la-contaminacion-de-aguas-residuales-en-costa-rica/>

Agricultural

The agricultural thematic area is the seventh within the NDC document of Costa Rica. In this area, three contributions linked to progress in mitigation were established. These contributions are presented below along with their analysis according to the BTR 2024.

Contribution according to NDC: 7.1 By 2030, coffee, livestock, sugarcane, rice and musaceae value chains will implement production systems that are low in GHG emissions and that incorporate adaptation and resilience measures both at the farm level and at the processing stage level.

Board 14. Progress in compliance with contribution 7.1a Agricultural

Description of contribution 7.1a according to BTR	By 2030, coffee value chains will implement production systems that are low in GHG emissions and incorporate adaptation and resilience measures at both the farm and processing stage levels.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Implement the coffee NAMA in the agricultural sector.
Contribution status for 2022:	NAMA Café: Accomplished.
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: For this indicator, only NAMA Coffee and NAMA Livestock are mentioned, but the other proposed areas (rice, sugarcane, musaceae) are not mentioned at all. In the BTR, they are divided into specific value chains that must be addressed by a single commitment 7.1. The subdivision of the commitment into 7.1a and 7.1b does not come from the NDC, and the omission of 3 value chains, make this report not comply with due transparency and is inaccurate.

- The Musaceae NAMA was presented in 2022 to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and has an approved status.³⁹ On the website of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of Costa Rica there is a technical document that describes in depth the "Banana NAMA" for the banana and other banana sector in Costa Rica.⁴⁰ IICA reports on this NAMA that the main objective "is to achieve a transformational change in the agro-chain of musacea cultivation, packaging and marketing, through the definition of a strategy that guides the selection, implementation and evaluation of greenhouse gas mitigation actions, and

³⁹ UNFCCC(2022) [NAME - Costa Rica Musaceae NAME](#).

⁴⁰ MAG-MINAE (2022) [Inf-final-NAMA-Musaceas-2022.pdf](#)

adaptation to climate variability, to ensure profitable management with a climate approach."⁴¹ The estimated cost of the Musaceae NAMA is about \$39,660,000 and with an estimated reduction of 0.0782 MtCO₂e.

- The Rice NAMA was submitted in 2022 to the UNFCCC and has an approved status.⁴² The estimated cost of the NAMA Rice is about \$21,457,510 and with an estimated reduction of 0.2713 MtCO₂e. On the website of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of Costa Rica there is a technical document that describes in depth the Rice NAMA, which "aims to achieve a transformational change in the value chain of cultivation, industrialization, marketing and profitable management of rice with a climate approach." ⁴³
- The Sugarcane NAMA was submitted in 2023 to the UNFCCC and has an approved status.⁴⁴ The estimated cost of the NAMA Sugarcane is about \$661,053,500 and with an estimated reduction of 153.5 MtCO₂e. The technical document of the NAMA Sugarcane reported to the UNFCCC, mentions that the objective is that "the sugarcane sector can count on a low-carbon development proposal for sugarcane production, which contributes to achieving the country's goals and commitments in its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and the National Decarbonization Plan." ⁴⁵

Contribution according to NDC: 7.1 By 2030, coffee, livestock, sugarcane, rice and musaceae value chains will implement production systems that are low in GHG emissions and that incorporate adaptation and resilience measures both at the farm level and at the processing stage level.

Board 15. Progress in compliance with contribution 7.1b Agricultural

Description of contribution 7.1b according to BTR	Contribution 7 1b: By 2030, livestock value chains will implement production systems that are low in GHG emissions and that incorporate adaptation and resilience measures at both the farm level and the processing stage.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Implement the Livestock NAMA in the agricultural sector.

⁴¹Opsa-IIICA(2022)Costa Rica NAMA Musaceae [OPSAa](#)

⁴² Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) & Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE). (2022). *Costa Rica Rice NAMA*. Retrieved from <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/PublicNAMA/Lists/NAMA/DispForm.aspx?ID=232&ContentTypeId=0x01003B4CF715B8FE417E9D0111FE94499E9E00F8F07D54A0A55D46B3EC5BF21CA967CE00055BD2D662B2B348A075905B2D0703B2>

⁴³ Ibid 43

⁴⁴ UNFCCC(2023) [NAME - Costa Rica Sugarcane NAME](#)

⁴⁵ Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE). (2022). *Nationally Appropriate Sugarcane Mitigation Action (NAMA) in Costa Rica*. Retrieved from [https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/PublicNAMA/Lists/NAMA/Attachments/234/NAMA%20CR%202022%20\(spa%C3%B1ol\).pdf](https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/PublicNAMA/Lists/NAMA/Attachments/234/NAMA%20CR%202022%20(spa%C3%B1ol).pdf)

Contribution status for 2022:	NAMA Livestock: In progress
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: For this indicator, only NAMA Coffee and NAMA Livestock are mentioned, but the other proposed areas (rice, sugarcane, musaceae) are not mentioned at all. In the BTR, they are divided into specific value chains that must be addressed by a single commitment 7.1. The subdivision of the commitment into 7.1a and 7.1b does not come from the NDC, and the omission of 3 value chains makes this report non-transparent and inaccurate.

- On the website of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of Costa Rica there is a technical document that describes in depth the "Banana NAMA" for the banana and other banana sector in Costa Rica.⁴⁶ Similarly, on the list on the website of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Costa Rica reported the Musaceae NAMA with approved status.⁴⁷ IICA reports on this NAMA that the main objective "is to achieve a transformational change in the agro-chain of cultivation, packaging and marketing of Musacea, through the definition of a strategy that guides the selection, implementation and evaluation of actions to mitigate greenhouse gases, and adaptation to climate variability, to ensure profitable management with a climate approach."⁴⁸ The estimated cost of the Musaceae NAMA is about \$21,457,510 and with an estimated reduction of 0.2713 MtCO₂e.

Contribution according to NDC: 7.3 By 2030, 70% of the cattle herd and 60% of the area dedicated to livestock will implement low-emission production systems that incorporate adaptation and resilience measures.

Board 16. Progress in compliance with contribution 7.3 Agricultural

Description of contribution 7.3 according to BTR	By 2030, 70% of the cattle herd and 60% of the area dedicated to livestock will implement low-emission
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⁴⁶ Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) & Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE). (2022). *NAMA Musaceae Costa Rica*. Retrieved from <https://www.mag.go.cr/asuntos-internacionales/Inf-final-NAMA-Musaceas-2022.pdf>

⁴⁷ Ibid 48

⁴⁸ Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of Costa Rica, 'Costa Rica NAMA de Musaceae' (Observatory of Public Policies for Agrifood Systems, January 1, 2022) <https://opsaa.iica.int/initiative-405-costa-rica-nama-de-musaceae> accessed on March 3, 2025.

	production systems that incorporate adaptation and resilience measures.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	• Increase the percentage of the area dedicated to livestock with low-emission systems • Increase the percentage of cattle herds with low-emission systems.
Contribution status for 2022:	In progress According to NAMA Livestock estimates, the first goal of reaching 1,800 farms in a period of 5 years has been met, which implies that by 2024 10% of the total livestock herd (approximately 100,000 animals) and 6% of the pasture area dedicated to livestock (approximately 70,000 ha) with low-emission production systems can be considered in equivalence. In addition, the livestock sector has the Low Carbon Livestock Development Strategy (MAG, 2016a; 2016b).
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: Compliance with the indicators of this commitment is low and the effort needed to meet the metric is only 5 years. This implies that to achieve 70% of the cattle herd, implementation in these 5 years should be increased by 600%, to achieve 70% and to achieve 60% of the area dedicated to livestock, a 900% increase in implementation is required.

Contribution according to NDC: 7.6 By 2030, a reduction in total pasture area at an annual rate of 1% and an increase in the area of well-managed pasture at a rate of 1 to 2% per annum over the baseline trend will be maintained

Board 17. Progress in compliance with contribution 7.6 Agricultural

Description of contribution 7.6 according to BTR	By 2030, a reduction in total pasture area will be maintained at an annual rate of 1% and an increase in the area of well-managed pasture at a rate of 1 to 2% per year over the baseline trend.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	-Reduce the percentage of the total pasture area - Increase the percentage of pasture area with good management.
Contribution status for 2022:	In progress
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Remarks: There is no detail of progress and the baseline is not indicated. Although it is referred to that, in 2017, the "pasture area was 1,211,248 ha, which represented

23.7% of the total area of the country", this figure is not indicated for 2020, which is the reference year.⁴⁹ Therefore, it is not possible to know whether or not the coverage areas for 2021 are progress in meeting the commitment.

Forests and biodiversity

The thematic area of forests and biodiversity is the eighth within the NDC document of Costa Rica. In this area, four contributions linked to progress in mitigation were established. These contributions are presented below along with their analysis according to the BTR 2024.

Contribution according to NDC: 8.4 By 2030, the country will increase and maintain its forest cover at 60%, while this type of coverage does not compete with the agricultural sector.

Board 18. Progress in compliance contribution 8.4 Forests

Description of contribution 8.4 according to BTR	By 2030, the country will increase and maintain its forest coverage at 60%, while this type of coverage does not compete with the agricultural sector.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Increase and maintain the percentage of the territory under forest cover.
Contribution status for 2021:	In progress According to the 2021 land cover map, the forest cover area is 3113238 hectares that correspond to 60.9% of the total area of the country.
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: The baseline year for this commitment is 2020. The report mentions tree cover (2,362,743.01 hectares) in 2019 and land cover (3,113,238 hectares) in 2019. It should be noted that "Costa Rica's NDC 2020 includes specific emission reduction commitments related to deforestation and forest degradation, for this reason, the percentage of the territory under forest cover is a key indicator to evaluate its progress."⁵⁰ However, the 2020 baseline data needed to correctly measure compliance is not included in the document, leaving the degree of implementation uncertain.

Contribution according to NDC: 8.5 Contribution according to NDCs: By 2030, the country will maintain a zero deforestation rate in mature forests.

⁴⁹ 'First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1)Page 14 (UNFCCC, 31 December 2024)
<https://unfccc.int/documents/645177>

⁵⁰ 'First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) Page 116 (UNFCCC, 31 December 2024)
<https://unfccc.int/documents/645177>

Board 19. Progress in compliance contribution 8.5 Forests

Description of contribution 8.5 according to BTR	By 2030, the country will maintain a zero deforestation rate in mature forests.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Maintain a zero deforestation rate in mature forest by 2030.
Contribution status for 2021:	In progress
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: The deforestation rate for the reference year 2020 is not indicated, which makes it impossible to establish what progress has been made in implementation. According to Global Forest Watch in 2023, Costa Rica lost 1.3 kha, which indicates that the country is far from having zero deforestation.⁵¹

Contribution according to NDC: 8.7 By 2030, the application of complete silvopastoral and agroforestry systems will increase by 69,500 hectares.

Board 20. Progress in compliance contribution 8.7 Forests

Description of contribution 8.7 according to BTR	By 2030, the application of complete silvopastoral and agroforestry systems will increase by 69,500 hectares
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Increase the application of complete silvopastoral and agroforestry systems by 69,500 hectares by 2030
Contribution status for 2021:	In progress
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: It is not mentioned what is the baseline to account for the respective progress to the reference year 2020. In addition, quantitative data are not provided to indicate what progress has been to date in making the report deficient.

Contribution according to NDC: 8.8 By 2030, 1,000,000 hectares of forest cover, including secondary growth forest, will have been intervened to prevent land degradation and promote biodiversity.

⁵¹ Global Forest Watch [Costa Rica Deforestation Rates & Statistics | GFW](#)

Description of contribution 8.8 according to BTR	By 2030, 1,000,000 hectares of forest cover, including secondary growth forest, will have been intervened to prevent land degradation and promote biodiversity.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Intervene 1,000,000 hectares of forest cover, including secondary growth forest, to prevent land degradation and favor biodiversity by 2030.
Contribution status for 2021:	In progress The Technical Secretariat of the REDD+ Strategy led a study that shows compliance with the goal by 2020 of 927,237 hectares of forest cover in the country (MINAE/CONAGEBIO, 2018; MINAE/SEPLASA, July 19, 2023).
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: The study of the Technical Secretariat of the REDD+ Strategy mentioned is not mentioned in detail, and two references are included that could not be found in the BTR bibliography. In the event that progress is mentioned in this study, it is expected that this data would have been reported directly to the BTR. The non-inclusion of existing data in an external source does not allow us to visualize whether or not there is progress in the fulfillment of the commitment, nor does it include the data from the baseline for the year 2020 that allows comparison.

Ocean and water resources

The Ocean and Water Resources Thematic Area is number nine within Costa Rica's NDC document. In this area, a contribution linked to progress in mitigation was established. This contribution is presented below along with its analysis according to the BTR 2024;

NDC contribution: 9.5 The country will protect and conserve 100% of the coastal wetlands included and reported in the National Wetland Inventory (in the period 2016-2018) by 2025 and increase the area of registered estuarine wetlands by at least 10% by 2030, in order to protect and conserve these ecosystems.

Description of contribution 9.5 according to BTR	The country will protect and conserve 100% of the coastal wetlands included and reported in the National Wetland Inventory (in the period 2016-2018) by 2025 and increase the area of registered estuarine wetlands by at least 10% by 2030, in order to protect and conserve these ecosystems.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Protect and conserve 100% of the coastal wetlands included and reported in the National Wetland Inventory (in the period 2016-2018) by 2025 and increase the area of

	registered estuarine wetlands by at least 10% by 2030, in order to protect and conserve these ecosystems.
Contribution status for 2022:	In progress. The National Wetlands Inventory indicates that 77.36% of the inventoried wetlands correspond to the marsh category (high-altitude wetlands and swamps), while 17.22% correspond to estuarine (estuaries, mangroves, coastal lagoons and others) and the remaining 5.41% to lake wetlands (lakes and lagoons) (MINAE/SINAC, 2018a) By 2025, the country will protect and conserve 100% of the coastal wetlands included and reported in the National Wetlands Inventory (2016-2018). and increase the area of registered estuarine wetlands by at least 10% by 2030 By 2030, the country aims to halt or reverse the net loss of coastal wetlands, addressing the main causes of deforestation and degradation (Ojo al Clima, February 19, 2021).
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: It is questionable that journalistic reports are used as a source of information to report on public matters that are within the competence of the State. Especially when the State is the main source of the information and not third parties. In addition, the citation of the journalistic media Ojo al Clima of February 19, 2021 is not found in the bibliography. The baseline data for the reference year 2018 is not indicated for comparison. Nor is data included regarding the level of protection that has been achieved in the period of time analyzed by the BTR.

It should be noted that members of the Legislative Branch have filed formal complaints with the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention, indicating the lack of state protection of the Gandoca-Manzanillo site, recognized as a wetland of international importance since 1995.⁵² In 2021, Costa Rica submitted the NATIONAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RAMSAR CONVENTION ON WETLANDS to the 14th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties.⁵³ Within this report are specific and relevant data that could be used to complement the information on implementation. Nor is it specified what specific actions have been taken to achieve 100% protection and it is not clear what is the parameter used to establish that there is 100% protection of wetlands.

⁵²Condega(2025) [Ariel Robles denounces lack of protection of the Gandoca-Manzanillo Ramsar site before the International Convention](#). Elmundo.cr

⁵³ National Report on the Implementation of the RAMSAR Convention on Wetlands. National Reports to be submitted to the 14th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties, Wuhan, China, 2021 [cop14nr_costa_rica_s.pdf](#)

Finance

The thematic area of finance is number twelve within the NDC document of Costa Rica. In this area, a contribution linked to progress in mitigation was established. This contribution is presented below along with its analysis according to the BTR 2024;

Contribution according to NDC: 12.9 By 2024, the Costa Rican Compensation Mechanism (CCCM) will have been launched as a successor to the Domestic Carbon Market, with the aim of supporting and facilitating the mobilization of funds, mainly national, in pursuit of the decarbonization of the country through the generation of Costa Rican Compensation Units generated Black Carbon by Projects. Programs of Activities or Activities incorporated into a Program, which reduce or sequester greenhouse gas emissions in the national territory.

Board 23. Progress of Compliance Contribution 12.9 Finance

Description of contribution 12.9 according to BTR	By 2024, the Costa Rican Compensation Mechanism (CCCM) will have been launched as a successor to the Domestic Carbon Market, with the aim of supporting and facilitating the mobilization of funds, mainly national, in pursuit of the decarbonization of the country through the generation of Costa Rican Compensation Units generated by Projects, Programs of Activities or Activities incorporated into a Program. that reduces or sequesters GHG emissions in the national territory.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Implement by 2024 the Costa Rican Compensation Mechanism (MCCR) as a successor to the Domestic Carbon Market.
Contribution status for 2022:	In progress
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2025

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: It is not indicated whether or not the goal was met by December 31, 2024, which is the date of publication of the BTR. On the other hand, the BTR report modifies the compliance date established by the NDC, which is for 2024, and instead states 2025. This modification to the publicly defined date of compliance is inappropriate, since it is not proper for the BTR report to modify what is committed by the NDC. Contribution 12.9 literally reads "12.9 By 2024 the Costa Rican Compensation Mechanism (MCCR) will have been launched as a successor to the Domestic Carbon Market (...)".⁵⁴

⁵⁴ Costa Rica's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) - Climate Change Directorate- DCC (2020) pg 57

PROGRESS MENTIONED IN BTR OF ADAPTATION TARGETS

The information contained in this section has been classified by the team in order to make it comparable with previous sections of the report. It is important to note that, although these data have been organized in a coherent manner, in the text of the BTR this section has less information and an incoherent form of development. The data available within the document have not allowed for a more detailed analysis in this specific area, which is reflected in the shallow depth of the information presented and relies on a less concrete, clear and transparent presentation in the BTR. However, an attempt has been made to maintain consistency and clarity in this analysis, in its relationship with the rest of the document by maintaining a single format. The following systematization seeks to be faithful to the content of the document and is presented below by thematic area and their respective contributions and reported progress.

Mobilization and transportation. 1 goal linked to adaptation

The thematic area of mobilization and transportation is number one, within the document of the NDC of Costa Rica. In this area, a contribution linked to progress in adaptation was established. This contribution is presented below along with its analysis according to the BTR 2024:

Contribution according to NDC: 1.9 By 2030, the country will have significantly reduced its digital and technological divide, with particular emphasis on socially and economically vulnerable populations, through a solidarity model, contemplating aspects such as Internet connectivity, equipment and digital appropriation. This will be an enabler to close social and economic gaps through digital practices such as teleworking, e-commerce and virtual tourism (which reduce the need for travel), increasing efficiency and national economic dynamism.

Board 24. Progress of compliance contribution 1.9 mobilization and transportation.

Description of contribution 1.9 according to BTR	In adaptation in the area of transport, Costa Rica presents contribution 1.9, which sets the objective of significantly reducing its digital and technological divide by 2030, with special attention to socially and economically vulnerable populations. This will be achieved through a solidarity model that encompasses aspects such as internet connectivity, access to equipment and digital appropriation. Reducing this gap is proposed as a key strategy to strengthen the implementation and impact of climate actions, especially when approached from an inclusive and supportive perspective. The integration of these goals allows us to move towards a more holistic and sustainable
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	approach to national development (MINAE/IMN, 2019; MICITT, 2021A, 2022).
Proposed goal to measure progress:	The proposed goal is measured through the actions implemented to reduce the digital and technological divide in the country, as part of a broader effort to reduce social and economic inequalities.
Contribution status for 2022:	By 2022, this goal is in the process of being executed, achieving significant progress, such as the increase in the percentage of homes with a computer, which went from 47% in 2019 to 50.2% in 2021; the percentage of people with cell phones, which grew from 82.5% in 2019 to 85.8% in 2021; and internet use, which increased from 76.5% in 2019 to 78.6% in 2021.
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Development and territorial planning. 2 Goals linked to adaptation

The thematic area of development and territorial planning is the second within the document of the NDC of Costa Rica. In this area, two contributions linked to progress in adaptation were established. These contributions are presented below along with their analysis according to the BTR 2024;

Contribution according to NDC: 2.1 By 2030, adaptation criteria will have been incorporated into different territorial planning instruments, including regional development plans, cantonal and coastal regulatory plans, master plans, and general management plans for protected wildlife areas and biological corridors, among others, in accordance with established standards and institutional competencies.

Board 25. Progress in compliance with contribution 2.1 Development and territorial planning.

Description of contribution 2.1 according to BTR	Contribution 2.1 seeks to incorporate adaptation criteria into the country's various territorial planning instruments, such as regional development plans, cantonal and coastal regulatory plans, as well as management plans for protected wildlife areas.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	The goals set out in these contributions are measured through a key indicator: ensuring that at least 60% of territorial planning instruments include environmental studies and adaptation criteria by 2030.
Contribution status for 2022:	By 2022, both contributions have shown significant progress, with a large part of the commitments having been fulfilled. Among the main achievements are the growing number of regulatory plans, the creation of disaster risk management guides, and the development of transport-

	oriented criteria, the development of methodological guides to be able to formulate adaptation criteria is still in process.
Term:	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Contribution according to NDC: 2.2 By 2030, transport-oriented development criteria will have been incorporated into different territorial planning instruments, including the National Urban Development Plan, regional development plans, and cantonal and coastal regulatory plans; these are implemented in a way that articulates sustainable mobility modes with the compact cities model.

Board 26. Progress in compliance with contribution 2.2 Development and territorial planning.

Description of contribution 2.2 according to BTR	By 2030, Costa Rica will have incorporated transport-oriented development criteria into the different territorial planning instruments, such as the National Development Plan, regional plans, and cantonal and coastal regulatory plans. These instruments will be implemented in an articulated manner with sustainable mobility nodes, aligned with a compact cities model.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	The goals set out in these contributions are measured through a key indicator: ensuring that at least 60% of territorial planning instruments include environmental studies and adaptation criteria by 2030. By 2022, both contributions have shown significant progress, with a large part of the commitments having been fulfilled. Among the main achievements are the growing number of regulatory plans, the creation of disaster risk management guides, and the development of transport-oriented criteria, the development of methodological guides to be able to formulate adaptation criteria is still in process.
Contribution status for 2022:	In progress
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	No information

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: The report on contribution 2.1 and 2.2 is prepared jointly. Regarding compliance, it is said that "both contributions have shown significant progress, having fulfilled a large part of the commitments. Among the main achievements are the growing number of regulatory plans, the creation of disaster risk management guides, and the development of criteria oriented to transport, the development of methodological guides to be able to formulate adaptation criteria

is still in process."⁵⁵ However, no data are presented to detail this compliance. The BTR establishes a level of compliance that is not in the NDC. According to the BTR, these goals must ensure "that at least 60% of territorial planning instruments include environmental studies and adaptation criteria by 2030", while the NDC does not establish a limit but implies that compliance is total.⁵⁶ In addition, there is no mention of the current percentage of compliance with either of the two contributions, so it is not possible to determine compliance. It should be noted that as of May 2024, only with regard to the Regulatory Plans, only 44 of the 84 cantons have a current planning instrument and 23 cantons have not updated them in the last 24 years of validity.⁵⁷ This reality is not reflected in the information shared nor is it taken into account to qualify compliance and presents an impossibility of compliance due to the lack of current planning tools. In addition, the state of all the other planning tools that are contemplated in both contributions is not addressed in depth.

Energy

The energy thematic area is the third within the Costa Rican NDC document. In this area, three contributions linked to progress in adaptation were established. These contributions are presented below along with their analysis according to the BTR 2024;

Contribution according to NDCs: 3.2 Costa Rica commits to develop, during the period of implementation of this contribution, an integrated intersectoral planning of the process of electrification of energy demand, which will incorporate the needs of the various sectors and the diversity of renewable energy sources available in the different regions of the country.

Board 27. Progress in compliance contribution 3.2 Energy

Description of contribution 3.2 according to BTR	Costa Rica's NDC presents contribution 3.2 (<i>corrected for material error in the BTR</i>), fundamental to promote adaptation solutions in the energy sector Through this
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⁵⁵ First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) Page 136 (UNFCCC, 31 December 2024)

<https://unfccc.int/documents/645177>

⁵⁶ Ibid 56

⁵⁷ [23 cantons have regulatory plans that have not been updated for more than 24 years](#) Granados, (2024)CRhoy.

	contribution, the country commits to develop, during the implementation period, an integrated and intersectoral planning for the electrification of energy demand. This planning will consider the needs of various sectors and take advantage of the variety of renewable energy sources available in the different regions of the country.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	The established goal establishes that, by 2025, the country will have integrated intersectoral planning for the electrification of energy demand. Compliance with this contribution is monitored through the number of intersectoral actions carried out and published, which incorporate the needs of different sectors and the diversity of renewable sources in the country.
Contribution status for 2022:	By 2022, this goal has been met. Among the main achievements are: the preparation of the National Energy Plan 2015-2030, which establishes a strategic framework with guidelines and objectives for the development of the energy sector in Costa Rica during this period; Law 10086 on Incentives and Promotion for the Generation of Electricity with Renewable Sources, which promotes investment and electricity generation from renewable sources, becoming a key factor for the development of renewable energy projects in the country (MC, December 8, 2021); the Sustainable Rural Electrification Program, which seeks to bring electricity to rural and remote areas, mainly using renewable sources and clean technologies (ICE/INDER, 2021); the implementation of renewable energy projects; and the publication of the National Electric Transport Plan, among others.
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2025

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: Costa Rica's NDC presents contribution 3.2, which is essential to promote adaptation solutions in the energy sector. Through this contribution, the country commits to develop, during the implementation period, integrated and cross-sectoral planning for the electrification of energy demand. This planning considers the needs of various sectors and will take advantage of the variety of renewable energy sources available in the different regions of the country.⁵⁸

Contribution according to NDC: 3.3 By 2030 Costa Rica will have developed and/or updated energy efficiency standards and regulations for end-use technologies (including, but not limited to, refrigeration and air conditioning equipment, boilers, heat pumps, vehicles, machinery and other energy-intensive

⁵⁸ First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) Page 137 (UNFCCC, 31 December 2024)
<https://unfccc.int/documents/645177>

equipment) to ensure their consistency with the country's decarbonization trajectory to be net-zero emissions by 2050.

Board 28. Progress in compliance contribution 3.3 Energy

Description of contribution 3.3 according to BTR	Not reported
BTR 2024 Compliance:	Not reported
Contribution status for 2022:	Not reported
Term	2020-2022
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2022

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Contribution according to NDC: 3.6 During the period of implementation of this contribution, Costa Rica will promote the raising of the moratorium on the exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons in the national territory to the status of law.

Board 29. Progress in compliance contribution 3.6 Energy

Description of contribution 3.6 according to BTR	Not reported
BTR 2024 Compliance:	Not reported
Contribution status for 2022:	Not reported
Term	2020-2022
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2022

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Infrastructure and construction

The infrastructure and construction thematic area is the fourth within Costa Rica's NDC document. In this area, four contributions linked to progress in adaptation were established. These contributions are presented below along with their analysis according to the BTR 2024;

Contribution according to NDCs: 4.1. The country will increase the use of wood, bamboo and other local materials, including those from sustainably managed

forest plantations, in buildings to increase to a minimum of 10% in 2025 over the 2018 baseline. In this effort, it will favor traditional knowledge and trades. on these materials through their generational transfer, recognition and dialogue with related knowledge.

Board 30. Progress in compliance contribution 4.1 Infrastructure and construction

Description of contribution 4.1 according to BTR	Contribution 4.1 states that the use of local materials, such as wood and bamboo, in buildings will be increased, including those from sustainably managed forest plantations, with the aim of achieving a minimum increase of 10% by 2025, compared to the 2018 baseline.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Regarding the progress of the targets set for 2022, contributions 4.1 and 4.2 are in progress. Compliance will be assessed according to the percentage of buildings that use wood, bamboo and local materials, as well as those that adopt low-emission technologies and bioclimatic principles. Examples of this progress include companies such as: Bambú Tico, Bambú Plus and Bambucoop, which promote the use of bamboo in construction. In addition, the Federated College of Engineers and Architects leads the Sustainable Construction category of the Ecological Blue Flag Program, evaluating more than 85 projects since 2016, of which 30 have been awarded.
Contribution status for 2022:	In progress
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2025

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Comment: Commitment 4.1 establishes that by 2025, there should be a 10% increase in the use of wood, bamboo and other local materials in buildings compared to the 2018 baseline. However, the reported percentage is not indicated for 2022 or 2024, so it is not possible to establish the progress of implementation despite the existence of a baseline. In addition, that the compliance report of contribution 4.1 is made in a generic manner together with that of 4.2.

Contribution according to NDC: 4.2. By 2030, 100% of new buildings will be designed and built adopting low-emission and resilient systems and technologies under bioclimatic parameters.

Board 31. Progress in compliance contribution 4.2 Infrastructure and construction

Description of contribution 4.2 according to BTR	For its part, contribution 4.2 states that, by 2030, 100% of new buildings will be designed and built adopting low-emission and resilient systems and technologies, following bioclimatic parameters.
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Proposed goal to measure progress:	Regarding the progress of the goals set for 2022, contributions 4.1 and 4.2 are in progress. Their compliance will be evaluated according to the percentage of buildings that use wood, bamboo and local materials, as well as those that adopt low-emission technologies and bioclimatic principles. Examples of this progress include companies such as: Bambú Tico, Bambú Plus and Bambucoop, which promote the use of bamboo in construction. In addition, the Federated College of Engineers and Architects leads the Sustainable Construction category of the Ecological Blue Flag Program, evaluating more than 85 projects since 2016, of which 30 have been awarded.
Contribution status for 2022:	In progress
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: Commitment 4.2 establishes that 100% of new buildings will be designed and built adopting low-emission and resilient systems and technologies under bioclimatic parameters. However, what has been reported does not indicate what the percentage is for 2022 or 2024, so it is not possible to establish the progress of implementation. In addition, that the report on compliance with contribution 4.2 is made in a generic manner together with that of 4.1.

Contribution according to NDC: 4.3. During the period of implementation of this contribution, the country will incorporate climate change adaptation criteria into norms and guidelines for public investment, so as to ensure its robustness in the face of climate impacts.

Board 32. Progress in compliance contribution 4.3 Infrastructure and construction

Description of contribution 4.3 according to BTR	Likewise, contribution 4.3 commits that, during the implementation period, the country will incorporate climate change adaptation criteria into the norms and guidelines for public investment, thus ensuring its robustness in the face of climate impacts.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Compliance was measured through standards and guidelines that incorporate climate risk analysis in public investment and the implementation of adaptation criteria. Among the advances made are the inclusion of these criteria in the Technical Standards for Public Investment, the Project Formulation Guides, and the Methodology for Risk Analysis with a Multi-Hazard Approach (MIDEPLAN,

	2021, 2022). In addition, four key applications have been made official: Executive Decree 42465, the National Emergency Law (CNE No. 8488), and the Plan for Adaptation and Mitigation to Climate Change in Infrastructure and Transport 2022-2031 (MOPT, 2022).
Contribution status for 2022:	Contributions 4 3 and 4 4 are considered fulfilled in 2022.
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Contribution according to NDC: 4.4. By 2030, applications of guidelines with adaptation criteria, institutional articulation efforts and improvements in response capacity, among others, will have been developed to guarantee the protection of infrastructure and the continuity of vital public services (health, education, water and sanitation, energy, transport) in the face of extreme hydrometeorological events.

Board 33. Progress in compliance contribution 4.4 Infrastructure and construction

Description of contribution 4.4 according to BTR	Finally, contribution 4.4 proposes that, by 2030, applications of guidelines with adaptation criteria will be developed, as well as institutional articulation efforts and improvements in response capacity, which will guarantee the protection of infrastructure and the continuity of vital public services (health, education, water and sanitation, energy and transport) in the face of extreme hydrometeorological events.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Compliance was measured through standards and guidelines that incorporate climate risk analysis in public investment and the implementation of adaptation criteria. Among the advances made are the inclusion of these criteria in the Technical Standards for Public Investment, the Project Formulation Guides, and the Methodology for Risk Analysis with a Multi-Hazard Approach (MIDEPLAN, 2021, 2022). In addition, four key applications have been made official: Executive Decree 42465, the National Emergency Law (CNE No. 8488), and the Plan for Adaptation and Mitigation to Climate Change in Infrastructure and Transport 2022-2031 (MOPT, 2022).
Contribution status for 2022:	Contributions 4 3 and 4 4 are considered fulfilled in 2022.
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Industry and commerce

The thematic area of industry and commerce is the fifth within the document of the NDC of Costa Rica. In this area, four contributions linked to progress in adaptation were established. These contributions are presented below along with their analysis according to the BTR 2024;

Contribution according to NDC: 5.1. In 2030, the thematic area of industry, commerce and services will have innovative productive models from "cradle to cradle" or with a circular economy approach in the main productive chains of agribusiness, services, construction and creative and cultural economy, among others.

Board 34. Progress in compliance contribution 5.1 Industry and commerce

Description of contribution 5.1 according to BTR	Contribution 5.1, where the country commits that, by 2030, the industry, commerce and services sector will have innovative "cradle-to-cradle" productive models or with a circular economy approach in the main productive chains of agribusiness, services, construction and creative and cultural economy, among others, which reduces dependence on natural resources and minimizes waste.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Among the scope of these contributions, it is expected to achieve the reduction of emissions through integrated waste management, the promotion of innovation and technological development, as well as the adoption of clean technologies. An increase in community and business participation is also expected, along with the promotion of sustainable investment, among others. It is expected to have a national scope, although in some cases it could focus on specific areas.
Contribution status for 2022:	For 2022, three of these contributions (5.1, 5.2 and 5.5) are in the process of being implemented, while contribution 5.3 has already been fulfilled.
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: Regarding contribution 5.1, it only mentions that there is progress, but does not include data to verify implementation or a metric to evaluate the level of progress.

Contribution according to NDC: 5.2. During the period of implementation of this contribution, Costa Rica will create and will have begun the implementation of science-based objectives and goals aligned with the Nationally Determined Contributions and the National Decarbonization Plan for productive activities in the industry, commerce, and services sectors that generate the greatest impact on greenhouse gas emissions.

Board 35. Progress in compliance contribution 5.2 Industry and commerce

Description of contribution 5.2 according to BTR	Contribution 5.2 establishes that, during the period of implementation of this contribution, Costa Rica will create and begin to implement science-based objectives and goals, aligned with the Nationally Determined Contributions and the National Decarbonization Plan, in the sectors of industry, commerce and services that generate the greatest impact on greenhouse gas emissions.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	To comply with what is proposed in the aforementioned contributions, various goals have been established, among which are: the integration of production chains that incorporate circular economy models or "cradle to cradle", the registration of the number of companies and value chains involved, and the creation of actions that promote innovation, investment, eco-competitiveness and the resilience of the economy in the face of climate change.
Contribution status for 2022:	For 2022, three of these contributions (5 1, 5 2 and 5 5) are in the process of being implemented, while contribution 5.3 has already been fulfilled.
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: No data is reported and there is no metric that allows us to understand the level of implementation of this contribution. Initiatives are mentioned without detailing how they help to meet the contribution.

Contribution according to NDC: 5.3. By 2030, the actions and concrete results in mitigation and adaptation to climate change of companies and value chains of the products that generate the greatest impact on greenhouse gas emissions will be reported, through the Country Carbon Neutrality Program and the National Climate Change Metric System.

Board 36. Progress in compliance contribution 5.3 Industry and commerce

Description of contribution 5.3 according to BTR	In contribution 5.3, the country commits that by 2030, it will report the actions and concrete results in mitigation and adaptation to climate change of the companies and value chains of the products that generate the greatest impact on greenhouse gas emissions, through the Country Carbon
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	Neutrality Program and the National Climate Change Metric System.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	To comply with what is proposed in the aforementioned contributions, various goals have been established, among which are: the integration of production chains that incorporate circular economy models or "cradle to cradle", the registration of the number of companies and value chains involved, and the creation of actions that promote innovation, investment, eco-competitiveness and the resilience of the economy in the face of climate change. In the case of the Carbon Neutrality Country Program, its redesign is being finalized, to add the Adaptation variable, with its respective regulations and application manuals, as well as a new management model. There are currently 142 organizations participating in this program. This information will be incorporated into the SINAMECC system in 2025. Between 2020 and 2021, notable progress for the three contributions in progress include the launch of the Action Plan for Integrated Waste Management, the implementation of the Digital Guide for the Reduction of Single-Use Plastics and the National Composting Plan, among others. In addition, to date more than 200 organizations participate in the Country Program on Climate Leadership, which, following the success of its first category (organizational), expanded its scope to recognize organizations, product manufacturers, events, and educational institutions.
Contribution status for 2022:	For 2022, contribution 5.3 has already been fulfilled.
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: The data or references made in the BTR regarding commitment 5.3 do not agree with the obligation to report "the concrete actions and results in mitigation and adaptation to climate change of companies and value chains of the products that generate the greatest impact on greenhouse gas emissions."⁵⁹ The actions carried out within the Country Carbon Neutrality Program and the National Climate Change Metric System are not listed, nor are the concrete results they have had in mitigation or adaptation of companies or value chains. As mentioned,

⁵⁹ Costa Rica's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) - Climate Change Directorate- page 29.DCC (2020)

no open data published in SINAMECC since 2019 was found, regarding the Carbon Neutral Country Program (PPCN).⁶⁰

Contribution according to NDC: 5.5. By 2030, the necessary conditions will have been created to promote innovation, investment, eco-competitiveness and resilience of the economy to the adverse effects produced by climate change.

Board 37. Progress in compliance contribution 5.5 Industry and commerce

Description of contribution 5.5 according to BTR	Finally, the description of contribution 5.5 indicates that, by 2030, the necessary conditions will have been generated to promote innovation, investment, eco-competitiveness and resilience of the economy to the adverse effects of climate change.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	To comply with what is proposed in the aforementioned contributions, various goals have been established, among which are: the integration of production chains that incorporate circular economy models or "cradle to cradle", the registration of the number of companies and value chains involved, and the creation of actions that promote innovation, investment, eco-competitiveness and the resilience of the economy in the face of climate change.
Contribution status for 2022:	For 2022, three of these contributions (5.1, 5.2 and 5.5) are in the process of implementation, while contribution 5.3 has already been fulfilled To comply with what is proposed in the aforementioned contributions, various goals have been established, among which are: the integration of production chains that incorporate circular economy models or "cradle to cradle", the registration of the number of companies and value chains involved, and the creation of actions that promote innovation, investment, eco-competitiveness and the resilience of the economy in the face of climate change.
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: No data is reported and there is no metric that allows us to understand the level of implementation of this contribution. Initiatives are mentioned without detailing how they help to meet the contribution.

Integrated waste management

The thematic area of integrated waste management is the sixth within the Costa Rican NDC document. In this area, four contributions linked to progress in

⁶⁰ Carbon Neutral Country Program. National Climate Change Metric System (2021)

adaptation were established. These contributions are presented below along with their analysis according to the BTR 2024.

Contribution according to NDC: 6.1 By 2025, at least 10 municipalities will implement the National Composting Plan.

Board 38. Progress in compliance contribution 6.1 Integrated Waste Management

Description of contribution 6.1 according to BTR	Contribution 6.1 establishes that, by 2025, at least 10 municipalities must implement the National Composting Plan.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	To measure progress in contributions, the following goals were established for 2022: the officialization of a public policy to promote the circular economy, the implementation of the Action Plan for the Integrated Management of Solid Waste 2021-2026, and the officialization of the National Composting Plan 2020-2050. By 2022 these goals are met.
Contribution status for 2022:	By 2022, these goals have been met.
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	No information

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Contribution according to NDC: 6.2. By 2030, at least 50% sanitary sewerage coverage will be achieved in areas of high population density, incorporating criteria of resilience to climate change.

Board 39. Progress in compliance contribution 6.2 Integrated Waste Management

Description of contribution 3.6 according to BTR	Not reported
BTR 2024 Compliance:	Not reported
Contribution status for 2022:	Not reported
Term	2020-2022
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2022

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Contribution according to NDC: 6.4 In the first two years of the implementation period of this NDC, Costa Rica will launch its public policy instrument for the promotion of the circular economy.

Board 40. Progress in compliance contribution 6.4 Integrated Waste Management

Description of contribution 6.4 according to BTR	For its part, contribution 6 4 commits the country to launch, during the first two years of implementation of this NDC, a public policy instrument to promote the circular economy.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	To measure progress in contributions, the following goals were established for 2022: the officialization of a public policy to promote the circular economy, the implementation of the Action Plan for the Integrated Management of Solid Waste 2021-2026, and the officialization of the National Composting Plan 2020-2050 By 2022 these goals are met.
Contribution status for 2022:	By 2022, these goals have been met.
Term	2023
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2022

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Comments: The report on the fulfillment of this contribution is not clear. However, in 2023, the Costa Rican government made the National Circular Economy Strategy official.⁶¹ Based on this, this contribution can be considered fulfilled.

Contribution according to NDC: 6.5 During the first two years of implementation of this NDC, Costa Rica will have published and initiated the implementation of its public policy instruments, such as the Action Plan for the Integrated Management of Solid Waste 2021-2026 and the National Composting Plan 2020-2050, articulating the efforts to reduce emissions, with a focus on transformation towards the circular economy and the bioeconomy.

Board 41. Progress in compliance contribution 6.5 Integrated Waste Management

Description of contribution 6.5 according to BTR	Finally, contribution 6.5 indicates that, in that same period, Costa Rica will publish and initiate the implementation of public policy instruments, such as the Action Plan for the Integrated Management of Solid Waste 2021-2026 and the National Composting Plan 2020-2050, articulating efforts to reduce emissions and moving towards the circular economy and the bioeconomy.
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⁶¹ [National Strategy for the Circular Economy](#). Ministry of Environment and Energy (2023)

Proposed goal to measure progress:	To measure progress in contributions, the following goals were established for 2022: the officialization of a public policy to promote the circular economy, the implementation of the Action Plan for the Integrated Management of Solid Waste 2021-2026, and the officialization of the National Composting Plan 2020-2050. By 2022 these goals are met.
Contribution status for 2022:	By 2022, these goals have been met.
Term	2022
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2022

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Comments: Progress is reported on a part of the contribution, on the progress of the National Composting Plan 2020-2050. However, it does not mention the status of implementation of the Action Plan for Integrated Solid Waste Management 2021-2026.

Agricultural

The agricultural thematic area is area number seven within the Costa Rican NDC document. In this area, five contributions linked to progress in adaptation were established. These contributions are presented below along with their analysis according to the BTR 2024.

Contribution according to NDC: 7.2 By 2025, the country will promote a circular economy system for agricultural farms by comprehensively considering the process of biodigestion and soil re-carbonization through the use of technologies to increase soil organic carbon (SOC) levels, among others.

Board 42. Progress in compliance with contribution 7.2 Agricultural

Description of contribution 7.2 according to BTR	Contribution 7.2 establishes that, by 2025, the country will promote a circular economy system for agricultural farms by integrating the process of biodigestion and soil re-carbonization through the use of technologies to increase soil organic carbon (SOC) levels.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	To measure progress in the implementation of the above contributions, the following goals were established: a) to promote a circular economy system on agricultural farms, b) to develop a study on the impacts derived from climate change on agricultural and fisheries production systems, c) to implement, by 2024, an Adaptation Plan for the agricultural sector, d) to incorporate adaptive and resilient practices to climate change in agricultural production systems and (d) develop adapted dietary guidelines that promote the consumption of indigenous and seasonal

	agricultural and food products. Of these contributions, 7.2 and 7.7 have been fulfilled, while the remaining three (7.4, 7.5 and 7.8) are in progress.
Contribution status for 2022:	As part of the progress made in this thematic area, the agricultural sector developed a Program for the Development of Capacities in Climate Change Risk Management (MAG/SEPSA, 2019; 2024; MAG, 2022) In 2021, in response to the management of the MAG, the World Bank received support from PROGREEN to provide technical assistance to the Government of Costa Rica, to define the roadmap of the Agricultural Sector Adaptation Plan and the design of a framework document with the participation of stakeholders (MAG, 2022) In addition, Various institutions in the country have played a key role in the development of adaptive and resilient practices in agricultural production, considering the realities and worldviews of the different communities. Of these contributions, 7.2 and 7.7 have been fulfilled, while the remaining three (7.4, 7.5 and 7.8) are in progress.
Term	2020-2025
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2025

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: No data is mentioned on how this contribution is being fulfilled. The report mentions that to measure progress, the goal of "promoting a circular economy system on agricultural farms" was created, but it does not indicate what has been done to comply or what status of compliance it has.

Contribution according to NDC: 7.4 By 2026, a study will have been developed on the impacts derived from climate change on agricultural and fisheries production systems, including effects on agricultural health, and the results of which are shared in a manner appropriate to the realities and worldviews of the different communities.

Board 43. Progress in compliance with contribution 7.4 Agricultural

Description of contribution 7.4 according to BTR	By 2026, a study will have been developed on the impacts derived from climate change on agricultural and fisheries production systems, including effects on agricultural health, and whose results are shared in a way that is appropriate to the realities and worldviews of the different communities.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	To measure progress in the implementation of the above contributions, the following goals were established: a) to promote a circular economy system on agricultural farms, b) to develop a study on the impacts derived from climate change on agricultural and fisheries production systems, c) to implement, by 2024, an Adaptation Plan for the

	agricultural sector, d) to incorporate adaptive and resilient practices to climate change in agricultural production systems and (d) develop adapted dietary guidelines that promote the consumption of indigenous and seasonal agricultural and food products. Of these contributions, 7.2 and 7.7 have been fulfilled, while the remaining three (7.4, 7.5 and 7.8) are in progress.
Contribution status for 2022:	As part of the progress made in this thematic area, the agricultural sector developed a Program for the Development of Capacities in Climate Change Risk Management (MAG/SEPSA, 2019; 2024; MAG, 2022) In 2021, in response to the management of the MAG, the World Bank received support from PROGREEN to provide technical assistance to the Government of Costa Rica, to define the roadmap of the Agricultural Sector Adaptation Plan and the design of a framework document with the participation of stakeholders (MAG, 2022) In addition, Various institutions in the country have played a key role in the development of adaptive and resilient practices in agricultural production, considering the realities and worldviews of the different communities. Of these contributions, 7.2 and 7.7 have been fulfilled, while the remaining three (7.4, 7.5 and 7.8) are in progress.
Term	2020-2026
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2026

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: No data is mentioned on how this contribution is being fulfilled. The report mentions that to measure progress, the goal of "developing a study on impacts derived from climate change on agricultural and fisheries production systems" was created, but it does not indicate what has been done to comply or what status of compliance there is.

Contribution according to NDC: 7.5 By 2024, the agricultural sector will have its own sectoral plan for adaptation to climate change under implementation.

Board 44. Progress in compliance with contribution 7.5 Agricultural

Description of contribution 7.5 according to BTR	By 2024, the agricultural sector will have its own sectoral plan for adaptation to climate change in implementation.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	To measure progress in the implementation of the above contributions, the following goals were established: a) to promote a circular economy system on agricultural farms, b) to develop a study on the impacts derived from climate change on agricultural and fisheries production systems, c) to implement, by 2024, an Adaptation Plan for the agricultural sector, d) to incorporate adaptive and resilient practices to climate change in agricultural production

	systems and (d) develop adapted dietary guidelines that promote the consumption of indigenous and seasonal agricultural and food products. Of these contributions, 7.2 and 7.7 have been fulfilled, while the remaining three (7.4, 7.5 and 7.8) are in progress.
Contribution status for 2022:	As part of the progress made in this thematic area, the agricultural sector developed a Program for the Development of Capacities in Climate Change Risk Management (MAG/SEPSA, 2019; 2024; MAG, 2022) In 2021, in response to the management of the MAG, the World Bank received support from PROGREEN to provide technical assistance to the Government of Costa Rica, to define the roadmap of the Agricultural Sector Adaptation Plan and the design of a framework document with the participation of stakeholders (MAG, 2022) In addition, Various institutions in the country have played a key role in the development of adaptive and resilient practices in agricultural production, considering the realities and worldviews of the different communities. Of these contributions, 7.2 and 7.7 have been fulfilled, while the remaining three (7.4, 7.5 and 7.8) are in progress.
Term	2020-2024
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2024

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: In 2023, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock created a Roadmap for the creation of the "Adaptation Plan for the Rural Agricultural Sector (PASAR) to 2030 in Costa Rica".⁶² However, there is no public information on the creation of the PASAR, which is not reported in the BTR.

Contribution according to NDC: 7.7 By 2030, adaptive and resilient practices will have been incorporated into agricultural production systems, through technical guidelines for resilience, certification and training in a manner appropriate to the realities and worldviews of the different communities.

Board 45. Progress in Compliance with Contribution 7.7 Agricultural

Description of contribution 7.7 according to BTR	By 2030, adaptive and resilient practices will have been incorporated into agricultural production systems, through technical guidelines for resilience, certification and training in a manner appropriate to the realities and worldviews of the different communities.
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⁶² [Hoja-Ruta-Plan-Adaptacion-Sector-Agropecuario-Rural.pdf](#). Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (2023)

Proposed goal to measure progress:	To measure progress in the implementation of the above contributions, the following goals were established: a) to promote a circular economy system on agricultural farms, b) to develop a study on the impacts derived from climate change on agricultural and fisheries production systems, c) to implement, by 2024, an Adaptation Plan for the agricultural sector, d) to incorporate adaptive and resilient practices to climate change in agricultural production systems and (d) develop adapted dietary guidelines that promote the consumption of indigenous and seasonal agricultural and food products. Of these contributions, 7.2 and 7.7 have been fulfilled, while the remaining three (7.4, 7.5 and 7.8) are in progress.
Contribution status for 2022:	As part of the progress made in this thematic area, the agricultural sector developed a Program for the Development of Capacities in Climate Change Risk Management (MAG/SEPSA, 2019; 2024; MAG, 2022) In 2021, in response to the management of the MAG, the World Bank received support from PROGREEN to provide technical assistance to the Government of Costa Rica, to define the roadmap of the Agricultural Sector Adaptation Plan and the design of a framework document with the participation of stakeholders (MAG, 2022) In addition, Various institutions in the country have played a key role in the development of adaptive and resilient practices in agricultural production, considering the realities and worldviews of the different communities. Of these contributions, 7.2 and 7.7 have been fulfilled, while the remaining three (7.4, 7.5 and 7.8) are in progress.
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: No data is mentioned on how this contribution is being fulfilled. The report mentions that "various institutions in the country have played a key role in the development of adaptive and resilient practices in agricultural production, considering the realities and worldviews of the different countries,"⁶³ but it does not indicate which institutions or what specific actions have been taken.

Contribution according to NDC: 7.8 By 2022, the "Adapted Food Guidelines" will have been developed in two territories of the country with maps and information that promotes the consumption of indigenous and traditional seasonal agricultural

⁶³ 'First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1)Page 141 (UNFCCC, 31 December 2024)
<https://unfccc.int/documents/645177>

and food products, highlighting their nutritional value, their contribution to the protection of cultural heritage, the reduction of emissions and food security.

Board 46. Progress in Compliance with Contribution 7.7 Agricultural

Description of contribution 7.8 according to BTR	By 2022, the "Adapted Food Guidelines" will have been developed in two territories of the country, which will include maps and information to promote the consumption of indigenous and seasonal agricultural and food products, highlighting their nutritional value, their contribution to the protection of cultural heritage, their role in reducing emissions and their importance for food security.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	To measure progress in the implementation of the above contributions, the following goals were established: a) to promote a circular economy system on agricultural farms, b) to develop a study on the impacts derived from climate change on agricultural and fisheries production systems, c) to implement, by 2024, an Adaptation Plan for the agricultural sector, d) to incorporate adaptive and resilient practices to climate change in agricultural production systems and (d) develop adapted dietary guidelines that promote the consumption of indigenous and seasonal agricultural and food products. Of these contributions, 7.2 and 7.7 have been fulfilled, while the remaining three (7.4, 7.5 and 7.8) are in progress.
Contribution status for 2022:	The targets (7.4, 7.5 and 7.8) are in progress.
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: No data is mentioned on how this contribution is being fulfilled. The report mentions that "various institutions in the country have played a key role in the development of adaptive and resilient practices in agricultural production, considering the realities and worldviews of the different countries"⁶⁴ but does not indicate which institutions or what specific actions have been taken.

Forest and Biodiversity

The forests and biodiversity thematic area is area number eight within Costa Rica's NDC document. In this area, five contributions linked to progress in adaptation were established. These contributions are presented below along with their analysis according to the BTR 2024;

⁶⁴ 'First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1)Page 141 (UNFCCC, 31 December 2024)
<https://unfccc.int/documents/645177>

Contribution according to NDC: 8.1 During the period of implementation of this contribution, Costa Rica commits to promoting nature-based solutions as a central pillar of its climate action and to including them in its public policies related to climate change.

Board 47. Progress in compliance contribution 8.1 Forests and biodiversity

Description of contribution 8.1 according to BTR	Contribution 8.1 establishes that, during the implementation period, Costa Rica is committed to promoting nature-based solutions as a central pillar of its climate action, integrating them into its public policies related to climate change.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	In order to meet the contributions, various goals have been established, including counting the number of public policies that integrate nature-based solutions, as well as the actions implemented to maintain or increase the capture capacity and/or reduction of emissions of terrestrial ecosystems. It also seeks to record the number of new modalities of the Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) Program implemented and to account for the number of PSE contracts in force until 2022. In addition, it is intended to record the number of Territorial Forest Environmental Plans executed and to account for actions that promote ecosystem-based adaptation, both inside and outside the State's Natural Heritage.
Contribution status for 2022:	By 2022, the five goals have been met
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2022

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: The report mentions that as a goal for compliance it has been defined "to count the number of public policies that integrate nature-based solutions, as well as the actions implemented that allow maintaining or increasing the capture capacity and/or reduction of emissions from terrestrial ecosystems."⁶⁵ However, there is no mention of how it is being counted or the result of this monitoring. No data is provided to complement the fact that this contribution is reported as fulfilled.

Contribution according to NDC: 8.2 By 2030, Costa Rica will have managed actions, including the strengthening of the indigenous cultural conservation system, that will allow it to maintain or increase the capacity to capture and/or reduce emissions from terrestrial ecosystems such as forest ecosystems, agroforestry and peatlands, among others.

⁶⁵ 'First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1)Page 142 (UNFCCC, 31 December 2024)
<https://unfccc.int/documents/645177>

Description of contribution 8.2 according to BTR	Contribution 8.2 commits that by 2030 Costa Rica will have managed actions, including the strengthening of the indigenous cultural conservation system, that will allow it to maintain or increase the capacity to capture and/or reduce emissions from terrestrial ecosystems, such as forest ecosystems, agroforestry and peatlands, among others.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	In order to meet the contributions, various goals have been established, including counting the number of public policies that integrate nature-based solutions, as well as the actions implemented to maintain or increase the capture capacity and/or reduction of emissions of terrestrial ecosystems. It also seeks to record the number of new modalities of the Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) Program implemented and to account for the number of PSE contracts in force until 2022 In addition, it is intended to record the number of Territorial Forest Environmental Plans executed and to account for actions that promote ecosystem-based adaptation, both inside and outside the State's Natural Heritage. By 2022, the five goals have been met.
Contribution status for 2022:	By 2022, the five goals have been met
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2022

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: With respect to compliance with contribution 8.2, an example is mentioned to support collective compliance for contribution 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.6, and 8.9: "An example of compliance with these contributions is the Cabécar Indigenous Integral Development Association (ADITICA) and the Ujarrás Association, which were the first indigenous territories to sign the Forest Emissions Reduction Contract (CREF) within the framework of the implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy (Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation), through the National Forest Financing Fund (FONAFIFO) (...) The other 22 indigenous peoples are in the process of construction to also access this benefit of the Territorial Forest Environmental Plan (PAFT)."⁶⁶ Mentioning an example to support 5 NDC contributions is questionable and does not make clear the status of compliance since there may or may not be more examples. For transparency, details of actions taken would be expected to be reported. Also, given that the contribution is reported to have been fulfilled, it should have been clear what the dimension of the actions was, and since there are 22 indigenous peoples in

⁶⁶First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1)Page 142 (UNFCCC, 31 December 2024)
<https://unfccc.int/documents/645177>

execution of the aforementioned example initiative, it does not seem appropriate to consider this contribution as fulfilled.

Contribution according to NDC: 8.3 By 2030, Costa Rica will have maintained and improved the Payment for Ecosystem Services program to include other services and ecosystems not covered until now, including soils, peatlands and other ecosystems with high carbon sequestration potential, as a priority, identifying and increasing sources of financing.

Board 49. Progress in compliance contribution 8.3 Forests and biodiversity

Description of contribution 8.3 according to BTR	Contribution 8.3 mentions that by 2030, Costa Rica will have maintained and improved the Payment for Ecosystem Services program, including other services and ecosystems not covered until now, including soils, peatlands and other ecosystems with high carbon sequestration potential, identifying and increasing sources of financing.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	In order to meet the contributions, various goals have been established, including counting the number of public policies that integrate nature-based solutions, as well as the actions implemented to maintain or increase the capture capacity and/or reduction of emissions of terrestrial ecosystems. It also seeks to record the number of new modalities of the Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) Program implemented and to account for the number of PSE contracts in force until 2022 In addition, it is intended to record the number of Territorial Forest Environmental Plans executed and to account for actions that promote ecosystem-based adaptation, both inside and outside the State's Natural Heritage. By 2022, the five goals have been met.
Contribution status for 2022:	By 2022, the five goals have been met
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2022

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: The report mentions that as a goal for compliance it has been defined "to register the number of new modalities of the Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) Program implemented and to account for the number of PSE contracts in force until 2022", ⁶⁷ however, no information is indicated on this registration. Without the data of the registry it is not possible to determine whether it has been fulfilled or not. There is a lack of important information that should have

⁶⁷ First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1)Page 142 (UNFCCC, 31 December 2024)
<https://unfccc.int/documents/645177>

been included in the BTR, and that makes it doubtful that this commitment was reported as fulfilled.

Contribution according to NDC: 8.6 By 2030, ecosystem-based adaptation will have been promoted inside and outside the State's Natural Heritage through the conservation of biodiversity in biological corridors, private reserves, indigenous territories, agricultural farms, and the comprehensive management of natural and cultural heritage, among others.

Board 50. Progress in compliance with contribution 8.6 Forests and biodiversity

Description of contribution 8.6 according to BTR	For its part, contribution 8.6 indicates that by 2030, adaptation based on ecosystems inside and outside the Natural Heritage of the State will have been promoted, through the conservation of biodiversity in biological corridors, private reserves, indigenous territories, agricultural farms, and the comprehensive management of natural and cultural heritage, among others.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	In order to meet the contributions, various goals have been established, including counting the number of public policies that integrate nature-based solutions, as well as the actions implemented to maintain or increase the capture capacity and/or reduction of emissions of terrestrial ecosystems. It also seeks to record the number of new modalities of the Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) Program implemented and to account for the number of PSE contracts in force until 2022 In addition, it is intended to record the number of Territorial Forest Environmental Plans executed and to account for actions that promote ecosystem-based adaptation, both inside and outside the State's Natural Heritage.
Contribution status for 2022:	By 2022, the five goals have been met
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2022

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: The report mentions that as a goal for compliance it has been defined that "it is intended to record the number of Territorial Forest Environmental Plans executed and to account for actions that promote ecosystem-based adaptation, both inside and outside the Natural Heritage of the State"⁶⁸, however, no information is provided on this register. Without the data of the registry it is not possible to determine whether it has been fulfilled or not. There is a lack of

⁶⁸ First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) Page 142 (UNFCCC, 31 December 2024)
<https://unfccc.int/documents/645177>

important information that should have been included in the BTR, and that makes it doubtful that this commitment was reported as fulfilled.

Contribution according to NDC: 8.9. By 2030, Costa Rica executes the Territorial Forest Environmental Plans will be executed, jointly with indigenous territories, as an instrument for implementing the measures established in the National REDD+ Strategy; These plans will be constructed through the consultation process in accordance with the framework established for this purpose in national and international legislation.

Board 51. Progress in compliance with contribution 8.9 Forests and biodiversity

Description of contribution 8.9 according to BTR	Finally, contribution 8.9 states that, by 2030, Costa Rica will execute the Territorial Forest Environmental Plans jointly with indigenous territories, as an instrument to implement the measures established in the National REDD+ Strategy. These plans will be constructed through the consultation process in accordance with the framework established for this purpose in national and international legislation.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	In order to meet the contributions, various goals have been established, including counting the number of public policies that integrate nature-based solutions, as well as the actions implemented to maintain or increase the capture capacity and/or reduction of emissions of terrestrial ecosystems. It also seeks to record the number of new modalities of the Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) Program implemented and to account for the number of PSE contracts in force until 2022 In addition, it is intended to record the number of Territorial Forest Environmental Plans executed and to account for actions that promote ecosystem-based adaptation, both inside and outside the State's Natural Heritage. By 2022, the five goals have been met.
Contribution status for 2022:	By 2022, the five goals have been met.
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2022

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 20249

Observations: With respect to compliance with contribution 8.9, it mentions an example to support collective compliance for contribution 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.6, and 8.9: "An example of compliance with these contributions is the Cabécar Indigenous Integral Development Association (ADITICA) and the Ujarrás Association, which were the first indigenous territories to sign the Forest Emissions Reduction Contract (CREF) within the framework of the implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy (Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation),

through the National Forest Financing Fund (FONAFIFO) (...) The other 22 indigenous peoples are in the process of construction to also access this benefit of the Territorial Forest Environmental Plan (PAFT)."⁶⁹ Mentioning an example to support 5 NDC contributions is questionable and does not make clear the status of compliance since there may or may not be more examples. For transparency, details of actions taken would be expected to be reported. Also, since the contribution is reported fulfilled. It should have been clear what the dimension of the actions was, and since there are 22 indigenous peoples left in execution of the above-mentioned example initiative, it is not appropriate to consider this contribution as fulfilled.

Ocean and water resources

The Oceans and Water Resources thematic area is area number nine within Costa Rica's NDC document. In this area, eleven contributions linked to progress in adaptation were established. These contributions are presented below along with their analysis according to the BTR 2024;

Contribution according to NDC: 9.1 By 2022, 30% of our ocean will be under some official protection scheme.

Board 52. Progress in compliance contribution 9.1 Oceans and Water Resources

Description of contribution 9.1 according to BTR	In contribution 9.1, the country commits that, by 2022, 30% of its ocean will be under some official protection scheme. In December 2021, in a historic ceremony held at the United Nations headquarters, Costa Rica and Ecuador presented to the office of the UN Secretary-General the "First Joint Partial Submission" for the extension of the outer limits of their continental shelves in the Pacific Ocean, beyond the 200 nautical miles that already make up their respective exclusive economic zones (RREE, June 8, 2021; June 19, 2023).
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Proposed targets to measure compliance with contributions in this thematic area include: ensuring that, by 2022, 30% of our ocean is under some official protection scheme. It also seeks to account for research on blue carbon and the ecosystem services of coastal wetlands, with an emphasis on their protection and restoration. In addition, it aims to strengthen the conservation of existing blue carbon ecosystems and ensure that coastal wetland areas are effectively managed and monitored. supporting the implementation of blue carbon objectives In turn, the management plans of the priority areas of coastal wetlands will be integrated with current management schemes. Finally, sustainable fishing activities, such as mariculture and marine spatial planning, will be promoted to promote

⁶⁹ First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) Page 142 (UNFCCC, 31 December 2024)
<https://unfccc.int/documents/645177>

	the development of a blue economy. Of the eleven contributions, only two are fully fulfilled (9.3 and 9.4), the rest are in progress.
Contribution status for 2022:	Of the eleven contributions, only two are fully fulfilled (9.3 and 9.4), the rest are in progress.
Term	2020-2022
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2022

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Contribution according to NDC: 9.2 By 2030, water security and sustainability in the face of climate change will have been promoted, as well as the adequate and integrated management of watersheds, through the protection and monitoring of sources considering both surface and groundwater.

Board 53. Progress in compliance contribution 9.2 Oceans and Water Resources

Description of contribution 9.2 according to BTR	Contribution 9.2 indicates that, by 2030, water security and sustainability will have been promoted in the face of climate change, as well as the adequate and integrated management of watersheds, through the protection and monitoring of sources considering both surface and groundwater.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Proposed targets to measure compliance with contributions in this thematic area include: ensuring that, by 2022, 30% of our ocean is under some official protection scheme. It also seeks to account for research on blue carbon and the ecosystem services of coastal wetlands, with an emphasis on their protection and restoration. In addition, it aims to strengthen the conservation of existing blue carbon ecosystems and ensure that coastal wetland areas are effectively managed and monitored. supporting the implementation of blue carbon objectives. In turn, the management plans of the priority areas of coastal wetlands will be integrated with current management schemes. Finally, sustainable fishing activities, such as mariculture and marine spatial planning, will be promoted to promote the development of a blue economy.
Contribution status for 2022:	Of the eleven contributions, only two are fully fulfilled (9.3 and 9.4), the rest are in progress.
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: No data are included to determine the level of compliance with this contribution.

NDC contribution: 9.3 As an overarching ambition of its blue carbon target, Costa Rica will continue to lead in the conservation, responsible use and restoration of coastal wetlands by deepening scientific knowledge of the ecosystem services these habitats provide and will take steps to better protect and restore these spaces in the future.

Board 54. Progress in compliance contribution 9.3 Oceans and Water Resources

Description of contribution 9.3 according to BTR	Contribution 9 3, establishes as an overall ambition of its blue carbon target, Costa Rica will continue to lead in the conservation, responsible use and restoration of coastal wetlands through deepening scientific knowledge of the ecosystem services that these habitats provide and will take steps to better protect and restore these spaces in the future.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Proposed targets to measure compliance with contributions in this thematic area include: ensuring that, by 2022, 30% of our ocean is under some official protection scheme. It also seeks to account for research on blue carbon and the ecosystem services of coastal wetlands, with an emphasis on their protection and restoration. In addition, it aims to strengthen the conservation of existing blue carbon ecosystems and ensure that coastal wetland areas are effectively managed and monitored. supporting the implementation of blue carbon objectives In turn, the management plans of the priority areas of coastal wetlands will be integrated with current management schemes. Finally, sustainable fishing activities, such as mariculture and marine spatial planning, will be promoted to promote the development of a blue economy.
Contribution status for 2022:	Of the eleven contributions, only two are fully fulfilled (9.3 and 9.4), the rest are in progress.
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: Since this is a contribution that involves continuous action, continuing to lead in the conservation, responsible use and restoration of coastal wetlands, this action-duty would have to cover the entire term of the NDC. So it is not understood, how it can be considered fulfilled, if there are still 5 years to go until 2030. Nor is the number of investigations on blue carbon and ecosystem services of coastal wetlands, with an emphasis on their protection and restoration, that have been counted as of the date of the report.

Contribution according to NDC: 9.4 During the period of implementation of this contribution, Costa Rica commits to an enhanced protection and conservation of existing blue carbon ecosystems.

Description of contribution 9.4 according to BTR	Regarding contribution 9.4, it mentions that, during the period of implementation of this contribution, Costa Rica is committed to an enhanced protection and conservation of existing blue carbon ecosystems.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Proposed targets to measure compliance with contributions in this thematic area include: ensuring that, by 2022, 30% of our ocean is under some official protection scheme. It also seeks to account for research on blue carbon and the ecosystem services of coastal wetlands, with an emphasis on their protection and restoration. In addition, it aims to strengthen the conservation of existing blue carbon ecosystems and ensure that coastal wetland areas are effectively managed and monitored. supporting the implementation of blue carbon objectives In turn, the management plans of the priority areas of coastal wetlands will be integrated with current management schemes. Finally, sustainable fishing activities, such as mariculture and marine spatial planning, will be promoted to promote the development of a blue economy.
Contribution status for 2022:	Of the eleven contributions, only two are fully fulfilled (9.3 and 9.4), the rest are in progress.
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: Since this is a contribution that involves continuous action, protection and enhanced conservation of existing blue carbon ecosystems, this action-duty would have to cover the entire term of the NDC. So it is not understood, how it can be considered fulfilled, if there are still 5 years to go until 2030. Nor is it indicated with data how protection and conservation have been improved in the reported years.

Contribution according to NDC: 9.6 Costa Rica will ensure that coastal wetland areas are effectively managed and monitored, and will continue to develop mechanisms to continue sustainable community use of key mangrove areas for local livelihoods and sustainability.

Description of contribution 9.6 according to BTR	Contribution 9.6 states that Costa Rica will ensure that coastal wetland areas are effectively managed and monitored, and will continue to develop mechanisms to continue sustainable community use of key mangrove areas for local livelihoods and sustainability.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Proposed targets to measure compliance with contributions in this thematic area include: ensuring that, by

	2022, 30% of our ocean is under some official protection scheme. It also seeks to account for research on blue carbon and the ecosystem services of coastal wetlands, with an emphasis on their protection and restoration. In addition, it aims to strengthen the conservation of existing blue carbon ecosystems and ensure that coastal wetland areas are effectively managed and monitored. supporting the implementation of blue carbon objectives In turn, the management plans of the priority areas of coastal wetlands will be integrated with current management schemes. Finally, sustainable fishing activities, such as mariculture and marine spatial planning, will be promoted to promote the development of a blue economy.
Contribution status for 2022:	Of the eleven contributions, only two are fully fulfilled (9.3 and 9.4), the rest are in progress.
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: Given that this is a contribution that involves continuous action, ensuring that coastal wetland areas are effectively managed and monitored, and continuing to develop mechanisms to continue sustainable community use of key mangrove areas for local livelihoods and sustainability, this action-duty would have to cover the entire term of the NDC. So it is not understood, how it can be considered fulfilled, if there are still 5 years to go until 2030. Nor is it indicated with data how monitoring or the development of mechanisms has been carried out in the years reported.

Contribution according to NDC: 9.7 Costa Rica aims to halt or reverse the net loss of coastal wetlands by 2030, by addressing the main causes of deforestation and degradation that threaten the very existence, health and vitality of coastal wetlands, according to the National Forest Inventory.

Board 57. Progress in compliance contribution 9.7 Oceans and Water Resources

Description of contribution 9.7 according to BTR	For its part, contribution 9.7 indicates that Costa Rica aspires to halt or reverse the net loss of coastal wetlands by 2030, by addressing the main causes of deforestation and degradation that threaten the very existence, health and vitality of coastal wetlands, according to the National Forest Inventory.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Proposed targets to measure compliance with contributions in this thematic area include: ensuring that, by 2022, 30% of our ocean is under some official protection scheme. It also seeks to account for research on blue carbon and the ecosystem services of coastal wetlands, with an emphasis on their protection and restoration. In addition, it aims to strengthen the conservation of existing

	blue carbon ecosystems and ensure that coastal wetland areas are effectively managed and monitored. supporting the implementation of blue carbon objectives In turn, the management plans of the priority areas of coastal wetlands will be integrated with current management schemes. Finally, sustainable fishing activities, such as mariculture and marine spatial planning, will be promoted to promote the development of a blue economy.
Contribution status for 2022:	Of the eleven contributions, only two are fully fulfilled (9.3 and 9.4), the rest are in progress.
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: No data are provided on the level of net loss of coastal wetlands to determine whether they have been reversed or stopped. Nor is a baseline defined to measure the fulfillment of this contribution.

Contribution according to NDC: 9.8 By 2025 and within the framework of the restoration of blue carbon ecosystems, Costa Rica is committed to restoring the prioritized coastal wetland areas, as identified in the implementation plan of the National Landscape Restoration Strategy, with an additional percentage of area established by the strategy for 2030.

Board 58. Progress in compliance contribution 9.8 Oceans and Water Resources

Description of contribution 9.8 according to BTR	In contribution (9.8), Costa Rica commits to restore, by 2025, the prioritized coastal wetland areas, as identified in the implementation plan of the National Landscape Restoration Strategy. In addition, an additional percentage of area to be restored by 2030 will be established, within the framework of the restoration of blue carbon ecosystems.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Proposed targets to measure compliance with contributions in this thematic area include: ensuring that, by 2022, 30% of our ocean is under some official protection scheme. It also seeks to account for research on blue carbon and the ecosystem services of coastal wetlands, with an emphasis on their protection and restoration. In addition, it aims to strengthen the conservation of existing blue carbon ecosystems and ensure that coastal wetland areas are effectively managed and monitored. supporting the implementation of blue carbon objectives In turn, the management plans of the priority areas of coastal wetlands will be integrated with current management schemes. Finally, sustainable fishing activities, such as mariculture

	and marine spatial planning, will be promoted to promote the development of a blue economy.
Contribution status for 2022:	Of the eleven contributions, only two are fully fulfilled (9.3 and 9.4), the rest are in progress.
Term	2020-2025
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2025

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: No data is provided to know whether or not the prioritized coastal wetland areas mentioned in the NDC have been restored. Consequently, it is not possible to determine the progress of compliance with this contribution.

Contribution according to NDC: 9.9 In the framework of blue carbon ecosystem restoration, Costa Rica is committed to ensuring that these prioritized coastal wetland areas are effectively managed and monitored, including through integration with existing management plans. Costa Rica will continue to develop mechanisms to enable sustainable community management of mangrove areas key to local livelihoods and livelihoods

Board 59. Progress in compliance contribution 9.9 Oceans and Water Resources

Description of contribution 9.9 according to BTR	This contribution (9.9) states that, within the framework of blue carbon ecosystem restoration, Costa Rica is committed to ensuring that prioritized coastal wetland areas are effectively managed and monitored, including through integration with existing management plans. Costa Rica will continue to develop mechanisms to enable sustainable community management of mangrove areas key to local livelihoods and livelihoods.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Proposed targets to measure compliance with contributions in this thematic area include: ensuring that, by 2022, 30% of our ocean is under some official protection scheme. It also seeks to account for research on blue carbon and the ecosystem services of coastal wetlands, with an emphasis on their protection and restoration. In addition, it aims to strengthen the conservation of existing blue carbon ecosystems and ensure that coastal wetland areas are effectively managed and monitored. supporting the implementation of blue carbon objectives In turn, the management plans of the priority areas of coastal wetlands will be integrated with current management schemes. Finally, sustainable fishing activities, such as mariculture and marine spatial planning, will be promoted to promote the development of a blue economy.
Contribution status for 2022:	Of the eleven contributions, only two are fully fulfilled (9.3 and 9.4), the rest are in progress.

Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	No information

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: No data are provided to determine whether or not Costa Rica has been in the process of ensuring that prioritized coastal wetland areas are effectively managed and monitored or whether it is developing mechanisms to enable sustainable community management of key mangrove areas for local livelihoods and livelihoods. The information provided in the BTR report regarding this contribution does not allow the status of implementation or compliance to be determined.

NDC contribution: 9.10 Costa Rica commits to exploring innovative conservation financing mechanisms, including the potential expansion of land-based Payment for Ecosystem Services models, subject to improvements, to support the implementation of blue carbon targets.

Board 60. Progress in compliance contribution 9.10 Oceans and Water Resources

Description of contribution 9.10 according to BTR	In contribution 9.10, Costa Rica commits to explore innovative conservation financing mechanisms, including the potential expansion of land-based Payment for Ecosystem Services models, subject to improvement, to support the implementation of blue carbon targets.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Proposed targets to measure compliance with contributions in this thematic area include: ensuring that, by 2022, 30% of our ocean is under some official protection scheme. It also seeks to account for research on blue carbon and the ecosystem services of coastal wetlands, with an emphasis on their protection and restoration. In addition, it aims to strengthen the conservation of existing blue carbon ecosystems and ensure that coastal wetland areas are effectively managed and monitored. supporting the implementation of blue carbon objectives In turn, the management plans of the priority areas of coastal wetlands will be integrated with current management schemes. Finally, sustainable fishing activities, such as mariculture and marine spatial planning, will be promoted to promote the development of a blue economy.
Contribution status for 2022:	Of the eleven contributions, only two are fully fulfilled (9.3 and 9.4), the rest are in progress.
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

NDC contribution: 9.11 Costa Rica will explore the potential of public-private investments to support the protection and restoration of mangroves.

Board 61. Progress in compliance contribution 9.11 Oceans and Water Resources

Description of contribution 9.11 according to BTR	Contribution 9.11 states that Costa Rica will explore the potential of public-private investments to support the protection and restoration of mangroves.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Proposed targets to measure compliance with contributions in this thematic area include: ensuring that, by 2022, 30% of our ocean is under some official protection scheme. It also seeks to account for research on blue carbon and the ecosystem services of coastal wetlands, with an emphasis on their protection and restoration. In addition, it aims to strengthen the conservation of existing blue carbon ecosystems and ensure that coastal wetland areas are effectively managed and monitored. supporting the implementation of blue carbon objectives In turn, the management plans of the priority areas of coastal wetlands will be integrated with current management schemes. Finally, sustainable fishing activities, such as mariculture and marine spatial planning, will be promoted to promote the development of a blue economy.
Contribution status for 2022:	Of the eleven contributions, only two are fully fulfilled (9.3 and 9.4), the rest are in progress.
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: No information is found that indicates the progress of this contribution.

Contribution according to NDC: 9.12 Costa Rica is committed to promoting sustainable fishing activities, including mariculture schemes, value-added artisanal and traditional fishing and marine spatial planning to promote the development of a blue economy.

Board 62. Progress in compliance contribution 9.12 Oceans and Water Resources

Description of contribution 9.12 according to BTR	Finally, contribution 9.12 states that Costa Rica is committed to promoting sustainable fishing activities, including mariculture schemes, value-added artisanal and traditional fishing and marine spatial planning to promote the development of a blue economy.
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Proposed goal to measure progress:	Proposed targets to measure compliance with contributions in this thematic area include: ensuring that, by 2022, 30% of our ocean is under some official protection scheme. It also seeks to account for research on blue carbon and the ecosystem services of coastal wetlands, with an emphasis on their protection and restoration. In addition, it aims to strengthen the conservation of existing blue carbon ecosystems and ensure that coastal wetland areas are effectively managed and monitored. supporting the implementation of blue carbon objectives In turn, the management plans of the priority areas of coastal wetlands will be integrated with current management schemes. Finally, sustainable fishing activities, such as mariculture and marine spatial planning, will be promoted to promote the development of a blue economy.
Contribution status for 2022:	Of the eleven contributions, only two are fully fulfilled (9.3 and 9.4), the rest are in progress.
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: The BTR mentions with respect to contribution 9.12 that "sustainable fishing activities, such as mariculture and marine spatial planning, will be promoted to promote the development of a blue economy".⁷⁰ However, it does not include data on actions taken that indicate how sustainable fishing activities are being promoted, so the level of compliance or progress cannot be determined.

Action for climate empowerment

The thematic area of action for climate empowerment is area number ten within the NDC document of Costa Rica. In this area, eleven contributions linked to progress in adaptation were established. This section covers only five of the contributions (10.5,10.6,10.7,10.10,10.11) and there is no clear progress/compliance information. The lack of measurable indicators, monitoring reports, or data limits the possibility of identifying concrete achievements and determining whether the strategies implemented have been effective. To improve transparency and accountability in meeting these goals, it would be advisable to include a detailed analysis of the progress made, as well as the challenges encountered in the process.

⁷⁰ 'First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1)Page 144(UNFCCC, 31 December 2024)
<https://unfccc.int/documents/645177>

These contributions are presented below along with their analysis according to the BTR 2024;

Contribution according to NDC: 10.1. In the first two years of the implementation period of this contribution, a national strategy for climate empowerment will be in operation with actions in education, training, social awareness, access to information, citizen participation and international cooperation. This strategy will be created in an inclusive and participatory manner, including with the Culture and Education sectors, and will follow international best practices for its creation, including those of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). This strategy will have specific indicators and metrics, will propose financing, and will centrally include young people, the Citizen Advisory Council on Climate Change, Indigenous Peoples and Afro-descendant communities, whose worldviews, traditions and knowledge are invaluable in informing truly sustainable national development.

Table 61. Progress in compliance contribution 10.1 Action for climate empowerment

Description of contribution 10.1 according to BTR	Not reported
BTR 2024 Compliance:	Not reported
Contribution status for 2022:	Not reported
Term	2020-2022
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2022

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: Not reported. The BTR does not include information that reports on contribution 1.10. Only when the BTR reports on contribution 10.6 is it mentioned that, "On this point, the National Climate Empowerment Strategy is relevant, which has special significance in training people in relation to the importance of climate change and its impacts, as well as with respect to climate action".⁷¹

It should be noted that Costa Rica in 2022 began the construction of the National Climate Empowerment Strategy. This strategy would include *"It will include actions in education, training, access to information, awareness, participation and international cooperation."*^{72,73} *In fact, the first workshop was held within the framework*

⁷¹ First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) Page 145 (UNFCCC, 31 December 2024)

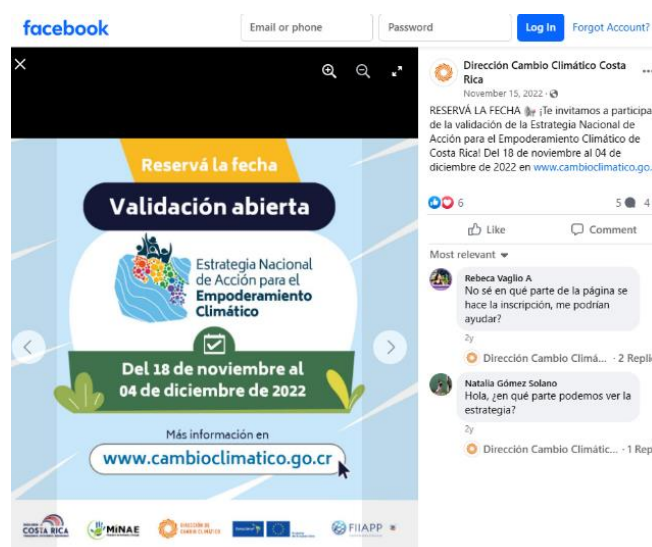
<https://unfccc.int/documents/645177>

⁷² [Costa Rica begins construction of Climate Empowerment Strategy](#) . DCC(2022)

⁷³ [Validation of the National Action Strategy for Climate Empowerment \(ENACE\) - Climate Change Directorate](#). MINAE-DCC (2022)

of the National Forum of Youth in Climate Action, with the participation of more than 120 young people from all over the country. In 2023, the Director of the Costa Rican Climate Change Directorate explained "that the process of approving the strategy has already been completed; however, the execution phase has not yet begun, as they are in the period of receiving proposals."⁷⁴ The absence of information on compliance with this contribution, which is directly related to Article 12 of the Paris Agreement, is worrying considering that a country effort has been made that is not reported. In any case, it would seem that the strategy was developed but not put into operation, consequently, the status of this contribution should be breached three years after its end.

Illustration 4. Image of the Validation Space of the National Action Strategy for Climate Empowerment.



Source: Image taken from the Official Facebook of the Directorate of Climate Change
<https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=498688265628063&id=100064606812957&set=a.252169770279015>

Illustration 5. Figure 4. Image of the Participatory Construction Workshop of the National Action Strategy for Climate Empowerment.

⁷⁴ [Costa Rica proposes climate empowerment strategy - Eye on the Climate](#). Zamora(2023)



Source: Image taken from the Official Facebook of the Directorate of Climate Change
<https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=389845189845705&id=100064606812957&set=a.252169770279915>

Contribution according to NDC: 10.2. During the period of implementation of this contribution, the country will revise the curricula of education in the first and second educational cycles to include or expand on climate change, just transition, and green employment, create alliances between key actors in the formal and non-formal education sector—including the Ministry of Public Education, civil society organizations, and community organizations that have the capacity to implement education programs aimed at the citizens in general – and will create a process with public and private universities to include in their programs or strengthen content related to climate change and the training of skills for green employment based on the expected professional demands. These processes will be carried out taking into account the perspectives of different groups, including young people, Indigenous Peoples and Afro-descendant people in a way that is appropriate to the realities and worldviews of the different communities.

Board 63. Progress in Compliance Contribution 10.2 Action for Climate Empowerment

Description of contribution 10.2 according to BTR	Not reported
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Not reported
Contribution status for 2022:	Not reported
Term	2020-2030

Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030
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Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: Not reported

Contribution according to NDC: 10.3. During the period of implementation of this contribution, the country will develop specific training programs for women, young people, Afro-descendant people, indigenous people and other groups historically excluded from the labor sector, in order to facilitate access to green jobs, including areas such as renewable energy, regenerative and precision agriculture, sustainable construction and the recovery of renewable energy. in which they are often underrepresented.

Board 64. Progress in compliance contribution 10.3 Action for climate empowerment

Description of contribution 10.3 according to BTR	Not reported
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Not reported
Contribution status for 2022:	Not reported
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Comments: Not Reported

Contribution according to NDC: 10.4. During the period of implementation of this contribution, the country will have implemented communication, participation, and empowerment actions of citizens to promote the integration of the perspectives of different groups, including young people, Indigenous Peoples, and Afro-descendant people in a manner appropriate to the realities and worldviews of the different communities.

Board 65. Progress in compliance contribution 10.4 Action for climate empowerment

Description of contribution 10.4 according to BTR	Not reported
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Not reported
Contribution status for 2022:	Not reported

Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: Not reported

Contribution according to NDC: 10.5. By 2030, the capacities in mitigation and adaptation to climate change of decision-makers at different levels of government, as well as community leaders and young people, have been strengthened in a way that is appropriate to the realities and worldviews of the different communities.

Board 66. Progress in compliance contribution 10.5 Action for climate empowerment

Description of contribution 10.5 according to BTR	Contribution 10.5, which establishes that by 2030, the capacities in mitigation and adaptation to climate change of decision-makers at different levels of government, as well as community leaders and young people, will have been strengthened, in accordance with the realities and worldviews of the different communities.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	The goals to meet the contributions include: strengthening the capacities in adaptation to climate change of decision-makers, community leaders and young people by 2030, taking into account local realities and worldviews. It also seeks to promote community management and participation to reduce vulnerability to climate change. It plans to increase training actions in mitigation and adaptation, focusing on the triple helix innovation model. In addition, it is intended to strengthen, by 2024, the structures that integrate youth and children in climate empowerment, including an Annual Youth Forum in Climate Action. Finally, a Plan for the Integration of Youth in Climate Action will be generated before 2022. To date, all the goals are in the process of being fulfilled with the exception of the Annual Youth Forum that has already been held. In general terms, the scope and coverage of this thematic area are national and comprehensive. It encompasses the academic sector, the private sector and the public sector, including decision-makers from different levels of government, companies, educators and learners, youth, community leaders and communities, always in line with local realities and worldviews.

Contribution status for 2022:	To date, all the goals are in the process of being fulfilled with the exception of the Annual Youth Forum that has already been held.
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Contribution according to NDC: 10.6. By 2030, awareness-raising and capacity-building actions for decision-makers will have been incorporated with an emphasis on the triple helix innovation model to promote economic and social development through the interaction of the business sector, the public sector, and academia for the development of an inclusive, decarbonized, and resilient economy.

Board 67. Progress in compliance contribution 10.6 Action for climate empowerment

Description of contribution 10.6 according to BTR	A second contribution 10.6., which indicates that by 2030, awareness-raising and capacity-building actions for decision-makers will have been incorporated, with an emphasis on the triple helix innovation model, to promote economic and social development through the interaction of the business sector, the public sector, academia for the development of an inclusive economy, decarbonized and resilient. At this point, the National Climate Empowerment Strategy is relevant, which has special significance in training people in relation to the importance of climate change and its impacts, as well as with respect to climate action.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	The goals to meet the contributions include: strengthening the capacities in adaptation to climate change of decision-makers, community leaders and young people by 2030, taking into account local realities and worldviews It also seeks to promote community management and participation to reduce vulnerability to climate change It plans to increase training actions in mitigation and adaptation, focusing on the triple helix innovation model In addition, it is intended to strengthen, by 2024, the structures that integrate youth and children in climate empowerment, including an Annual Youth Forum in Climate Action Finally, a Plan for the Integration of Youth in Climate Action will be generated before 2022 To date, all the goals are in the process of being fulfilled with the exception of the Annual Youth Forum that has already been held. In general terms, the scope and coverage of this thematic area are national and comprehensive.

	It encompasses the academic sector, the private sector and the public sector, including decision-makers from different levels of government, companies, educators and learners, youth, community leaders and communities, always in line with local realities and worldviews.
Contribution status for 2022:	To date, all the goals are in the process of being fulfilled with the exception of the Annual Youth Forum that has already been held.
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Contribution according to NDC: 10.7. By 2030, community management and participation in adaptation will have been promoted to reduce the vulnerability of communities to climate change in a way that is appropriate to the realities and worldviews of the different communities.

Board 68. Progress in compliance contribution 10.7 Action for climate empowerment

Description of contribution 10.7 according to BTR	In contribution 10.7, it is stated that by 2030, Costa Rica will have promoted community management and participation in adaptation to reduce the vulnerability of communities to climate change, considering the realities and worldviews of the different communities.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	The goals to meet the contributions include: strengthening the capacities in adaptation to climate change of decision-makers, community leaders and young people by 2030, taking into account local realities and worldviews It also seeks to promote community management and participation to reduce vulnerability to climate change It plans to increase training actions in mitigation and adaptation, focusing on the triple helix innovation model In addition, it is intended to strengthen, by 2024, the structures that integrate youth and children in climate empowerment, including an Annual Youth Forum in Climate Action Finally, a Plan for the Integration of Youth in Climate Action will be generated before 2022 To date, all the goals are in the process of being fulfilled with the exception of the Annual Youth Forum that has already been held. In general terms, the scope and coverage of this thematic area are national and comprehensive. It encompasses the academic sector, the private sector and the public sector, including decision-makers from different levels of government, companies, educators and learners, youth, community

	leaders and communities, always in line with local realities and worldviews.
Contribution status for 2022:	To date, all the goals are in the process of being fulfilled with the exception of the Annual Youth Forum that has already been held.
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Contribution according to NDC: 10.8. During the period of implementation of this contribution, the country will take communication and citizen participation actions aligned with the National Strategy for Responsible Consumption and Production to reduce consumerism, specifically of individual consumption products with a high carbon footprint. In this effort, it will favor traditional knowledge and trades through their generational transfer, recognition and dialogue with related knowledge.

Board 69. Progress in Compliance Contribution 10.8 Action for Climate Empowerment

Description of contribution 10.8 according to BTR	Not reported
BTR 2024 Compliance:	Not reported
Contribution status for 2022:	Not reported
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: Not reported

Contribution according to NDC: 10.9. Starting in 2021, the country will develop spaces for dialogue and participation, both virtual and face-to-face, for groups particularly vulnerable to climate change, including the Afro-descendant community, organized groups of women, youth, the transsexual community, Indigenous Peoples, people with disabilities and older adults in a way that is appropriate and accessible to the realities, worldviews and traditions of the different communities and populations.

Board 70. Progress in Compliance Contribution 10.9 Action for Climate Empowerment

Description of contribution 10.9 according to BTR	Not reported
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Not reported
Contribution status for 2022:	Not reported
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: Not reported

Contribution according to NDC: 10.10. By 2022, the country has generated a Plan for the Integration of Youth in Climate Action.

Board 71. Progress in compliance contribution 10.10 Action for climate empowerment

Description of contribution 10.10 according to BTR	For its part, contribution 10.10 indicates that, by 2022, the country will have developed a Plan for the Integration of Youth in Climate Action.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Finally, a Plan for the Integration of Youth in Climate Action will be generated before 2022.
Contribution status for 2022:	To date, all the goals are in the process of being fulfilled with the exception of the Annual Youth Forum that has already been held.
Term	2020-2022
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2022

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Comments: In 2024, two years after the deadline given by the NDC, the document "Forum and Plan for the Integration of Youth for Climate Action in Costa Rica" was published.⁷⁵ A draft of the plan was included in this document, but it has not been specified to date,⁷⁶ making what was reported in the BTR on commitment 10.10 inaccurate, since three years after the end the status of the contribution should be unfulfilled.

Contribution according to NDC: 10.11. By 2024, the structures for the incorporation of youth and children within actions for climate empowerment will be

⁷⁵ [Forum and Plan for the Integration of Youth for Climate Action in Costa Rica | IKI Central America & Caribbean](#)

⁷⁶ Ibid 68 p. 29

strengthened, including the establishment of an Annual Forum for Youth in Climate Action as part of the climate action axis of the Public Policy for Young People 2020-2024.

Board 72. Progress in Compliance Contribution 10.11 Action for Climate Empowerment

Description of contribution 10.11 according to BTR	Finally, contribution 10.11 mentions that, by 2024, the structures for the incorporation of youth and children in climate empowerment actions will have been strengthened, including the establishment of an Annual Forum for Youth in Climate Action as part of the climate action axis of the Public Policy for Young People 2020-2024.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	The goals to meet the contributions include: strengthening the capacities in adaptation to climate change of decision-makers, community leaders and young people by 2030, taking into account local realities and worldviews It also seeks to promote community management and participation to reduce vulnerability to climate change It plans to increase training actions in mitigation and adaptation, focusing on the triple helix innovation model In addition, it is intended to strengthen, by 2024, the structures that integrate youth and children in climate empowerment, including an Annual Youth Forum in Climate Action Finally, a Plan for the Integration of Youth in Climate Action will be generated before 2022 To date, all the goals are in the process of being fulfilled with the exception of the Annual Youth Forum that has already been held. In general terms, the scope and coverage of this thematic area are national and comprehensive. It encompasses the academic sector, the private sector and the public sector, including decision-makers from different levels of government, companies, educators and learners, youth, community leaders and communities, always in line with local realities and worldviews.
Contribution status for 2022:	To date, all the goals are in the process of being fulfilled with the exception of the Annual Youth Forum that has already been held.
Term	2020-2024
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2024

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: In the Public Policy for Young People 2020-2024 No. 42364-MCJ, there is no mention of the establishment of an Annual Forum for Youth in Climate

Action.⁷⁷ Regarding contribution 10.11, no data are reported on actions to strengthen structures for the incorporation of youth and children within actions for climate empowerment. In this sense, the state of progress or compliance of this contribution should be considered unfulfilled one year after the term established in the NDC.

Transparency and continuous improvement

The thematic area of transparency and continuous improvement is the eleventh within the NDC document of Costa Rica. In this area, ten contributions related to progress in adaptation were established. These contributions are presented below along with their analysis according to the BTR 2024.

It is important to note that the document only refers to four of these contributions (11.3, 11.8, 11.9 and 11.10), while the others are not mentioned. In addition, information on the progress and fulfilment of contributions is not detailed or clearly presented.

Contribution according to NDC: 11.1. As of 2022, Costa Rica has implemented the monitoring system to follow up on the progress of the NDC, the National Policy for Adaptation to Climate Change, the Communication on Adaptation, the National Adaptation Plan and the National Decarbonization Plan, allowing access to data in an open and appropriate manner for the different communities and populations.

Board 73. Progress in compliance contribution 11.1 Transparency and Continuous Improvement.

Description of contribution 11.1 according to BTR	Not reported
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Not reported
Contribution status for 2022:	Not reported
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: Not reported

⁷⁷ Public Policy for Young People. (2020) [Costa Rican Legal Information System](#)

Contribution according to NDC: 11.2. By 2022, Costa Rica will have established institutional processes and arrangements that will allow it to have a permanent capacity for analysis, foresight, and independent technical publication in climate action. The country will make specific efforts to make this information available appropriately to different communities and populations.

Board 74. Compliance Progress contribution 11.2 Transparency and Continuous Improvement

Description of contribution 11.2 according to BTR	Not reported
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Not reported
Contribution status for 2022:	Not reported
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: Not reported

Contribution according to NDC: 11.3. By 2030, the country will monitor the indicators required to guarantee gender equality and the empowerment of the Afro-descendant community, organized groups of women, youth, the transsexual community, Indigenous Peoples, people with disabilities and older adults in the climate agenda in the sectors of action.

Board 75. Compliance Progress contribution 11.3 Transparency and Continuous Improvement

Description of contribution 11.3 according to BTR	The first contribution (11.3) establishes that, by 2030, the country is committed to following indicators that guarantee gender equality and the empowerment of the Afro-descendant community, organized groups of women, youth, the transgender community, indigenous peoples, people with disabilities and older adults, in the climate agenda in the sectors of action.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	The goals established to measure the progress of the contributions include: the monitoring of indicators to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of Afro-descendant communities, women's groups, youth, the transgender community, indigenous peoples, people with disabilities and older adults in the climate agenda. In addition, it is proposed to establish an open climate data policy and strengthen, by 2030, the knowledge, monitoring and response of

	health surveillance services in public health It will also seek to consolidate the National Forest Monitoring System and link the National System for Monitoring Land Cover and Use and Ecosystems (SIMOCUTE) with the National Climate Change Metric System (SINAMECC).
Contribution status for 2022:	Does not indicate
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Comments: Although it is mentioned in the section "*k)Thematic area: Transparency and continuous improvement*"⁷⁸ of the chapter on progress in the NDCs linked to adaptation within the BTR, no qualifier is included regarding the level of progress or compliance, nor is data provided in this regard.

Contribution according to NDC: 11.4. By 2030, the country will have differentiated data on the reality of the historically excluded and most vulnerable groups to the effects of climate change, including at least the Afro-descendant community, organized groups of women, youth, the transsexual community, Indigenous Peoples, people with disabilities and older adults.

Board 76. Compliance Progress contribution 11.4 Transparency and Continuous Improvement

Description of the contribution 11.4 according to BTR	Not reported
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Not reported
Contribution status for 2022:	Not reported
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: Not reported

⁷⁸ 'First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1)Page 146 (UNFCCC, 31 December 2024)
<https://unfccc.int/documents/645177>

Contribution according to NDC: 11.5. By 2030, platforms have been enabled to facilitate access to climate information and services to all types of audiences using relevant and appropriate language and examples for the different realities and worldviews of the country.

Board 77. Compliance Progress contribution 11.5 Transparency and Continuous Improvement

Description of contribution 11.5 according to BTR	Not reported
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Not reported
Contribution status for 2022:	Not reported
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Comments: Not Reported

Contribution according to NDC: 11.6. As a cross-cutting support action, Costa Rica account for the fluxes (emissions and removals) of greenhouse gases from coastal wetlands by integrating them into the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory and harmonizing them with other Measurement, Reporting and Verification systems such as REDD+, using the IPCC's more robust greenhouse gas good practice guidelines at least by 2024, when it submits the first Biennial Transparency Report, given the special circumstances for developing countries granted under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement for 2030.

Board 78. Compliance Progress contribution 11.6 Transparency and Continuous Improvement

Description of contribution 11.6 according to BTR	Not reported
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Not reported
Contribution status for 2022:	Not reported
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: Not reported

Contribution according to NDC: 11.7. By 2030, the country, with the support of the Scientific Council on Climate Change (4C) will have implemented policies to promote scientific research, systematic data collection, and current and

prospective analysis of information on risks, impacts, losses and damages due to hydrometeorological hazards.

Board 79. Compliance Progress contribution 11.7 Transparency and Continuous Improvement

Description of contribution 1.# according to BTR	Not reported
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Not reported
Contribution status for 2022:	Not reported
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: Not reported

Contribution according to NDC: 11.8. By 2030, the country will have an open climate data policy, both in the public and private sectors, that facilitates its generation, access by all types of public using relevant and appropriate language and examples for the different realities and worldviews of the country, and use for decision-making in all sectors.

Board 80. Compliance Progress contribution 11.8 Transparency and Continuous Improvement

Description of contribution 11.8 according to BTR	Contribution 11.8 indicates that, by 2030, the country will have an open climate data policy, both in the public and private sectors. This policy will facilitate the generation of and access to data by all types of public, using relevant language and examples appropriate to the different realities and worldviews of the country, and support decision-making across sectors
Proposed goal to measure progress:	The goals established to measure the progress of the contributions include: the monitoring of indicators to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of Afro-descendant communities, women's groups, youth, the transgender community, indigenous peoples, people with disabilities and older adults in the climate agenda. In addition, it is proposed to establish an open climate data policy and strengthen, by 2030, the knowledge, monitoring and response of health surveillance services in public health will also seek to consolidate the National Forest Monitoring System and link the National System for Monitoring Land Cover and Use and Ecosystems (SIMOCUTE)

	with the National Climate Change Metric System (SINAMECC)
Contribution status for 2022:	Not indicated.
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: No data are provided on the process of creating, or implementing, an open climate data policy.

NDC contribution: 11.9. By 2030, the knowledge, monitoring and response of health surveillance services in public health will have been strengthened

Board 81. Compliance Progress contribution 11.9 Transparency and Continuous Improvement

Description of contribution 11.9 according to BTR	For its part, contribution 11.9 establishes that, by 2030, the knowledge, monitoring and response of health surveillance services in public health will have been strengthened.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	The goals established to measure the progress of the contributions include: the monitoring of indicators to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of Afro-descendant communities, women's groups, youth, the transgender community, indigenous peoples, people with disabilities and older adults in the climate agenda In addition, it is proposed to establish an open climate data policy and strengthen, by 2030, the knowledge, monitoring and response of health surveillance services in public health It will also seek to consolidate the National Forest Monitoring System and link the National System for Monitoring Land Cover and Use and Ecosystems (SIMOCUTE) with the National Climate Change Metric System (SINAMECC).
Contribution status for 2022:	One example is the strengthening of the knowledge, monitoring and response of health surveillance services in public health, ranging from improving infrastructure and capacities to expanding the monitoring of climate-related diseases, integration with risk management and effective communication of information to protect the health of the population.

Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: No data are indicated or metrics are established to determine the progress of strengthening the knowledge, monitoring and response of health surveillance services in public health. An example is presented: "it is the strengthening of knowledge, monitoring and response of health surveillance services in public health, ranging from the improvement of infrastructure and capacities to the expansion of climate-related disease monitoring, integration with risk management and effective communication of information to protect the health of the population 147 Biennial Transparency Report 2024 - Costa Rica. Likewise, the consolidation of the National Forest Monitoring System, including SIMOCUTE and its link with SINAMECC and other environmental reporting systems, reflects a comprehensive approach to the country's environmental and climate management (MINAE/SIMOCUTE, 2017)."⁷⁹ Except for this, this example is not indicated, if there are other examples, nor are data presented that allow a clear vision of the fulfillment of this contribution.

Contribution according to NDC: 11.10. By 2030, the National Forest Monitoring System will have been consolidated, including the platform of the National System for Monitoring Land Cover and Use and Ecosystems (SIMOCUTE) and its link with the National System of Climate Change Metrics (SINAMECC) and other national environmental reporting systems and their safeguards.

Board 82. Compliance Progress contribution 11.10 Transparency and Continuous Improvement

Description of contribution 11.10 according to BTR	Finally, contribution 11.10 indicates that, by 2030, the National Forest Monitoring System will have been consolidated, including the platform of the National System for Monitoring Land Cover and Use and Ecosystems (SIMOCUTE) and its link with the National Climate Change Metric System (SINAMECC) and other national environmental reporting systems and their safeguards that require strengthening and dissemination as well as appropriation for the use of the different actors in the field of climate change.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	The goals established to measure the progress of the contributions include: the monitoring of indicators to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of Afro-descendant communities, women's groups, youth, the transgender community, indigenous

⁷⁹ First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) (UNFCCC, 31 December 2024)
<https://unfccc.int/documents/645177>

	peoples, people with disabilities and older adults in the climate agenda. In addition, it is proposed to establish an open climate data policy and strengthen, by 2030, the knowledge, monitoring and response of health surveillance services in public health. It will also seek to consolidate the National Forest Monitoring System and link the National System for Monitoring Land Cover and Use and Ecosystems (SIMOCUTE) with the National Climate Change Metric System (SINAMECC).
Contribution status for 2022:	Not indicated.
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: No data are indicated, nor are metrics or milestones established to determine the current progress of the consolidation of the National Forest Monitoring System, including the platform of the National System for Monitoring Land Cover and Use and Ecosystems (SIMOCUTE).

Finance

The area of finance, the twelfth in Costa Rica's NDC document, has eight adaptation-related contributions. In the BTR, these eight contributions are mentioned along with examples of progress, noting that two targets have already been met, while the remaining six are still in progress. However, it is not specified which goals have been achieved.

The goals established for this area are detailed below:

Contribution according to NDC: 12.1. By 2030, Costa Rica will have implemented at least one green fiscal reform instrument consistent with the trajectory necessary for decarbonization.

Board 83. Progress in Compliance Contribution 12.1 Finance

Description of contribution 12.1 according to BTR	In its first contribution (12.1), Costa Rica commits to implementing, by 2030, at least one green tax reform instrument that is aligned with the trajectory necessary to achieve the country's decarbonization.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	In order to measure the progress of the contributions contemplated in this thematic area, a series of goals were established, among which the following stand

	out: that by 2030 Costa Rica will have implemented at least one green tax reform instrument. Develop the tools, instruments, regulations, and incentives to accompany the financial sector in the analysis, disclosure, and management of the risks and impacts of climate change. Mobilize the financial system so that by 2030 there are financial products in the market in support of decarbonization and resilience. Strengthen financial instruments such as payment for ecosystem services, royalties and other carbon pricing instruments, as well as insurance, tariff and fiscal instruments, to finance adaptation and mitigation needs. Identify climate actions in the annual budget exercises, in order to have financial protection measures against the impacts of climate variability and change Publish by 2022 the first Investment Analysis of the National Decarbonization Plan and the Adaptation Plan, which will be updated every 5 years. Incorporate by 2024, criteria for sustainable, decarbonized, resilient infrastructure that promotes the creation of green jobs for prioritization of public investment, in line with the National Strategic Plan 2050.
Contribution status for 2022:	Of the targets set, two have already been met, while the remaining six are in progress. Among the achievements and progress made is the publication in 2022 of the first investment analysis of the National Decarbonization and Adaptation Plan. In addition, the National Council for the Supervision of the Financial System (CONASSIF) presented a proposal to modify the Regulation on Comprehensive Risk Management. For its part, FONAFIFO is innovating with complementary schemes to Payment for Environmental Services (PES), such as Payment for Results (PPR) The 2019 Progress Report of the National Decarbonization Plan 2018-2050 (MINAE/DCC, 2019) has also been published, as well as an official study on the costs and benefits of the decarbonization of the Costa Rican economy. prepared by the IDB for MINAE (MINAE/DCC, 2020a) Regarding the National Adaptation Plan, Costa Rica has a database with hundreds of records of adaptation actions carried out until February 2021 (MINAE/SINAMECC, 2024).
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Remarks: On the fulfillment of eight contributions, it is reported generically: "Of the goals established, two have already been met, while the remaining six are in progress."⁸⁰ It is not possible to specify which of the 8 contributions must be considered fulfilled and no data is provided to determine what level of compliance the rest of the contributions have. Certain achievements and advances are presented, which are not individualized to attribute them to the implementation of a commitment. The mention of plans, reports or schemes by themselves does not illustrate the fulfillment of any contribution, a due justification is necessary, with data and some detail.

NDC contribution: 12.2. By 2025, the country will have developed the tools, instruments, regulations, and incentives to accompany the financial sector in the analysis, disclosure, and management of the risks and impacts of climate change in its sector.

Board 84. Progress in compliance contribution 12.2 Finance

Description of contribution 12.2 according to BTR	The second contribution (12.2) states that, by 2025, tools, instruments, regulations and incentives will be developed to support the financial sector in the analysis, disclosure and management of the risks and impacts of climate change in its area.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	In order to measure the progress of the contributions contemplated in this thematic area, a series of goals were established, among which the following stand out: that by 2030 Costa Rica will have implemented at least one green tax reform instrument. Develop the tools, instruments, regulations, and incentives to accompany the financial sector in the analysis, disclosure, and management of the risks and impacts of climate change. Mobilize the financial system so that by 2030 there are financial products in the market in support of decarbonization and resilience. Strengthen financial instruments such as payment for ecosystem services, royalties and other carbon pricing instruments, as well as insurance, tariff and fiscal instruments, to finance adaptation and mitigation needs. Identify climate actions in the annual budget exercises, in order to have financial protection measures against the impacts of climate variability and change Publish by 2022 the first Investment Analysis of the National Decarbonization Plan and the Adaptation Plan, which will be updated every 5 years. Incorporate by 2024, criteria for sustainable, decarbonized, resilient infrastructure that promotes

⁸⁰ First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) Page 147 (UNFCCC, 31 December 2024)
<https://unfccc.int/documents/645177>

	the creation of green jobs for prioritization of public investment, in line with the National Strategic Plan 2050.
Contribution status for 2022:	Of the targets set, two have already been met, while the remaining six are in progress. Among the achievements and progress obtained are the publication in 2022 of the first investment analysis of the National Decarbonization and Adaptation Plan. In addition, the National Council for the Supervision of the Financial System (CONASSIF) presented a proposal to modify the Regulation on Comprehensive Risk Management. For its part, FONAFIFO is innovating with complementary schemes to Payment for Environmental Services (PES), such as Payment for Results (PPR). The 2019 Progress Report of the National Decarbonization Plan 2018-2050 (MINAE/DCC, 2019) has also been published, as well as an official study on the costs and benefits of the decarbonization of the Costa Rican economy, prepared by the IDB for MINAE (MINAE/DCC, 2020a). Regarding the National Adaptation Plan, Costa Rica has a database with hundreds of records of adaptation actions carried out until February 2021 (MINAE/SINAMECC, 2024).
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: On the fulfillment of eight contributions, it is reported generically: "Of the established goals, two have already been met, while the remaining six are in progress."⁸¹ It is not possible to specify which of the 8 contributions must be considered fulfilled and no data is provided to determine what level of compliance the rest of the contributions have. Certain achievements and advances are presented, which are not individualized to attribute them to the implementation of a commitment. The mention of plans, reports or schemes by itself does not illustrate the fulfillment of any contribution, a due justification is necessary, with data and some detail.

Contribution according to NDC: 12.3 Mobilize the financial system, including the Development Banking System, so that by 2030 there are financial products in the market to support decarbonization and resilience.

Board 85. Progress in compliance contribution 12.3 Finance

⁸¹ First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) Page 148 (UNFCCC, 31 December 2024)
<https://unfccc.int/documents/645177>

Description of contribution 12.3 according to BTR	The third contribution (12.3) proposes the mobilization of the financial system, including the Development Banking System, so that, by 2030, there are financial products in the market that support both decarbonization and resilience
Proposed goal to measure progress:	In order to measure the progress of the contributions contemplated in this thematic area, a series of goals were established, among which the following stand out: that by 2030 Costa Rica will have implemented at least one green tax reform instrument. Develop the tools, instruments, regulations, and incentives to accompany the financial sector in the analysis, disclosure, and management of the risks and impacts of climate change. Mobilize the financial system so that by 2030 there are financial products in the market in support of decarbonization and resilience. Strengthen financial instruments such as payment for ecosystem services, royalties and other carbon pricing instruments, as well as insurance, tariff and fiscal instruments, to finance adaptation and mitigation needs. Identify climate actions in the annual budget exercises, in order to have financial protection measures against the impacts of climate variability and change Publish by 2022 the first Investment Analysis of the National Decarbonization Plan and the Adaptation Plan, which will be updated every 5 years. Incorporate by 2024, criteria for sustainable, decarbonized, resilient infrastructure that promotes the creation of green jobs for prioritization of public investment, in line with the National Strategic Plan 2050.
Contribution status for 2022:	Of the targets set, two have already been met, while the remaining six are in progress. Among the achievements and progress obtained are the publication in 2022 of the first investment analysis of the National Decarbonization and Adaptation Plan In addition, the National Council for the Supervision of the Financial System (CONASSIF) presented a proposal to modify the Regulation on Comprehensive Risk Management. For its part, FONAFIFO is innovating with complementary schemes to Payment for Environmental Services (PES), such as Payment for Results (PPR) The 2019 Progress Report of the National Decarbonization Plan 2018-2050 (MINAE/DCC, 2019) has also been published, as well as an official study on the costs and benefits of the decarbonization of the Costa Rican economy. prepared by the IDB for MINAE (MINAE/DCC, 2020a) Regarding the National

	Adaptation Plan, Costa Rica has a database with hundreds of records of adaptation actions carried out until February 2021 (MINAE/SINAMECC, 2024).
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: On the fulfillment of eight contributions, it is reported generically: "Of the established goals, two have already been met, while the remaining six are in progress."⁸² It is not possible to specify which of the 8 contributions must be considered fulfilled and no data is provided to determine what level of compliance the rest of the contributions have. Certain achievements and advances are presented, which are not individualized to attribute them to the implementation of a commitment. The mention of plans, reports or schemes by itself does not illustrate the fulfillment of any contribution, a due justification is necessary, with data and some detail.

Contribution according to NDC: 12.4. Costa Rica is committed to strengthening financial instruments such as payment for ecosystem services, royalties and other carbon pricing instruments, as well as insurance and tariff and fiscal instruments, to finance adaptation and mitigation needs.

Board 86. Progress in compliance contribution 12.4 Finance

Description of contribution 12.4 according to BTR	For its part, the fourth contribution (12.4) establishes Costa Rica's commitment to strengthen financial instruments, such as payment for ecosystem services, royalties and other carbon pricing mechanisms, as well as insurance and tariff and fiscal instruments, aimed at financing adaptation and mitigation needs in the face of climate change.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	In order to measure the progress of the contributions contemplated in this thematic area, a series of goals were established, among which the following stand out: that by 2030 Costa Rica will have implemented at least one green tax reform instrument. Develop the tools, instruments, regulations, and incentives to accompany the financial sector in the analysis, disclosure, and management of the risks and impacts of climate change. Mobilize the financial system so that by 2030 there are financial products in the market in support of decarbonization and resilience. Strengthen financial instruments such as payment for

⁸² First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) Page 148 (UNFCCC, 31 December 2024)
<https://unfccc.int/documents/645177>

	ecosystem services, royalties and other carbon pricing instruments, as well as insurance, tariff and fiscal instruments, to finance adaptation and mitigation needs. Identify climate actions in the annual budget exercises, in order to have financial protection measures against the impacts of climate variability and change Publish by 2022 the first Investment Analysis of the National Decarbonization Plan and the Adaptation Plan, which will be updated every 5 years. Incorporate by 2024, criteria for sustainable, decarbonized, resilient infrastructure that promotes the creation of green jobs for prioritization of public investment, in line with the National Strategic Plan 2050.
Contribution status for 2022:	Of the targets set, two have already been met, while the remaining six are in progress. Among the achievements and progress made is the publication in 2022 of the first investment analysis of the National Decarbonization and Adaptation Plan. In addition, the National Council for the Supervision of the Financial System (CONASSIF) presented a proposal to modify the Regulation on Comprehensive Risk Management. For its part, FONAFIFO is innovating with complementary schemes to Payment for Environmental Services (PES), such as Payment for Results (PPR) The 2019 Progress Report of the National Decarbonization Plan 2018-2050 (MINAE/DCC, 2019) has also been published, as well as an official study on the costs and benefits of the decarbonization of the Costa Rican economy. prepared by the IDB for MINAE (MINAE/DCC, 2020a) Regarding the National Adaptation Plan, Costa Rica has a database with hundreds of records of adaptation actions carried out until February 2021 (MINAE/SINAMECC, 2024).
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: On the fulfillment of eight contributions, it is reported generically: "Of the established goals, two have already been met, while the remaining six are in progress."⁸³ It is not possible to specify which of the 8 contributions must be considered fulfilled and no data is provided to determine what level of compliance the rest of the contributions have. Certain achievements and advances are

⁸³ BTR First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) Page 148 (UNFCCC, 31 December 2024)
<https://unfccc.int/documents/645177>

presented, which are not individualized to attribute them to the implementation of a commitment. The mention of plans, reports or schemes by themselves does not illustrate the fulfillment of any contribution, a due justification is necessary, with data and some detail.

Contribution according to NDC: 12.5. Costa Rica is committed to identifying climate actions in annual budget exercises, in order to have financial protection measures against the impacts of climate variability and change.

Board 87. Progress in Compliance Contribution 12.5 Finance

Description of contribution 12.5 according to BTR	In relation to the fifth contribution (12.5), Costa Rica commits to identifying climate actions within the annual budget years, thus ensuring financial protection measures against the impacts of climate variability and change.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	In order to measure the progress of the contributions contemplated in this thematic area, a series of goals were established, among which the following stand out: that by 2030 Costa Rica will have implemented at least one green tax reform instrument. Develop the tools, instruments, regulations, and incentives to accompany the financial sector in the analysis, disclosure, and management of the risks and impacts of climate change. Mobilize the financial system so that by 2030 there are financial products in the market in support of decarbonization and resilience. Strengthen financial instruments such as payment for ecosystem services, royalties and other carbon pricing instruments, as well as insurance, tariff and fiscal instruments, to finance adaptation and mitigation needs. Identify climate actions in the annual budget exercises, in order to have financial protection measures against the impacts of climate variability and change Publish by 2022 the first Investment Analysis of the National Decarbonization Plan and the Adaptation Plan, which will be updated every 5 years. Incorporate by 2024, criteria for sustainable, decarbonized, resilient infrastructure that promotes the creation of green jobs for prioritization of public investment, in line with the National Strategic Plan 2050.
Contribution status for 2022:	Of the targets set, two have already been met, while the remaining six are in progress. Among the achievements and progress made is the publication in 2022 of the first investment analysis of the National Decarbonization and Adaptation Plan. In addition, the National Council for the Supervision of the Financial System (CONASSIF) presented a proposal to modify

	the Regulation on Comprehensive Risk Management. For its part, FONAFIFO is innovating with complementary schemes to Payment for Environmental Services (PES), such as Payment for Results (PPR) The 2019 Progress Report of the National Decarbonization Plan 2018-2050 (MINAE/DCC, 2019) has also been published, as well as an official study on the costs and benefits of the decarbonization of the Costa Rican economy. prepared by the IDB for MINAE (MINAE/DCC, 2020a) Regarding the National Adaptation Plan, Costa Rica has a database with hundreds of records of adaptation actions carried out until February 2021 (MINAE/SINAMECC, 2024).
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: On the fulfillment of eight contributions, it is reported generically: "Of the established goals, two have already been met, while the remaining six are in progress."⁸⁴ It is not possible to specify which of the 8 contributions must be considered fulfilled and no data is provided to determine what level of compliance the rest of the contributions have. Certain achievements and advances are presented, which are not individualized to attribute them to the implementation of a commitment. The mention of plans, reports or schemes by itself does not illustrate the fulfillment of any contribution, a due justification is necessary, with data and some detail.

⁸⁴ BTR First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) Page 148 (UNFCCC, 31 December 2024)
<https://unfccc.int/documents/645177>

Contribution according to NDC: 12.6. By 2022, Costa Rica will publish the first Investment Analysis of the National Decarbonization Plan and the Adaptation Plan (yet to be presented), which will be updated every 5 years.

Board 88. Progress in Compliance Contribution 12.6 Finance

Description of contribution 12.6 according to BTR	The sixth contribution (12.6) states that, by 2022, the country will publish the first investment analysis of the National Decarbonization Plan and the Adaptation Plan, which will be updated every five years.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	In order to measure the progress of the contributions contemplated in this thematic area, a series of goals were established, among which the following stand out: that by 2030 Costa Rica will have implemented at least one green tax reform instrument. Develop the tools, instruments, regulations, and incentives to accompany the financial sector in the analysis, disclosure, and management of the risks and impacts of climate change. Mobilize the financial system so that by 2030 there are financial products in the market in support of decarbonization and resilience. Strengthen financial instruments such as payment for ecosystem services, royalties and other carbon pricing instruments, as well as insurance, tariff and fiscal instruments, to finance adaptation and mitigation needs. Identify climate actions in the annual budget exercises, in order to have financial protection measures against the impacts of climate variability and change Publish by 2022 the first Investment Analysis of the National Decarbonization Plan and the Adaptation Plan, which will be updated every 5 years. Incorporate by 2024, criteria for sustainable, decarbonized, resilient infrastructure that promotes the creation of green jobs for prioritization of public investment, in line with the National Strategic Plan 2050.
Contribution status for 2022:	Of the targets set, two have already been met, while the remaining six are in progress. Among the achievements and progress obtained are the publication in 2022 of the first investment analysis of the National Decarbonization and Adaptation Plan In addition, the National Council for the Supervision of the Financial System (CONASSIF) presented a proposal to modify the Regulation on Comprehensive Risk Management. For its part, FONAFIFO is innovating with complementary schemes to Payment for Environmental Services (PES), such as Payment for Results (PPR) The 2019 Progress Report of the National Decarbonization Plan 2018-2050 (MINAE/DCC, 2019)

	has also been published, as well as an official study on the costs and benefits of the decarbonization of the Costa Rican economy. prepared by the IDB for MINAE (MINAE/DCC, 2020a) Regarding the National Adaptation Plan, Costa Rica has a database with hundreds of records of adaptation actions carried out until February 2021 (MINAE/SINAMECC, 2024).
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: On the fulfillment of eight contributions, it is reported generically: "Of the established goals, two have already been met, while the remaining six are in progress."⁸⁵ It is not possible to specify which of the 8 contributions must be considered fulfilled and no data is provided to determine what level of compliance the rest of the contributions have. Certain achievements and advances are presented, which are not individualized to attribute them to the implementation of a commitment. The mention of plans, reports or schemes by themselves does not illustrate the fulfillment of any contribution, a due justification is necessary, with data and some detail.

Contribution according to NDC: 12.7. By 2024, criteria for sustainable, decarbonized, resilient infrastructure that promotes the creation of green jobs have been incorporated to prioritize public investment, in line with the National Strategic Plan 2050.

Board 89. Progress in Compliance Contribution 12.7 Finance

Description of contribution 12.7 according to BTR	The seventh contribution (12.7) indicates that, by 2024, sustainable, decarbonized and resilient infrastructure criteria will have been incorporated, which promote the creation of green jobs in the prioritization of public investment, in accordance with the National Strategic Plan 2050.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	In order to measure the progress of the contributions contemplated in this thematic area, a series of goals were established, among which the following stand out: that by 2030 Costa Rica will have implemented at least one green tax reform instrument. Develop the tools, instruments, regulations, and incentives to accompany the financial sector in the analysis, disclosure, and management of the risks and impacts of climate change. Mobilize the financial system so

⁸⁵ BTR First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) Page 148 (UNFCCC, 31 December 2024)
<https://unfccc.int/documents/645177>

	that by 2030 there are financial products in the market in support of decarbonization and resilience. Strengthen financial instruments such as payment for ecosystem services, royalties and other carbon pricing instruments, as well as insurance, tariff and fiscal instruments, to finance adaptation and mitigation needs. Identify climate actions in the annual budget exercises, in order to have financial protection measures against the impacts of climate variability and change Publish by 2022 the first Investment Analysis of the National Decarbonization Plan and the Adaptation Plan, which will be updated every 5 years. Incorporate by 2024, criteria for sustainable, decarbonized, resilient infrastructure that promotes the creation of green jobs for prioritization of public investment, in line with the National Strategic Plan 2050.
Contribution status for 2022:	Of the targets set, two have already been met, while the remaining six are in progress. Among the achievements and progress obtained are the publication in 2022 of the first investment analysis of the National Decarbonization and Adaptation Plan In addition, the National Council for the Supervision of the Financial System (CONASSIF) presented a proposal to modify the Regulation on Comprehensive Risk Management. For its part, FONAFIFO is innovating with complementary schemes to Payment for Environmental Services (PES), such as Payment for Results (PPR) The 2019 Progress Report of the National Decarbonization Plan 2018-2050 (MINAE/DCC, 2019) has also been published, as well as an official study on the costs and benefits of the decarbonization of the Costa Rican economy. prepared by the IDB for MINAE (MINAE/DCC, 2020a) Regarding the National Adaptation Plan, Costa Rica has a database with hundreds of records of adaptation actions carried out until February 2021 (MINAE/SINAMECC, 2024).
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Comments: On the fulfillment of eight contributions, it is reported generically: "Of the established goals, two have already been met, while the remaining six are in

progress."⁸⁶ It is not possible to specify which of the 8 contributions must be considered fulfilled and no data is provided to determine what level of compliance the rest of the contributions have. Certain achievements and advances are presented, which are not individualized to attribute them to the implementation of a commitment. The mention of plans, reports or schemes by themselves does not illustrate the fulfillment of any contribution, a due justification is necessary, with data and some detail.

Contribution according to NDC: 12.8. During the period of execution of this NDC, Costa Rica will have developed a financial support instrument with the national banking system to promote the energy transition.

Board 90. Progress in Compliance Contribution 12.8 Finance

Description of contribution 12.8 according to BTR	Finally, the eighth contribution (12.8) mentions that, during the period of execution of this NDC, Costa Rica will have developed a financial support instrument together with the national banking system to promote the energy transition.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	In order to measure the progress of the contributions contemplated in this thematic area, a series of goals were established, among which the following stand out: that by 2030 Costa Rica will have implemented at least one green tax reform instrument. Develop the tools, instruments, regulations, and incentives to accompany the financial sector in the analysis, disclosure, and management of the risks and impacts of climate change. Mobilize the financial system so that by 2030 there are financial products in the market in support of decarbonization and resilience. Strengthen financial instruments such as payment for ecosystem services, royalties and other carbon pricing instruments, as well as insurance, tariff and fiscal instruments, to finance adaptation and mitigation needs. Identify climate actions in the annual budget exercises, in order to have financial protection measures against the impacts of climate variability and change Publish by 2022 the first Investment Analysis of the National Decarbonization Plan and the Adaptation Plan, which will be updated every 5 years. Incorporate by 2024, criteria for sustainable, decarbonized, resilient infrastructure that promotes the creation of green jobs for prioritization of public investment, in line with the National Strategic Plan 2050.

⁸⁶ BTR First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) Page 148 (UNFCCC, 31 December 2024)
<https://unfccc.int/documents/645177>

Contribution status for 2022:	Of the targets set, two have already been met, while the remaining six are in progress. Among the achievements and progress obtained are the publication in 2022 of the first investment analysis of the National Decarbonization and Adaptation Plan. In addition, the National Council for the Supervision of the Financial System (CONASSIF) presented a proposal to modify the Regulation on Comprehensive Risk Management. For its part, FONAFIFO is innovating with complementary schemes to Payment for Environmental Services (PES), such as Payment for Results (PPR). The 2019 Progress Report of the National Decarbonization Plan 2018-2050 (MINAE/DCC, 2019) has also been published, as well as an official study on the costs and benefits of the decarbonization of the Costa Rican economy, prepared by the IDB for MINAE (MINAE/DCC, 2020a). Regarding the National Adaptation Plan, Costa Rica has a database with hundreds of records of adaptation actions carried out until February 2021 (MINAE/SINAMECC, 2024).
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: On the fulfillment of eight contributions, it is reported generically: "Of the established goals, two have already been met, while the remaining six are in progress."⁸⁷ It is not possible to specify which of the 8 contributions must be considered fulfilled and no data is provided to determine what level of compliance the rest of the contributions have. Certain achievements and advances are presented, which are not individualized to attribute them to the implementation of a commitment. The mention of plans, reports or schemes by themselves does not illustrate the fulfillment of any contribution, a due justification is necessary, with data and some detail.

⁸⁷ BTR First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) Page 148 (UNFCCC, 31 December 2024)
<https://unfccc.int/documents/645177>

Change policies, strategies and plans

The Costa Rica NDC document 2020-2030 establishes 13 contributions in the area **of Policies, Strategies and Change Plans**, however, only 11 of them are detailed, without mention of targets 13.2 and 13.4.

Of the 11 goals mentioned within the BTR, a report is made of seven goals in the state of compliance within the document (13.3, 13.5, 13.7, 13.8, 13.9, 13.12 and 13.13), despite not providing enough information to detail this compliance. The remaining goals are reported to be in the process of being executed. Below are the goals set for this area:

Contribution according to NDC: 13.1. In 2021, Costa Rica will publish the Costa Rica Territorial Economic Strategy: Towards an Inclusive and Decarbonized Economy 2020-2050 and the National Strategic Plan 2050 as long-term planning instruments aimed at achieving inclusive and decarbonized economic development.

Board 91. Progress in compliance contribution 13.1 Policies, Strategies and Change Plans

Description of the contribution 13 .1 according to BTR	Contribution 13.1 establishes that, by 2021, the Territorial Economic Strategy of Costa Rica: towards an inclusive and decarbonized economy 2020-2050 and the National Strategic Plan 2050 will be published, as long-term planning instruments aimed at achieving inclusive and decarbonized economic development.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Some of the main goals established in this thematic area to measure compliance with the aforementioned contributions are: the publication in 2021 of the Territorial Economic Strategy and the National Strategic Plan Es 150; the development, by 2030, of new financing mechanisms for climate change adaptation and mitigation through the Payment for Ecosystem Services Program, carbon pricing, fiscal and tariff instruments, in accordance with the National REDD+ Strategy; the beginning of the implementation of the National Bioeconomy Strategy of Costa Rica; the integration of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MTSS), the Ministry of Public Education (MEP), the Ministry of Culture and Youth (MCJ) and the Ministry of Human Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS/IMAS) in the Interministerial Technical Council on Climate Change; the formulation and implementation of the National Adaptation Plan; the implementation of the Disaster Risk Management Plan; and the incorporation of adaptation criteria and

	guidelines in sectoral, regional and local planning instruments for territorial planning, among others.
Contribution status for 2022:	Of the eleven targets established in this thematic area, most have already been met (13.3, 13.5, 13.7, 13.8, 13.9, 13.12 and 13.13), and the rest are in the process of being executed. Among the main achievements and progress are: • Costa Rica managed to get the Green Climate Fund to approve the proposal for results-based payments, recognizing the emission reductions of the 2014-2015 period in the amount of \$54.1 million, after verifying that Costa Rican forests removed 14.7 million metric tons of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere From this process came the Results-Based Payments project, which recognizes past conservation efforts. • The National Bioeconomy Strategy was published, a framework for integrating public and private proposals, aligning public incentives and investments and guiding private initiative, articulating productive and environmental aspects • Executive Decree No. 39114-MINAE, issued on July 25, 2015, formalized the Action Plan of the National Climate Change Strategy • The National Adaptation Policy was established on May 25, 2018 through Executive Decree No. 41091- MINAE and its Adaptation Plan, in April 2022, for the period 2022-2026 Both are currently in the process of implementation • The National Commission for Risk Prevention and Emergency Response (CNE) officially presented the National Risk Management Plan in March 2021, an instrument that will guide national actions to minimize the causes of disasters, strengthen capacities and improve emergency care.
Term	2020-2021
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2021

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: Contribution 13.1 has a clear date for its fulfillment, the year 2021⁸⁸, where the In 2021 Costa Rica will publish the Costa Rica Territorial Economic Strategy: towards an inclusive and decarbonized economy 2020-2050 and the National Strategic Plan 2050. This is not reported as done within the deadline so it should not be reported in progress but rather breached.

Contribution according to NDC: 13.2. The country undertakes to take the necessary steps during the implementation period of this NDC to seek the

⁸⁸ [Costa Rica's Nationally Determined Contribution \(NDC\) - Climate Change Directorate- DCC \(2020\)](#)

ratification of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement) and the forms of implementation with regulations at the national level.

Board 92. Progress in compliance contribution 13.2 Policies, Strategies and Change Plans

Description of contribution 13.2 according to BTR	Not reported
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Not reported
Contribution status for 2022:	Not reported
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: The BTR fails to report compliance with contribution 13.2, despite the fact that there is ample public information available. The current government since the beginning of its administration has ruled out complying with this contribution and this intention is not reported. On May 3, 2022, the current President of Costa Rica publicly stated that "The private sector should be reassured that the Escazú Agreement is not on the government's agenda."⁸⁹ This discourse has been reiterated by the current Minister of Environment since October 2022, saying that this agreement "is not going to contribute anything" to Costa Rica.⁹⁰ The current government has not taken any measures to get this agreement approved, making it procedurally unfeasible to approve it, since it is up to the president himself to send this agreement to be processed in the Legislative Assembly. Currently, there is no current file that could approve or reject the Escazú Agreement, as a result of the executive's omission.^{91,92} In view of the above, the status of this contribution should have been reported under the principle of good faith and transparency as not complied with.

NDC contribution: 13.3. By 2030, the Payment for Ecosystem Services Program, and other carbon pricing instruments and fiscal and tariff instruments, will have developed new financing mechanisms for climate change adaptation and mitigation in line with the National REDD+ Strategy.

⁸⁹ [President-elect of Costa Rica rules out Escazú agreement – DW – 04/05/2022\(2022\)](#)

⁹⁰ [Minister of Environment on Escazú Agreement: "It could be much more harmful to the economy" | El Financiero\(2022\)](#)

⁹¹ [41 deputies bury the Escazú Agreement | La Nación\(2024\)](#)

⁹² [Costa Rica and the Escazú Agreement: History of a Persistent Absence\(2024\)](#)

Description of contribution 13.3 according to BTR	In contribution 13.3, the country commits that, by 2030, the Payment for Ecosystem Services Program, and other carbon pricing instruments and fiscal and tariff instruments, will have developed new financing mechanisms for adaptation and mitigation to climate change in line with the National REDD+ Strategy.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Some of the main goals established in this thematic area to measure compliance with the aforementioned contributions are: the publication in 2021 of the Territorial Economic Strategy and the National Strategic Plan; the development, by 2030, of new financing mechanisms for climate change adaptation and mitigation through the Payment for Ecosystem Services Program, carbon pricing, fiscal and tariff instruments, in accordance with the National REDD+ Strategy; the beginning of the implementation of the National Bioeconomy Strategy of Costa Rica; the integration of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MTSS), the Ministry of Public Education (MEP), the Ministry of Culture and Youth (MCJ) and the Ministry of Human Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS/IMAS) in the Interministerial Technical Council on Climate Change; the formulation and implementation of the National Adaptation Plan; the implementation of the Disaster Risk Management Plan; and the incorporation of adaptation criteria and guidelines in sectoral, regional and local planning instruments for territorial planning, among others.
Contribution status for 2022:	Of the eleven targets set in this thematic area, most have already been met (13.3, 13.5, 13.7, 13.8, 13.9, 13.12 and 13.13), and the rest are in the process of being implemented. Among the main achievements and advances are: • Costa Rica managed to get the Green Climate Fund to approve the proposal for results-based payments, recognizing the emission reductions in the 2014-2015 period in the amount of \$54.1 million, after verifying that Costa Rican forests removed 14.7 million metric tons of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. From this process arose the Results-Based Payments project, that recognizes past conservation efforts. • The National Bioeconomy Strategy was published, a framework for integrating public and private proposals, aligning public incentives and investments and guiding private initiative, articulating productive and environmental aspects • Executive Decree No. 39114-MINAE, issued on July 25, 2015, formalized the Action Plan of the

	National Climate Change Strategy • The National Adaptation Policy was established on May 25, 2018 through Executive Decree No. 41091- MINAE and its Adaptation Plan, in April 2022, for the period 2022-2026 Both are currently in the process of implementation • The National Commission for Risk Prevention and Emergency Response (CNE) officially presented the National Risk Management Plan in March 2021, an instrument that will guide national actions to minimize the causes of disasters, strengthen capacities and improve emergency care.
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Comments: An individualized report is not made for this contribution but in a generic way achievements are named while referring to all contributions under action area 13. Within the list of achievements, reference is made to the fact that a proposal was approved before the Green Climate Fund for payments in results and that from there the Payments Based on Results project emerged.⁹³

Contribution according to NDC: 13.4. By 2022, the guidelines will have been established and the Inclusive Fund for Sustainable Development will be put into operation with a seed capital of 1.2 million US dollars to promote the financial recognition of rural women's productive spaces and their contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Board 94. Progress in compliance contribution 13.4 Policies, Strategies and Change Plans

Description of contribution 13.4 according to BTR	Not reported
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Not reported
Contribution status for 2022:	Not reported
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

⁹³ BTR First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) p. 150 (UNFCCC, 31 December 2024)
<https://unfccc.int/documents/645177>

Contribution according to NDC: 13.5. In 2021, the implementation of Costa Rica's National Bioeconomy Strategy 2020-2030 will begin to cement a Costa Rica with sustainable production of high added value in all its regions and emerging biocities, based on the fair and equitable use of its biodiversity, the circular use of biomass and the biotechnological progress of the country as a knowledge society.

Board 95. Progress in compliance contribution 13.5 Policies, Strategies and Change Plans

Description of contribution 13.5 according to BTR	For its part, contribution 13.5 indicates that, in 2021, the implementation of the National Bioeconomy Strategy of Costa Rica 2020-2030 will begin to cement a Costa Rica with sustainable production of high added value in all its regions and emerging bio-cities, based on the fair and equitable use of its biodiversity, the circular use of biomass and the biotechnological progress of the country as a knowledge society
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Some of the main goals established in this thematic area to measure compliance with the aforementioned contributions are: the publication in 2021 of the Territorial Economic Strategy and the National Strategic Plan Es 150; the development, by 2030, of new financing mechanisms for climate change adaptation and mitigation through the Payment for Ecosystem Services Program, carbon pricing, fiscal and tariff instruments, in accordance with the National REDD+ Strategy; the beginning of the implementation of the National Bioeconomy Strategy of Costa Rica; the integration of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MTSS), the Ministry of Public Education (MEP), the Ministry of Culture and Youth (MCJ) and the Ministry of Human Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS/IMAS) in the Interministerial Technical Council on Climate Change; the formulation and implementation of the National Adaptation Plan; the implementation of the Disaster Risk Management Plan; and the incorporation of adaptation criteria and guidelines in sectoral, regional and local planning instruments for territorial planning, among others.
Contribution status for 2022:	Of the eleven goals established in this thematic area, most have already been met (13.3, 13.5, 13.7, 13.8, 13.9, 13.12 and 13.13), and the rest are in the process of being executed. Among the main achievements and progress are: • Costa Rica managed to get the Green Climate Fund to approve the proposal for results-based payments, recognizing the emission reductions of the 2014-2015 period in the amount of \$54.1 million, after verifying that Costa Rican forests removed 14.7 million metric tons of carbon dioxide from the

	atmosphere From this process came the Results-Based Payments project, which recognizes past conservation efforts. • The National Bioeconomy Strategy was published, a framework for integrating public and private proposals, aligning public incentives and investments and guiding private initiative, articulating productive and environmental aspects • Executive Decree No. 39114-MINAE, issued on July 25, 2015, formalized the Action Plan of the National Climate Change Strategy • The National Adaptation Policy was established on May 25, 2018 through Executive Decree No. 41091- MINAE and its Adaptation Plan, in April 2022, for the period 2022-2026 Both are currently in the process of implementation • The National Commission for Risk Prevention and Emergency Response (CNE) officially presented the National Risk Management Plan in March 2021, an instrument that will guide national actions to minimize the causes of disasters, strengthen capacities and improve emergency care.
Term	2020-2021
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2021

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Contribution according to NDC: 13.6. By 2021, Costa Rica will have incorporated the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, the Ministry of Human Development and Inclusion, the Ministry of Public Education and the Ministry of Culture and Youth into the Interministerial Technical Council on Climate Change, establishing specific cooperation agendas with each one.

Board 96. Progress in compliance contribution 13.6 Policies, Strategies and Change Plans

Description of contribution 13 .6 according to BTR	Contribution 13.6 states that by 2021 Costa Rica will have incorporated the Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MTSS), the Ministry of Human Development and Inclusion (MIDIS), the Ministry of Public Education (MEP) and the Ministry of Culture and Youth (MCJ) into the Interministerial Technical Council on Climate Change (CTICC), establishing specific cooperation agendas with each one.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Some of the main goals established in this thematic area to measure compliance with the aforementioned contributions are: the publication in 2021 of the Territorial Economic Strategy and the National Strategic Plan Es 150; the development, by 2030, of

	new financing mechanisms for climate change adaptation and mitigation through the Payment for Ecosystem Services Program, carbon pricing, fiscal and tariff instruments, in accordance with the National REDD+ Strategy; the beginning of the implementation of the National Bioeconomy Strategy of Costa Rica; the integration of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MTSS), the Ministry of Public Education (MEP), the Ministry of Culture and Youth (MCJ) and the Ministry of Human Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS/IMAS) in the Interministerial Technical Council on Climate Change; the formulation and implementation of the National Adaptation Plan; the implementation of the Disaster Risk Management Plan; and the incorporation of adaptation criteria and guidelines in sectoral, regional and local planning instruments for territorial planning, among others.
Contribution status for 2022:	Of the eleven targets set in this thematic area, most have already been met (13 3, 13 5, 13 7, 13 8, 13 9, 13 12 and 13 13), and the rest are in the process of being implemented.
Term	2020-2021
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2021

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: The deadline for compliance with contribution 13.6 was 2021⁹⁴, when the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, the Ministry of Human Development and Inclusion, the Ministry of Public Education and the Ministry of Culture and Youth had to be incorporated into the Interministerial Technical Council on Climate Change. However, Article 2 of the Regulations for the creation and operation of the Interministerial Technical Committee on Climate Change No. 36823-MINAET, has not been amended as of February 21, 2025 to comply with commitment 13.6.⁹⁵ In view of the above, this transparency contribution should have been reported as unfulfilled.

NDC contribution: 13.7. By 2022, the Action Plan of the National Policy for Adaptation to Climate Change (National Adaptation Plan) will have been formulated, approved and has begun.

Board 97. Progress in compliance contribution 13.7 Policies, Strategies and Change Plans

⁹⁴ [Costa Rica's Nationally Determined Contribution \(NDC\) - Climate Change Directorate- DCC \(2020\)](#)

⁹⁵ Regulations on the Creation and Operation of the Interministerial Technical Committee on Climate Change (2011)[Costa Rican Legal Information System](#)

Description of contribution 1.7 according to BTR	In contribution 13.7, it is stipulated that, by 2022, the Action Plan of the National Policy for Adaptation to Climate Change (National Adaptation Plan) will have been formulated, approved and has begun.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Some of the main goals established in this thematic area to measure compliance with the aforementioned contributions are: the publication in 2021 of the Territorial Economic Strategy and the National Strategic Plan Es 150; the development, by 2030, of new financing mechanisms for climate change adaptation and mitigation through the Payment for Ecosystem Services Program, carbon pricing, fiscal and tariff instruments, in accordance with the National REDD+ Strategy; the beginning of the implementation of the National Bioeconomy Strategy of Costa Rica; the integration of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MTSS), the Ministry of Public Education (MEP), the Ministry of Culture and Youth (MCJ) and the Ministry of Human Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS/IMAS) in the Interministerial Technical Council on Climate Change; the formulation and implementation of the National Adaptation Plan; the implementation of the Disaster Risk Management Plan; and the incorporation of adaptation criteria and guidelines in sectoral, regional and local planning instruments for territorial planning, among others.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Of the eleven goals established in this thematic area, most have already been met (13.3, 13.5, 13.7, 13.8, 13.9, 13.12 and 13.13), and the rest are in the process of being executed. Among the main achievements and progress are: • Costa Rica managed to get the Green Climate Fund to approve the proposal for results-based payments, recognizing the emission reductions of the 2014-2015 period in the amount of \$54.1 million, after verifying that Costa Rican forests removed 14.7 million metric tons of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. From this process came the Results-Based Payments project, which recognizes past conservation efforts. • The National Bioeconomy Strategy was published, a framework for integrating public and private proposals, aligning public incentives and investments and guiding private initiative, articulating productive and environmental aspects • Executive Decree No. 39114-MINAE, issued on July 25, 2015, formalized the Action Plan of the National Climate Change Strategy • The National Adaptation Policy was established on May 25, 2018 through Executive Decree No. 41091- MINAE and its

	Adaptation Plan, in April 2022, for the period 2022-2026 Both are currently in the process of implementation • The National Commission for Risk Prevention and Emergency Response (CNE) officially presented the National Risk Management Plan in March 2021, an instrument that will guide national actions to minimize the causes of disasters, strengthen capacities and improve emergency care.
Term	2020-2022
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2022

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

NDC contribution: 13.8. As of 2022, the Disaster Risk Management Plan 2021-2025 is being implemented.

Board 98. Progress in compliance contribution 13.8 Policies, Strategies and Change Plans

Description of contribution 13.8 according to BTR	Contribution 13.8 states that, for 2022, the Disaster Risk Management Plan 2021-2025 is being implemented
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Some of the main goals established in this thematic area to measure compliance with the aforementioned contributions are: the publication in 2021 of the Territorial Economic Strategy and the National Strategic Plan Es 150; the development, by 2030, of new financing mechanisms for climate change adaptation and mitigation through the Payment for Ecosystem Services Program, carbon pricing, fiscal and tariff instruments, in accordance with the National REDD+ Strategy; the beginning of the implementation of the National Bioeconomy Strategy of Costa Rica; the integration of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MTSS), the Ministry of Public Education (MEP), the Ministry of Culture and Youth (MCJ) and the Ministry of Human Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS/IMAS) in the Interministerial Technical Council on Climate Change; the formulation and implementation of the National Adaptation Plan; the

	implementation of the Disaster Risk Management Plan; and the incorporation of adaptation criteria and guidelines in sectoral, regional and local planning instruments for territorial planning, among others.
Contribution status for 2022:	Of the eleven goals established in this thematic area, most have already been met (13.3, 13.5, 13.7, 13.8, 13.9, 13.12 and 13.13), and the rest are in the process of being executed. Among the main achievements and progress are: • Costa Rica managed to get the Green Climate Fund to approve the proposal for results-based payments, recognizing the emission reductions of the 2014-2015 period in the amount of \$54.1 million, after verifying that Costa Rican forests removed 14.7 million metric tons of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere From this process came the Results-Based Payments project, which recognizes past conservation efforts. • The National Bioeconomy Strategy was published, a framework for integrating public and private proposals, aligning public incentives and investments and guiding private initiative, articulating productive and environmental aspects • Executive Decree No. 39114-MINAE, issued on July 25, 2015, formalized the Action Plan of the National Climate Change Strategy • The National Adaptation Policy was established on May 25, 2018 through Executive Decree No. 41091- MINAE and its Adaptation Plan, in April 2022, for the period 2022-2026 Both are currently in the process of implementation • The National Commission for Risk Prevention and Emergency Response (CNE) officially presented the National Risk Management Plan in March 2021, an instrument that will guide national actions to minimize the causes of disasters, strengthen capacities and improve emergency care.
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Contribution according to NDC: 13.9. By 2022, action plans for the six socio-economic regions of the country will have been drawn up in a participatory manner with the Regional Development Councils and their Regional Intersectoral Committees, considering their priorities, identifying priority adaptation measures for each region, as well as the institutional arrangements necessary for their implementation.

Description of contribution 13.9 according to BTR	In contribution 13.9, Costa Rica commits that, by 2022, action plans for the six socio-economic regions of the country will have been drawn up in a participatory manner with the Regional Development Councils and their Regional Intersectoral Committees, considering their priorities, identifying priority adaptation measures for each region, as well as the institutional arrangements necessary for their implementation.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Some of the main goals established in this thematic area to measure compliance with the aforementioned contributions are: the publication in 2021 of the Territorial Economic Strategy and the National Strategic Plan Es 150; the development, by 2030, of new financing mechanisms for climate change adaptation and mitigation through the Payment for Ecosystem Services Program, carbon pricing, fiscal and tariff instruments, in accordance with the National REDD+ Strategy; the beginning of the implementation of the National Bioeconomy Strategy of Costa Rica; the integration of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MTSS), the Ministry of Public Education (MEP), the Ministry of Culture and Youth (MCJ) and the Ministry of Human Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS/IMAS) in the Interministerial Technical Council on Climate Change; the formulation and implementation of the National Adaptation Plan; the implementation of the Disaster Risk Management Plan; and the incorporation of adaptation criteria and guidelines in sectoral, regional and local planning instruments for territorial planning, among others.
Contribution status for 2022:	Of the eleven targets set in this thematic area, most have already been met (13.3, 13.5, 13.7, 13.8, 13.9, 13.12 and 13.13), and the rest are in the process of being implemented. Among the main achievements and advances are: • Costa Rica managed to get the Green Climate Fund to approve the proposal for results-based payments, recognizing the emission reductions in the 2014-2015 period in the amount of \$54.1 million, after verifying that Costa Rican forests removed 14.7 million metric tons of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. From this process arose the Results-Based Payments project, that recognizes past conservation efforts. • The National Bioeconomy Strategy was published, a framework for integrating public and private proposals, aligning public incentives and investments and guiding private initiative, articulating productive and environmental

	aspects • Executive Decree No. 39114-MINAE, issued on July 25, 2015, formalized the Action Plan of the National Climate Change Strategy • The National Adaptation Policy was established on May 25, 2018 through Executive Decree No. 41091- MINAE and its Adaptation Plan, in April 2022, for the period 2022-2026 Both are currently in the process of implementation • The National Commission for Risk Prevention and Emergency Response (CNE) officially presented the National Risk Management Plan in March 2021, an instrument that will guide national actions to minimize the causes of disasters, strengthen capacities and improve emergency care.
Term	2020-2022
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2022

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: Contribution 13.9 is declared in the BTR as fulfilled⁹⁶, however, no data is provided related to the participatory elaboration with the Regional Development Councils and their Regional Intersectoral Committees and considering their priorities, action plans for the six socioeconomic regions of the country. In this sense, it is not feasible to determine that this contribution has actually been paid within the designated period. As the deadline has expired in 2022, this contribution should be considered unfulfilled.

Contribution according to NDC: 13.10. By 2030, adaptation criteria and guidelines have been incorporated into sectoral, regional and local planning instruments for territorial, marine and coastal planning, at different scales.

Board 100. Progress in compliance contribution 13.10 Policies, Strategies and Change Plans

Description of contribution 13.10 according to BTR	Likewise, contribution 13.10 indicates that, by 2030, adaptation criteria and guidelines have been incorporated into sectoral, regional and local planning instruments for territorial, marine and coastal planning, at different scales.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Some of the main goals established in this thematic area to measure compliance with the aforementioned contributions are: the publication in 2021 of the Territorial Economic Strategy and the National Strategic Plan Es 150; the development, by 2030, of new financing mechanisms for climate change adaptation and mitigation through the Payment for Ecosystem Services Program, carbon pricing, fiscal

⁹⁶ First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1)Page 150(UNFCCC, December 31, 2024)
<https://unfccc.int/documents/645177>

	and tariff instruments, in accordance with the National REDD+ Strategy; the beginning of the implementation of the National Bioeconomy Strategy of Costa Rica; the integration of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MTSS), the Ministry of Public Education (MEP), the Ministry of Culture and Youth (MCJ) and the Ministry of Human Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS/IMAS) in the Interministerial Technical Council on Climate Change; the formulation and implementation of the National Adaptation Plan; the implementation of the Disaster Risk Management Plan; and the incorporation of adaptation criteria and guidelines in sectoral, regional and local planning instruments for territorial planning, among others.
Contribution status for 2022:	Of the eleven targets set in this thematic area, most have already been met (13.3, 13.5, 13.7, 13.8, 13.9, 13.12 and 13.13), and the rest are in the process of being implemented.
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: No data are provided in the respective report on compliance with contribution 13.10⁹⁷, so it is not feasible to know its level of compliance.

Contribution according to NDC: 13.11. In 2022, Costa Rica will begin the implementation of its Action Plan for Gender Equality and Climate Change under the framework of the National Policy for Effective Equality between Women and Men, the National Adaptation Plan and the National Decarbonization Plan and the National REDD+ Strategy, including training and capacity building regarding the differentiated impact of climate change by gender condition on women and the sexually diverse population. especially from historically excluded populations from an intersectional perspective, to institutions that work with climate change and particularly for decision-makers who work directly with the population.

Board 101. Progress in compliance contribution 13.11 Policies, Strategies and Change Plans

Description of contribution 13.11 according to BTR	Regarding contribution 13.11, it is established that, by 2022, Costa Rica will begin the implementation of its Action Plan for Gender Equality and Climate Change under the framework of the National Policy for
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⁹⁷ First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1)Page 150(UNFCCC, December 31, 2024)
<https://unfccc.int/documents/645177>

	Effective Equality between Women and Men, the National Adaptation Plan and the National Decarbonization Plan and the National REDD+ Strategy. including training and capacity building regarding the differentiated impact of climate change by gender condition on women and sexually diverse populations, especially populations historically excluded from an intersectional perspective, to institutions that work with climate change and particularly for decision-makers who work directly with the population.
Proposed goal to measure progress:	Some of the main goals established in this thematic area to measure compliance with the aforementioned contributions are: the publication in 2021 of the Territorial Economic Strategy and the National Strategic Plan Es 150; the development, by 2030, of new financing mechanisms for climate change adaptation and mitigation through the Payment for Ecosystem Services Program, carbon pricing, fiscal and tariff instruments, in accordance with the National REDD+ Strategy; the beginning of the implementation of the National Bioeconomy Strategy of Costa Rica; the integration of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MTSS), the Ministry of Public Education (MEP), the Ministry of Culture and Youth (MCJ) and the Ministry of Human Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS/IMAS) in the Interministerial Technical Council on Climate Change; the formulation and implementation of the National Adaptation Plan; the implementation of the Disaster Risk Management Plan; and the incorporation of adaptation criteria and guidelines in sectoral, regional and local planning instruments for territorial planning, among others.
Contribution status for 2022:	Of the eleven targets set in this thematic area, most have already been met (13.3, 13.5, 13.7, 13.8, 13.9, 13.12 and 13.13), and the rest are in the process of being implemented. Among the main achievements and advances are: • Costa Rica managed to get the Green Climate Fund to approve the proposal for results-based payments, recognizing the emission reductions in the 2014-2015 period in the amount of \$54.1 million, after verifying that Costa Rican forests removed 14.7 million metric tons of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere From this process arose the Results-Based Payments project. that recognizes past conservation efforts. • The National Bioeconomy Strategy was published, a framework for integrating public and private proposals, aligning public

	incentives and investments and guiding private initiative, articulating productive and environmental aspects • Executive Decree No. 39114-MINAE, issued on July 25, 2015, formalized the Action Plan of the National Climate Change Strategy • The National Adaptation Policy was established on May 25, 2018 through Executive Decree No. 41091- MINAE and its Adaptation Plan, in April 2022, for the period 2022-2026 Both are currently in the process of implementation • The National Commission for Risk Prevention and Emergency Response (CNE) officially presented the National Risk Management Plan in March 2021, an instrument that will guide national actions to minimize the causes of disasters, strengthen capacities and improve emergency care.
Term	2020-2022
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2022

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: Contribution 13.11 is declared in the BTR as fulfilled⁹⁸, however, no data related to the implementation of the Action Plan for Gender Equality and Climate Change are provided. In 2023, the National Action Plan on Gender Equality in Climate Action was published.⁹⁹ However, since no data on the implementation of this plan is included and the deadline has expired, this contribution should not be considered fulfilled.

Contribution according to NDC: 13.12. Costa Rica will continue its leadership position in the High Ambition Coalition for People and Nature as a strategic forum to promote synergies between climate action and biodiversity protection.

Board 102. Progress in compliance contribution 13.12 Policies, Strategies and Change Plans

Description of contribution 13.12 according to BTR	Contribution 13.12 mentions that Costa Rica will continue its leadership position in the High Ambition Coalition for People and Nature, as a strategic forum to promote synergies between climate action and biodiversity protection.
BTR 2024 Compliance:	Some of the main goals established in this thematic area to measure compliance with the aforementioned contributions are: the publication in 2021 of the

⁹⁸ First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1)Page 150(UNFCCC, December 31, 2024)
<https://unfccc.int/documents/645177>

⁹⁹ [National Action Plan on Gender Equality in Climate Action | United Nations Development Programme](#)(2023)

	Territorial Economic Strategy and the National Strategic Plan Es 150; the development, by 2030, of new financing mechanisms for climate change adaptation and mitigation through the Payment for Ecosystem Services Program, carbon pricing, fiscal and tariff instruments, in accordance with the National REDD+ Strategy; the beginning of the implementation of the National Bioeconomy Strategy of Costa Rica; the integration of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MTSS), the Ministry of Public Education (MEP), the Ministry of Culture and Youth (MCJ) and the Ministry of Human Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS/IMAS) in the Interministerial Technical Council on Climate Change; the formulation and implementation of the National Adaptation Plan; the implementation of the Disaster Risk Management Plan; and the incorporation of adaptation criteria and guidelines in sectoral, regional and local planning instruments for territorial planning, among others.
Contribution status for 2022:	Of the eleven targets set in this thematic area, most have already been met (13.3, 13.5, 13.7, 13.8, 13.9, 13.12 and 13.13), and the rest are in the process of being implemented. Among the main achievements and advances are: • Costa Rica managed to get the Green Climate Fund to approve the proposal for results-based payments, recognizing the emission reductions in the 2014-2015 period in the amount of \$54.1 million, after verifying that Costa Rican forests removed 14.7 million metric tons of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. From this process arose the Results-Based Payments project, that recognizes past conservation efforts. • The National Bioeconomy Strategy was published, a framework for integrating public and private proposals, aligning public incentives and investments and guiding private initiative, articulating productive and environmental aspects • Executive Decree No. 39114-MINAE, issued on July 25, 2015, formalized the Action Plan of the National Climate Change Strategy • The National Adaptation Policy was established on May 25, 2018 through Executive Decree No. 41091- MINAE and its Adaptation Plan, in April 2022, for the period 2022-2026. Both are currently in the process of implementation • The National Commission for Risk Prevention and Emergency Response (CNE) officially presented the National Risk Management Plan in March 2021, an instrument that will guide national actions to minimize

	the causes of disasters, strengthen capacities and improve emergency care.
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Comments: No data are provided in the respective report on compliance with contribution 13.12¹⁰⁰, so it is not feasible to know its level of compliance.

NDC contribution: 13.13. Costa Rica will continue its leadership position with the San Jose Principles for High Ambition and Integrity in International Carbon Markets seeking to build momentum to achieve a high-ambition outcome for Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

Board 103. Progress in compliance contribution 13.13 Policies, Strategies and Change Plans

Description of contribution 13.13 according to BTR	Finally, contribution 13: Costa Rica will continue its leadership position with the San José Principles for High Ambition and Integrity in International Carbon Markets, seeking to achieve an ambitious outcome in the implementation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.
BTR 2024 Compliance:	Some of the main goals established in this thematic area to measure compliance with the aforementioned contributions are: the publication in 2021 of the Territorial Economic Strategy and the National Strategic Plan Es 150; the development, by 2030, of new financing mechanisms for climate change adaptation and mitigation through the Payment for Ecosystem Services Program, carbon pricing, fiscal and tariff instruments, in accordance with the National REDD+ Strategy; the beginning of the implementation of the National Bioeconomy Strategy of Costa Rica; the integration of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MTSS), the Ministry of Public Education (MEP), the Ministry of Culture and Youth (MCJ) and the Ministry of Human Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS/IMAS) in the Interministerial Technical Council on Climate Change; the formulation and implementation of the National Adaptation Plan; the implementation of the Disaster Risk Management Plan; and the incorporation of adaptation criteria and guidelines in sectoral, regional and local planning instruments for territorial planning, among others.
Contribution status for 2022:	Of the eleven targets set in this thematic area, most have already been met (13.3, 13.5, 13.7, 13.8, 13.9, 13.12 and 13.13), and the rest are in the process of being implemented.

¹⁰⁰ First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1)Page 150(UNFCCC, December 31, 2024)
<https://unfccc.int/documents/645177>

	Among the main achievements and advances are: • Costa Rica managed to get the Green Climate Fund to approve the proposal for results-based payments, recognizing the emission reductions in the 2014-2015 period in the amount of \$54.1 million, after verifying that Costa Rican forests removed 14.7 million metric tons of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. From this process arose the Results-Based Payments project, that recognizes past conservation efforts. • The National Bioeconomy Strategy was published, a framework for integrating public and private proposals, aligning public incentives and investments and guiding private initiative, articulating productive and environmental aspects • Executive Decree No. 39114-MINAE, issued on July 25, 2015, formalized the Action Plan of the National Climate Change Strategy • The National Adaptation Policy was established on May 25, 2018 through Executive Decree No. 41091-MINAE and its Adaptation Plan, in April 2022, for the period 2022-2026. Both are currently in the process of implementation • The National Commission for Risk Prevention and Emergency Response (CNE) officially presented the National Risk Management Plan in March 2021, an instrument that will guide national actions to minimize the causes of disasters, strengthen capacities and improve emergency care.
Term	2020-2030
Year or period of achievement of the goal:	2030

Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Observations: No data are provided in the respective report on compliance with contribution 13.10, so it is not feasible to know its level of compliance

GENERAL ANALYSIS OF THE DOCUMENT

Costa Rica's BTR has the particularity that it only "evaluated the degree of progress of the contribution corresponding to 2021, the year in which the last National Greenhouse Gas Inventory was carried out."¹⁰¹ 2021 seems to be designated as the date for analysis on the progress of most of the NDC contributions. It is not clear whether adaptation, climate finance, transparency, empowerment and other measures are also only analyzed until 2021. However, it is of concern that the report on compliance with climate actions is limited to 2021, as this is not in line with those established by Decision 18/CMA.1.¹⁰² The MPGs (modalities, procedures and guidelines) of inventories are different and independent from those established for the NDC report.¹⁰³ It should be remembered that, although the NDC compliance progress report and the GHG inventory can be submitted in a single document, they are not interdependent but elements of the BTR.¹⁰⁴

The modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) require that the reporting of NDC progress be transparent, accurate, complete, consistent and comparable.¹⁰⁵ Each country must provide the necessary information to monitor the progress of implementation and achievement of the NDC commitments.¹⁰⁶ Specifically, the NDC progress report should provide information on its goal and description, target date, baseline or base year, implementation period, scope, and use of cooperative approaches, and any updates or clarifications.¹⁰⁷ The State must select qualitative or quantitative indicators to define the progress of the implementation and achievement of the commitments.¹⁰⁸ For each indicator, the State must provide information and this must be the "most recent" for each year reported during the period of implementation of its NDC.¹⁰⁹ In accordance with Article 4.9 of the Paris Agreement and Decision 18/CMA.1, as it is at the end of the NDC period, information evaluating compliance with the NDC targets should be reported.¹¹⁰

¹⁰¹ BTR First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) p. 150 (UNFCCC, 31 December 2024)

<https://unfccc.int/documents/645177>

¹⁰² Decision 18/CMA.1 Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement; [00mpg.pdf](#)

¹⁰³ Decision 18/CMA.1 Annex, Sección II, E

¹⁰⁴ Decision 18/CMA.1 Annex, Sección I, E (10) a & b

¹⁰⁵ Decision 18/CMA.1 Annex, Sección I, B (3) d

¹⁰⁶ Decision 18/CMA.1 Annex, Sección I, E (10) b

¹⁰⁷ Decision 18/CMA.1 Annex, Section III, B (64)

¹⁰⁸ Decision 18/CMA.1 Annex, Section III, B (65)

¹⁰⁹ Decision 18/CMA.1 Annex, Section III, B (68-69)

¹¹⁰ Paris Agreement, Art 4.9; Decision 18/CMA.1 Annex, Section III, C (70)

These reporting obligations are not dependent on the GHG inventory baseline, even if they are related to mitigation.

In effect, the MPGs mention that projections of the impact of mitigation policies or actions on future emission reduction patterns "will not be used to assess progress towards implementation and achievements" of an NDC, unless this is the baseline of the commitment.¹¹¹ In this sense, the mention of a projected reduction of a certain amount of emissions is an exception to the rule regarding the NDC assessment, making the limitation to 2021 of Costa Rica's analysis questionable.

In the NDC, indicators of compliance with many mitigation commitments do not indicate the amount of emissions reduced, but rather the date, scale, scope, and actions that should have been implemented. The baseline of Costa Rica's BTR left out the analysis and reporting of multiple commitments as it did not cover the years 2022-2024.

A critical detail about the structure of BTR that hinders accuracy, consistency, transparency and comparability is the non-standardized format of the report. Chapter III Progress Made in the Application and Compliance of Costa Rica's Nationally Determined Contributions, the format for reporting on compliance with Mitigation contributions, uses a totally different format from the rest of the contributions. For mitigation contributions, a table with 19 categories is used to describe in detail the progress addressed by each of the mitigation-related contributions. However, for Adaptation measures, a narrative description is made where the progress of the contributions is not individualized in detail, so the information is very limited and is not comparable.

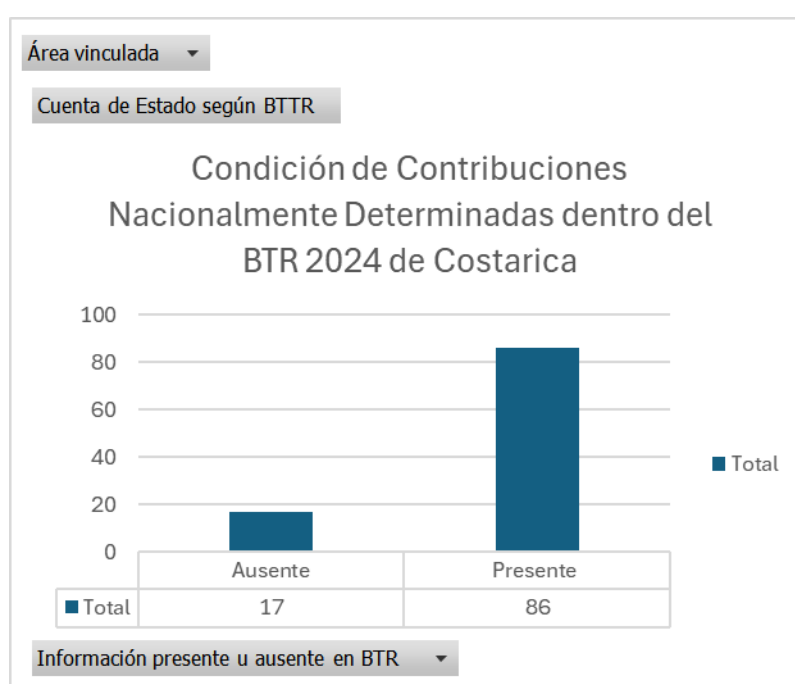
¹¹¹ Decision 18/CMA.1 Annex, Section III, F(93)

Conclusions

This document delved into an analysis of Chapter II within Costa Rica's BTR 2024 presented on December 31, 2024. This section analyzes the status of compliance with the NDCs determined in 2020 and submitted to the UNFCCC.

Out of a total of 103 NDCs, only eighty-six are mentioned within the BTR. Seventeen contributions are not mentioned in their entirety, these targets are linked to the area of adaptation and belong to the categories of energy, waste management, Action for climate empowerment, Transparency and continuous improvement and Climate change policies, strategies and plans.

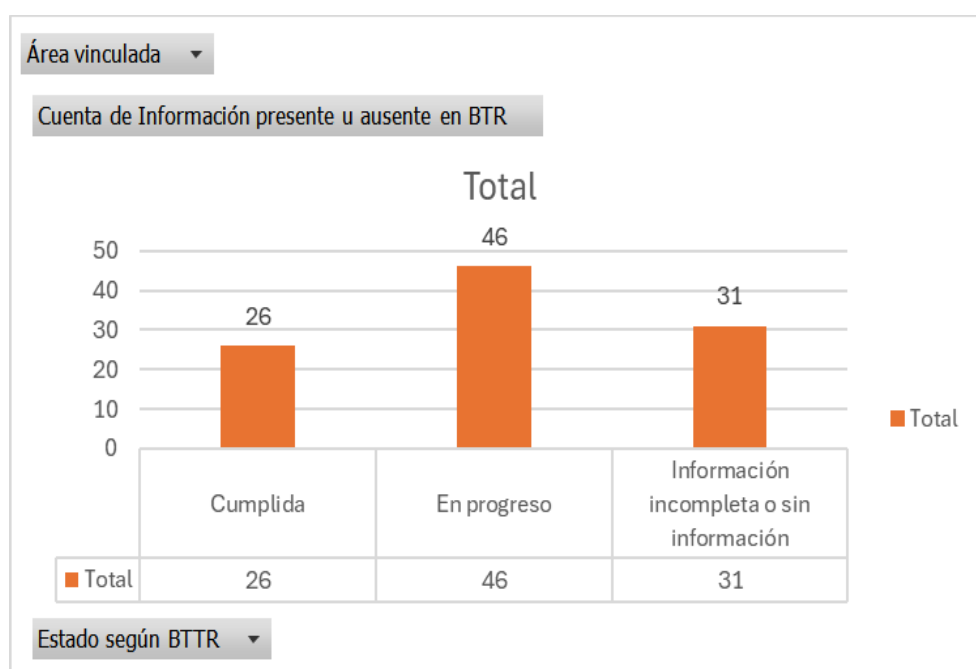
Figure 6. Condition of Nationally Determined Contributions within Costa Rica's 2024 BTR



Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Regarding the status of compliance with the Contributions, according to the BTR document there are currently a total of twenty-six (26) NDCs fulfilled, forty-six (46) in progress and there are a total of thirty-one (31) targets with incomplete, incomprehensible or no information. Of the total of 31 goals in an incomplete state, fourteen are mentioned in the document and 17 are absent in their entirety (they are made invisible in their entirety in the report) (Annex 1).

Figure 7. Status of Costa Rica's 2024 BTR Nationally Determined Contributions



Source: Own elaboration based on BTR 2024

Despite having information on the progress of the goals within the document, one of the main conclusions is that the BTR 2024 does not offer a clear or transparent presentation on the status of compliance with the NDCs of our country. In multiple sections, the reported progress lacks verifiable data, references to baselines, or indicators that allow for an objective assessment of progress towards the established goals.

Of particular concern is the lack of recognition of the national context in the assessment of certain commitments. For example, in the case of the electric train, the government has already decided not to continue with the project in its original form or has chosen to modify it significantly, however, in the BTR 2024 this goal is still listed as "in progress". This raises doubts about the veracity of the reports and shows a lack of rigor in the documentation of progress.

In addition, the structure of the document makes it difficult to have a clear understanding of the current status of Nationally Determined Contributions. The presentation of information is diffuse and fragmented, which makes it impossible to accurately identify whether commitments are being met or whether there are significant obstacles in their implementation. As a result, the BTR 2024 not only has shortcomings in accountability, but also limits the ability of different actors—from civil society to the international community—to transparently assess the country's climate performance.

Historically, Costa Rica has been internationally recognized for its environmental ambition and commitment, but the analysis of this BTR shows how this environmental commitment does not respond to a State policy, but is subordinate to the government of the day.

Not having State policies linked to climate action means that the sustainability of climate commitments is put at risk and therefore the objectives set are not achieved in a coherent and responsible way.

Failure to comply with international commitments, in turn, represents a loss of credibility and trust in the international community for the country, which may affect access to resources for climate finance in the medium term.

Annex 1

Number of mitigation and adaptation targets for each thematic area and their reported progress

Determined contribution	Information present or absent in BTR	BTR status	Linked Area
1.1	Present	In progress	Mitigation
1.2	Present	In progress	Mitigation
1.3	Present	In progress	Mitigation
1.4	Present	In progress	Mitigation
1.5	Present	Incomplete or no information	Mitigation
1.6	Present	Accomplished	Mitigation
1.7	Present	In progress	Mitigation
1.8	Present	In progress	Mitigation
1.9	Present	In progress	Adaptation
2.1	Present	In progress	Adaptation
2.2	Present	In progress	Adaptation
3.1	Present	In progress	Mitigation
3.2	Present	In progress	Adaptation
3.3	Absent	Incomplete or no information	Adaptation
3.4	Present	In progress	Mitigation
3.5	Present	Accomplished	Mitigation
3.6	Absent	Incomplete or no information	Adaptation
4.1	Present	In progress	Adaptation
4.2	Present	In progress	Adaptation
4.3	Present	Accomplished	Adaptation
4.4	Present	Accomplished	Adaptation
5.1	Present	In progress	Adaptation
5.2	Present	In progress	Adaptation
5.3	Present	Accomplished	Adaptation
5.4	Present	Accomplished	Mitigation
5.5	Present	In progress	Adaptation
6.1	Present	Accomplished	Adaptation
6.2	Absent	Incomplete or no information	Adaptation
6.3	Present	Incomplete or no information	Mitigation
6.4	Present	Accomplished	Adaptation
6.5	Present	Accomplished	Adaptation
7.1	Present	In progress	

7.2	Present	Accomplished	Adaptation
7.3	Present	In progress	Mitigation
7.4	Present	In progress	Adaptation
7.5	Present	In progress	Adaptation
7.6	Present	In progress	Mitigation
7.7	Present	Accomplished	Adaptation
7.8	Present	In progress	Adaptation
8.1	Present	Accomplished	Adaptation
8.2	Present	Accomplished	Adaptation
8.3	Present	Accomplished	Adaptation
8.4	Present	In progress	Mitigation
8.5	Present	In progress	Mitigation
8.6	Present	Accomplished	Adaptation
8.7	Present	In progress	Mitigation
8.8	Present	In progress	Mitigation
8.9	Present	Accomplished	Adaptation
9.1	Present	In progress	Adaptation
9.2	Present	In progress	Adaptation
9.3	Present	Accomplished	Adaptation
9.4	Present	Accomplished	Adaptation
9.5	Present	In progress	Mitigation
9.6	Present	In progress	Adaptation
9.7	Present	In progress	Adaptation
9.8	Present	In progress	Adaptation
9.9	Present	In progress	Adaptation
9.10	Present	In progress	Adaptation
9.11	Present	In progress	Adaptation
9.12	Present	In progress	Adaptation
10.1	Absent	Incomplete or no information	Adaptation
10.2	Absent	Incomplete or no information	Adaptation
10.3	Absent	Incomplete or no information	Adaptation
10.4	Absent	Incomplete or no information	Adaptation
10.5	Present	In progress	Adaptation
10.6	Present	In progress	Adaptation
10.7	Present	In progress	Adaptation
10.8	Absent	Incomplete or no information	Adaptation
10.9	Absent	Incomplete or no information	Adaptation

10.10	Present	In progress	Adaptation
10.11	Present	Accomplished	Adaptation
11.1	Absent	Incomplete or no information	Adaptation
11.2	Absent	Incomplete or no information	Adaptation
11.3	Present	Incomplete or no information	Adaptation
11.4	Absent	Incomplete or no information	Adaptation
11.5	Absent	Incomplete or no information	Adaptation
11.6	Absent	Incomplete or no information	Adaptation
11.7	Absent	Incomplete or no information	Adaptation
11.8	Present	Incomplete or no information	Adaptation
11.9	Present	Incomplete or no information	Adaptation
11.10	Present	Incomplete or no information	Adaptation
12.1	Present	Incomplete or no information	Adaptation
12.2	Present	Incomplete or no information	Adaptation
12.3	Present	Incomplete or no information	Adaptation
12.4	Present	Incomplete or no information	Adaptation
12.5	Present	Incomplete or no information	Adaptation
12.6	Present	Incomplete or no information	Adaptation
12.7	Present	Incomplete or no information	Adaptation
12.8	Present	Incomplete or no information	Adaptation
12.9	Present	In progress	Mitigation
13.1	Present	In progress	Adaptation
13.2	Absent	Incomplete or no information	Adaptation
13.3	Present	Accomplished	Adaptation
13.4	Absent	Incomplete or no information	Adaptation
13.5	Present	Accomplished	Adaptation
13.6	Present	In progress	Adaptation
13.7	Present	Accomplished	Adaptation
13.8	Present	Accomplished	Adaptation
13.9	Present	Accomplished	Adaptation
13.10	Present	In progress	Adaptation
13.11	Present	In progress	Adaptation
13.12	Present	Accomplished	Adaptation
13.13	Present	Accomplished	Adaptation