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Project title: Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Costa Rica		
Country: Costa Rica	**Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity): UNOPS**	**Execution Modality**: *Agency-implemented*
Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): *Outcome 2: Capacities for inclusive and sustainable development with a focus on environmental sustainability. Output 2.1. MAG, MINAE, Ministry of Health and MTSS have established multi-stakeholder platforms for dialogue to reduce negative socio-environmental externalities generated by agricultural commodities.*		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category:	**UNDP Gender Marker: 2**	
Atlas Award ID: 00119761	**Atlas Project/Output ID: 00116145**	
UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: 6251	**GEF Project ID number: 10124**	
LPAC meeting date: 5th February 2020		
Latest possible date to submit to GEF: June 11, 2020		
Latest possible CEO endorsement date: December 11, 2020		
Planned start date: June 2020	**Planned end date: June 2024**	
Expected date of posting of Mid-Term Review to ERC: September 2022	**Expected date of posting Terminal evaluation report to ERC: March 2024**	

Brief project description: The Seventh Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Costa Rica, to be financed through this project, will be implemented in five landscapes: The i) Jesus Maria and ii) Barranca river basins; iii) the Montes de Aguacate Biological Corridor (MACB), iv) lower Grande de Tarcoles river basin and the v) Paso Las Lapas Biological Corridor. The total area covered by these landscapes is approximately 199,627 hectares. The project aims to enable communities and organizations in these target landscapes to take collective action, through a participatory landscape planning and management approach, to enhance socio-ecological resilience by producing local and global environmental and sustainable development benefits. SGP will support specific community-based actions in each landscape by financing small-scale projects run by local community organizations and coordinating them within the priority landscapes to achieve landscape-scale impacts.

The project will address a series of development challenges in an intervention area home to over 420,000 people, where human settlements are combined with substantial forest patches and varied ecosystems, agricultural production, grazing pastures, protected areas (PA) and other land uses. The main threats to be overcome and which are causing the rapid deterioration of socio-ecological resilience in the target landscapes are: Changes in land use and the progressive degradation of natural resources (biodiversity, habitat, soil, water, etc.) from over-exploitation, pollution, introduction of exotic invasive species and climate change; habitat loss, caused by land use changes in production landscapes, threatens biodiversity and ecosystem connectivity; traditional activities, such as extensive cattle ranching and coffee farming, historically, have heavily impacted forest cover in these landscapes, causing the fragmentation of continuous forest blocks, the propensity for forest fires and reduction

in the quality and quantity of water resources for human and agricultural consumption. All these effects have impacted on agricultural productivity, income-generating options and the well-being of rural and peri-urban populations, especially affecting more marginalized groups with more limited access to land, ecosystem services, goods and benefits and reduced participation in decision-making bodies.
The project not only responds to these challenges, but is designed to consolidate, improve and scale-up upon the solid results, best practices and lessons learned during GEF-5 (Jesus Maria river basin) and GEF-6 (Jesus Maria and Barranca river basins) engendering a multifocal and multisectoral approach driven by community organisations and with the guidance and technical assistance from state actors, universities and the private sector.

(1) FINANCING PLAN	
GEF Trust Fund	USD 2,081,945
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	**USD 2,081,945**
(2) CONFIRMED CO-FINANCING	
Community organizations In-kind	USD 1,300,000
Community organizations In cash	USD 500,000
UNDP In-kind	USD 200,000
MINAE In-kind	USD 800,000
MAG In-kind	USD 1,125,000
CADETI In-kind	USD 250,000
AyA In-kind	USD 100,000
UNA In-kind	USD 75,000
German Technical Cooperation In Cash	USD 1,040,000
(3) Total confirmed co-financing	**USD 5,390,000**
(4) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	**USD 7,471,000**

SIGNATURES		
Signature: print name below	**Agreed by Ministerio de Ambiente y Energia - MINAE**	**Date/Month/Year:**
Signature: print name below	**Agreed by UNOPS**	**Date/Month/Year:**
Signature: print name below	**Agreed by UNDP**	**Date/Month/Year:**

Key GEF Project Cycle Milestones:

Project document signature: within 25 days of GEF CEO endorsement
First disbursement date: within 40 days of GEF CEO endorsement
Inception workshop date: within 60 days of GEF CEO endorsement
Operational closure: within 3 months of posting of TE to UNDP ERC
Financial closure: within 6 months of operational closure

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2.1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION.

2.1.1. OVERVIEW:

The project will be implemented in five landscapes: The i) Jesus Maria and ii) Barranca river basins; iii) the Montes de Aguacate Biological Corridor (MACB), iv) lower Grande de Taracoles river basin and the v) Paso Las Lapas Biological Corridor. The total area covered by these landscapes is 199,627 hectares, sub-divided as follows: Jesus Maria river basin - 37,775 ha; Barranca river basin - 48,162 ha; Montes de Aguacate Biological Corridor – 69,051 ha; the Grande de Tarcoles lower basin – 52,400 ha; and the Las Lapas Biological Corridor – 56,200 ha. It is important to note that Montes de Aguacate Biological Corridor transverses all three watersheds and that approximately 45% of the Grande de Tarcoles lower basin is covered by the Paso Las Lapas Biological Corridor.

The two above-mentioned biological corridors also connect an important network of protected areas which provide conservation and protection to endemic and vulnerable species, as well as, ecosystem services.

2.1.2. INTERVENTION AREA – LAND USE COVER

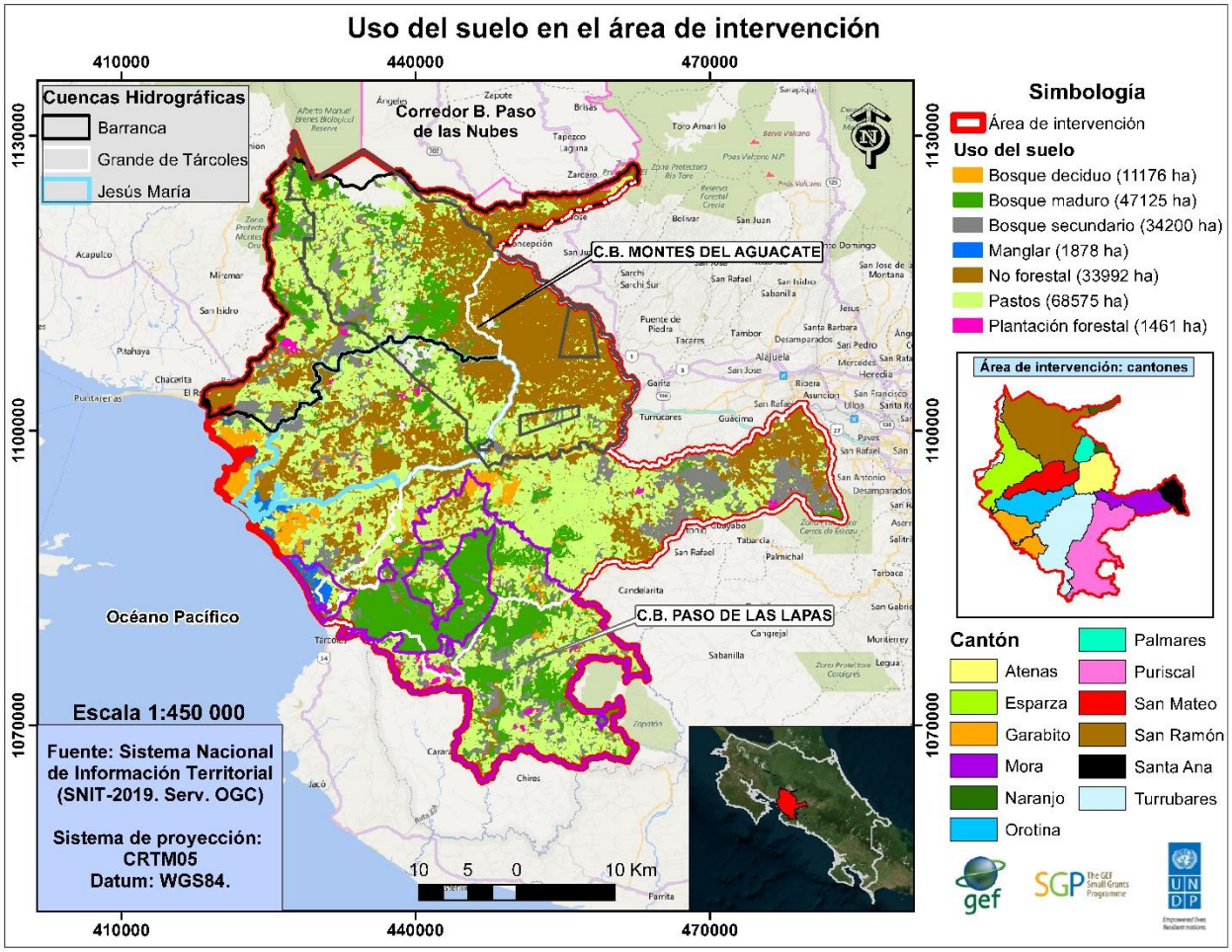
According to the National Forest Inventory, undertaken 2012-2014 by SINAC and the National Fund for Forestry Financing (FONAFIFO), seven types of coverage were classified, of which five (mature forest, secondary forest, deciduous forest, mangrove and plantations) were forests, whilst pasture land and others (urban and agricultural use) were classified under non-forestry.

Table 1: Land use coverage of the intervention area

Classification	***Area (ha)***	***%***
Mature Forest	47,145	23,8%
Secondary Forest	34,200	17,2%
Deciduous Forest	11,176	5,6%
Mangroves	1,878	0,9%
Plantations	1,461	0,7%
Pastures	68,575	34,6%
Non-Forestry	33,992	17,1%

The intervention area combines non-forestry activities, largely coffee and human settlements with substantial forest patches and varied ecosystems, grazing pastures, protected areas (PA) and other land uses. Pastures form nearly 35% of the land use cover, whilst natural forest categories combined comprise 46.6%.

Figure 1: Land use cover in the intervention area.



2.1.3. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DATA:

In terms of political and administrative divisions, twelve cantons comprise the intervention area, with a total population of 420,000 people. The cantons are: Santa Ana, Mora, Turrubares, Puriscal, Atenas, San Mateo, Orotina, Naranjo, Palmares, San Ramón, Esparza y Garabito. Of these, most of the cantons of interest - with the exception of Garabito, Santa Ana and Mora - present net rates of employment and participation in the labour market lower than the national average. It is also worth noting that Turrubares and San Mateo are the cantons with higher proportions of persons employed in the primary sector of the economy in both cases, nearly a third of the total, while Santa Ana was the county with the highest proportion of people occupied in the tertiary sector. The latter may be due to a high degree of urbanization and business proliferation. It is noteworthy that Garabito occupies the third place, which could be attributed to the local tourism industry, for example, in beaches such as Jaco.

On the other hand, the total number of farms per canton and the area that they are covered by category and in total are shown in 2014, according to the National Agricultural Census conducted that year. Puriscal was the canton with the largest number of farms (more than 1,700) and the largest total area covered by them. In most cases, the total number of farms dedicated to crops was considerably greater than that dedicated to livestock and livestock activities of various animal species; and, in all cases, the total areas dedicated to rural tourism and natural forest management and protection were much smaller than those dedicated to economic activities of an agricultural type.

Table 2: Total number of farms, and total area covered, by grouping of main activity, for each of the cantons corresponding to the localities of interest in 2014.

Canton	Total area (km^2)	Total number of farms		Grouping according to activity*					
				Crops [1]		Livestock [2]		Other [3]	
		Number	Total area (ha)	Cantidad	Superficie total (ha)	Cantidad	Superficie total (ha)	Cantidad	Superficie total (ha)
Costa Rica	**51,100.0**	**93,017**	**2,406,418.4**	**60,626**	**976,083.3**	**30,248**	**1,271,766.9**	**2,143**	**158,568.2**
Santa Ana	61.4	234	2,005.6	205	1,760.7	29	244.9	0	0
Mora	162.0	601	6,514.5	345	2,326.7	242	3,157.5	14	1,030.2
Turrubares	415.3	641	23,381.5	250	5,030.7	381	17,607.3	10	743.5
Puriscal	553.7	1,742	31,095	976	9,813.6	712	19,278.7	54	2,003.1
Atenas	127.2	924	6,004.8	708	3,512.5	207	2,274.9	9	217.4
San Mateo	125.9	460	9,140.6	320	2,927.1	138	6,205.2	2	8.3
Orotina	141.9	405	11,350.6	260	4,792.8	140	6,424.1	5	133.7
Naranjo	126.6	1,472	8,282.9	1,334	6,564.0	125	1,699.5	13	19.4
Palmares	38.1	670	2,209.8	631	1,949.4	38	220.4	1	40.0
San Ramón	1,018.6	3,412	39,727.6	2,650	13,925.2	660	15,684.8	102	10,117.6
Esparza	216.8	613	13,514.5	227	2,158.5	377	11,094.3	9	261.7
Garabito	316.3	287	11,430.9	175	4,325.4	103	6,802.1	9	303.4

Source: Self elaboration using data from INEC 2014.

*Notes:

[1] Includes main activities related to annual, perennial, forestry and ornamental crops.

[2] Includes main activities relating to aquaculture, poultry, pork and beef, minor breeds and other livestock activities.

[3] Groups rural tourism, management and protection of natural forests and others.

2.1.4. ECOSYSTEM DESCRIPTION

2.1.4.1. THE JESUS MARIA RIVER BASIN (JMRB)

The Jesús María River Basin consists of several sub-basins, including the Paires, Jesús María, Surubres, Machuca, and Cuarros Rivers, whose headwaters are located between 1,000 and 1,440 m above sea level in the Constancia, Pelón, Berlin and Aguacate hills. These rivers converge in the Labrador flat lands in the lower part of the watershed between 80 and 120 m above sea level. The entire basin drains into the Pacific Ocean through the Tivives wetland (a Wildlife Protected Area, WPA), with its mangrove and estuarine system. Tivives is a wetland of great importance because it retains a variety of mangrove species, including the Red Mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*); helps trap sediment transported by the rivers from the highlands; and regulates the seawater intrusion. Moreover, it is a critical breeding ground for marine life and is the basis for the livelihoods of artisanal fishers in the Gulf of Nicoya.

Although originally a productive landscape rich in biodiversity, the Jesús María River Basin has lost the majority of its forest cover due to clearance of riparian forest by agrarian producers so that they are able to farm up to the river banks - a practice prohibited by national law. This deforestation, exacerbated by poor road design and insufficient vegetative cover, is leading to greater erosion. It is also causing acceleration of river currents and flooding, where river levels rise rapidly during heavy rains, and water flow is neither slowed nor controlled by the riparian forest. The watershed is also experiencing declines in biodiversity, agricultural productivity, and water availability. Fresh water

scarcity during the dry season and unsustainable agricultural practices are putting increasing pressure on both the environment and local communities.

Within the JMRB there are two protected areas: the Protected Zone of Cerro Chompipe (25.5 ha) and the Protected Zone of Tivives (2,368.75 ha), which is shared with the Barranca River Basin. In the BRB there are five Protected Areas (PA) totaling 2,953 ha: the Chayote Protected Zone (which originates in this basin), the Protected Zone of Tivives, Protected Zone of Montes de Oro, the Peñas Blancas Wildlife Refuge and the Alberto Manuel Brenes Biological Reserve (in the upper part of the basin).

In the lower basin, in Salinas and Tivives, wetlands and mangroves have dried up and the remaining forest cover left in the estuaries and inlets has been removed. The mangrove remnant area is probably less than 50 ha. Saline intrusion of the ocean is possible with the highest tides in October, and rains in that month cause a rise in interstitial waters, overflowing onto crop fields and salinizing them. With climate change there may be more hydrologic phenomena of this kind, and soil salinization is likely to increase. In this area there are also active processes of soil erosion on the river banks, mangrove sedimentation, sediment clogging river mouths, flooding, and changes in river structure and dynamics and soil salinization. The most prominent ecosystems are estuaries and mangroves at the mouth of the Jesús María River. It is important to note that despite their ecological importance, neither the Tivives wetlands[1] nor the previously mentioned Guacalillo[2] were attended to by the SGP in GEF-6.

2.1.4.2. BARRANCA RIVER BASIN (BRB)

The Barranca River Basin covers 48,162 ha with elevations from 0 a 2,000 m.a.s.l. It is composed of eighteen sub basins, and comprises many communities from the Esparza, and San Ramón districts, that belong to both Alajuela and Puntarenas Provinces. Most of the population is concentrated in the mid and lower parts of the basin, where there is land available for intensive crops such as coffee and sugar cane. According to the BRB Management Plan, in the upper part of the basin coffee cultivation is dominant, together with ornamental plants and vegetable production. Naranjo, a village partially located in the BRB, is 95% comprised of small coffee producers, representing 12% of all cultivated hectares of coffee in the country.

In the mid part of the basin the cultivation of coffee, bananas and plantains, fruit trees, timber species, ornamental plants, and livestock production predominate. Other small-scale crops are corn, beans, root crops such as cassava and cocoyam, and sugarcane. The main problems in this part of the river basin include the low profitability of agricultural activities, the high deforestation rate, and environmental offenses like invasion of riparian zones that are protected by law.

In the lower part of the basin the main productive activities are export crops and fruit trees of different varieties, sugar cane, corn, beans and livestock. The unsustainable use of the soil, weak environmental awareness and industrial and commercial waste mismanagement are the main problems.

Its forest cover is more intact than in the JMRB with 47% of the basin covered by mostly secondary forest and 31% of land in pastures.

[1] The Tivives Protected Zone, since its creation in 1986, has been the subject of conflict between local producers who found themselves within its limits, and SINAC. The recently presented Management Plan provides for a clearer delimitation and zonification of the protected area, potentially providing for an improved environment amongst stakeholders on which to build actions with local communities.

[2] Guacalillo is found at the Grande de Tarcoles river mouth, outside the GEF-6 intervention area but is to be covered under GEF-7.

2.1.4.3. MONTES DE AGUACATE BIOLOGICAL CORRIDOR (MABC)

The MABC was created in 2001 and reactivated in 2006 with the creation of its Local Committee. The justification for the creation of this BC was the protection of water resources in a region with limited availability, water resource scarcity and degradation, coupled with increased demand for human consumption. It covers the hills of the Montes del Aguacate and extends from the southern boundaries of the Alberto Manuel Brenes Biological Reserve to the administrative boundaries of the city of Atenas, with a total area of 69,051 ha. It is located west of the Central Valley, in several cantons of the provinces of Alajuela and Puntarenas. This BC is the responsibility of two Conservation Area Offices of SINAC: ACOPAC and ACC. SGP in GEF-5 supported the participatory processes for the elaboration of the Technical Profile Document and the Strategic Plan of the MABC in 2013. The MABC fosters connectivity between different PA, beginning at the Alberto Manuel Brenes Biological Reserve and including the Peñas Blancas National Wildlife Refuge and the Montes de Oro, Atenas Hills, Rio Grande de Atenas and El Chompipe Protective Zones.

During GEF-6, SGP worked closely with the MABC management council to support the implementation of the Corridor's Management Plan focused on enhancing conservation and protection efforts and ecological connectivity, through the implementation of several local initiatives, such as: the training and formation of two voluntary fire brigades (one in Palmares and one in San Mateo/Orotina) and the formulation of vegetative cover maps in public and private reserves to identify fire risks and prevention and mitigation; enhancing beekeeping capacities; strengthening technical and management capacities of ASADAS, and the creation of a public-private network of protected areas within the Biological Corridor.

2.1.4.4. LOWER GRANDE TARCOLES RIVER BASIN (LGTRB)

The Grande de Tarcoles river system originates on the southern slopes of the central volcanic range (cordillera) and flows in a south-westerly direction towards the Gulf of Nicoya. The total length of the river is 111km and the entire river basin covers an area of 2,121 km^2, into which most of the Greater Metropolitan Area (GMA) drains. In this river basin, 60% of the country's inhabitants reside, around 2.3 million people. The area is also the major economic motor of Costa Rica, with 80% of its industries (medical supplies and equipment, information technologies, pharmaceuticals, food and beverages, agroindustries, construction, commerce and services).

The Grande de Tarcoles river basin is divided into three main sub-basins: the Río Grande, Río Virilla sub-basins in the upper river basin (within which the GMA is located) and the Rio Grande de Tarcoles middle and lower basin, where the Grande de Tarcoles river meets the Virilla river, contiguous to the south of the JMRB.

SGP in OP7 will concentrate its resources in the middle and lower river basin given the scale of the GMA and its issues, including contamination of the river, the existence of other projects and national investments at the GMA level, and the limited financial resources available to SGP.

Due to the concentration of population and economic activity, a lack of regulatory urban planning leading to rapid growth and invasion of the city's river banks, deficient solid and liquid waste management and infrastructure and cultural practices which tend to see the waterways as conduits for this waste, the Grande de Tarcoles river is reported to be the most contaminated river in Central America, which impacts negatively on communities and ecosystems down river as well as, coastal tourism attractions such as Playa Azul, Guacalillo and Tarcoles. Studies undertaken by the National Water Laboratory demonstrate that 40% of this contamination is caused by untreated liquid domestic waste (black waters), 27% by industrial waste, 16% by agrochemical run-off, 14% of solid waste and 5% from coffee production effluents.

Due to the significant levels of contamination being experienced in the lower basin, the country's Constitutional Court in 2007 upheld a "protection order" presented by the Garabito Ecological Party which ordered several public institutions (MINAE, AyA, Ministry of Health, Ministry of the Presidency, and the 34 municipalities within the river basin) to "immediately adopt integral measures to eliminate the focal points of contamination which exist along the length of the Grande de Tarcoles River system…". As a result, an interinstitutional body, the Grande de Tarcoles River

Commission was formed in 2010 and formally constituted via Executive decree in 2014. The Commission, coordinated by SINAC, is divided into four sub-commissions; Alajuela, Heredia, San Jose and ACOPAC. The latter of these corresponds to the middle and lower basin, covering the cantons of Santa Ana, Mora, Puriscal, Atenas, Turrubares and Garabito, intervention area being proposed under the GEF-7 SGP. Until now, there has been no Management Plan for the Grande de Tarcoles River basin, however its formulation began in October 2019 and is due to be finished in March 2021. SGP and CADETI will actively participate in design meetings and workshops. Each sub-commission works on the basis of Action Plans covering four main components – Land-use planning; Water Quality; Management of Solid Waste, and Risk management, with environmental education and community participation as cross-cutting issues. Recently,

The Tarcoles "issue" is clearly of national interest and actions towards its solution have been included in the last two National Development Plans (2011-2014; 2014-2018). In terms of local actions, based on accumulated experience from previous phases, there is a clear scope for SGP to integrate and articulate some of its actions in the field of, for example, reforestation and regeneration of gallery forests; solid waste management and environmental education, and other identifiable actions. Therefore, the SGP would look to coordinate closely with the ACOPAC Sub-commission.

The lower Grande de Tarcoles River basin runs from east to west, starting at the meeting point of the Virilla river with the Grande de Tarcoles River to the west of the Garita Hydroelectric plant (average height at this point 300 masl); and discharging in Guacalillo, near the fishing village of Tarcoles. Its principle elevations are along its southern flank - Cerro Turrubares 1,739 metres, in Carara 640 m; 1,100m at Puriscal; and on its northern flank to 1,300 m.a.s.l in the Atenas Hills. The sub basin covers an estimated 48,336 ha.

The area includes the cantons of Garabito (District of Tarcoles on the northern part on the coast); Orotina (Districts of Orotina, part of Coyolar and part of Hacienda Vieja contiguous to the JMRB), Turrubares (Districts of San Pablo, San Pedro, San Juan de Mata, San Luis and part of Carara), the northen part of Puriscal (Santiago, Mercedes Sur, Barbacoas, Grifo Alto, San Rafael and Desamparaditos Districts); the cantons of Atenas and Mora and the upper rural districts of Santa Ana. The target population in the lower and river basin is approximately 101,400 inhabitants[3] based on the population per district.

Population density tends to be low in rural districts; 35 persons/km^2 in Tarcoles district of Garabito canton (on the coast); 221.02 (Atenas); 15.73 Turrubares.

It is worth noting that while cantons such as Santa Ana, Atenas and Mora show a high rating due to the presence of an affluent urban middle class, there are significant inequalities between urban and rural areas in terms of human development indicators which reflect a general tendency at a national level in terms of the urban-rural development gap.

Biodiversity aspects: The Grande de Tarcoles river basin in its lower reaches forms the northern limit of the Carara National Park. It is a prime habitat for the American crocodile (*Crocodylus acutus*). Reptiles such as iguanas and the Jesu Cristo lizards can also be seen here as well as anteaters, monkeys and bats to name a few, while along its banks and mouth numerous ducks and shorebirds such as the Boat-billed Heron (*Cochlearius cochlearius*) and Tiger Heron (*Tigrisoma mexicanum*), the Double-striped Thick-knee (*Burhinus bistriatus*), the Mangrove Canary (*Dendroica petechial*), Panama Flycatcher, Mangrove Vireo, Mangrove Warbler, and American Pygmy Kingfisher are to be found. The Scarlet Macaw *(Ara macao)* can also be found here and hawks, parrots, toucans, herons, egrets and other waterfowl settle in the area. The river mouth feeds the Guacalillo mangrove reserve (1,076 ha), home to a number of species of fauna as well as, four of the five species of mangrove observed in Costa Rica.

The principle protected areas within the lower Grande de Tarcoles watershed are: Carara National Park (with an extension of 5,242 distributed between the Tusubres and Grande de Tárcoles river basins); Fernando Castro

[3] Based on population/district within the sub-basin.

Cervantes National Wildlife Refuge - (FCCNWR), with 1,383 ha neighbouring the Carara NP, the Cerros de Turrubares Protected Zone (2,867 h), also adjacent to Carara and the Rodeo Protected Zone (2,256 ha) which protects the last remnant of tropical humid forest in the Central valley. To the north of the lower and middle river basin the Atenas Hills, and Rio Grande de Atenas Protected Zones are located. Of these protected areas, some are also found within the Las Lapas Biological Corridor (see description below).

There are several threats to the biodiversity of the region amongst which; habitat loss driven by unplanned land-use change, especially urban expansion on the edges of urban centres, as well as in coastal areas, which also threatens unprotected water sources on private lands; pressures placed on protected areas through illegal hunting, logging and species extraction, the use of fire as a means of clearing agricultural land; solid waste, especially plastics found in coastal and marine areas, which have recently led the Garabito Municipality to declare itself a "plastic-free zone"; inappropriate extensive cattle-farming techniques especially on upper slopes, leading to overgrazing on exposed lands, without sufficient arboreal cover, leading to widespread erosion and soil loss, especially in the Puriscal area; agrochemical run-off from farms which further exacerbate the contamination problem in the Grande de Tarcoles river, and drainage of wetlands around the Tivives mangrove protected area for agricultural production.

2.1.4.5. PASO LAS LAPAS BIOLOGICAL CORRIDOR (PLLBC)

The Paso Las Lapas Biological Corridor (Path of the Scarlet Macaw), was established by Executive Decree Nº 33494 – MINAE in 2007. It is located in the central pacific region of the country, covering 56,200 hectares, located 426.300-446.800 East longitude and 1.069.800 - 1.096.000 North latitude. Financed by a GIZ-SINAC Project "Implementing the National Biocorridor Programme", a strong participatory process has been carried out elaborating the new five-year Management Plan and a Base Line Survey "Management Effectiveness" in June 2018. Actual "Management Effectiveness" is 46% out of 100% (based on 20 key ecological, socioeconomic and governance indicators).

According to the administrative territorial division of Costa Rica, the PLLBC is located within three provinces, six municipalities and twelve municipal districts: For the Province of Alajuela, the canton of Orotina (Coyolar and Orotina districts); for the Puntarenas Province, the Garabito Municipality (Tarcoles district) and the Parrita Municipality (Parrita); and the San Jose Province with the municipalities of Acosta (Sabanillas), Puriscal (Chire, Mercedes Sur) and Turrubares (Carara, San Juan de Mata, San Luis, San Pablo and San Pedro districts).

The PLLBC and Grande de Tarcoles middle and lower river basin overlap: 45% of the PLLBC is found within the Grande de Tarcoles lower river basin. In terms of jurisdiction, according to the new boundaries defined by SINAC with regards to its Conservation Areas, it is shared between the Central Conservation Area (ACC) and the Central Pacific Conservation Area (ACOPAC). Both Conservation Areas have expressed a strong interest to work with SGP in these areas.

During GEF-5, SGP supported the implementation of seven projects in the PLLBC; one related to renewable energy in educational centres (with the Fundación Ecotrópica), four in Biodiversity, one in Rural Tourism, one in organic production.

Socio-economic data: The estimated population of the PLLBC is 53,975 for the 12 Districts involved in the BC[4]; 51% of the inhabitants are found in two districts – Mercedes Sur and Chires in the Puriscal municipality; whilst Garabito Municipality has 17.4% and Turrubares 10.3%. Population density is relatively low; 31.5 persons/km^2 in Tarcoles district, Garabito; 33 in Parrita district; in San Juan de Mata, San Luis, San Pedro districts of Turrubares with 14, 11 and 16 respectively, and higher in San Pablo with 52 persons/km^2. Like the Grande de Tarcoles middle and lower river basin, the PLLBC is an ostensibly rural territory; population centres are rural communities that are concentrated along the principal roads.

[4] PLLBC Management Plan, based on the National Institute for Census 2011 census data.

The main source of employment (principally, in Sabanillas, Chires, San Luis and Carara Districts) is in the primary sector (agriculture, cattle, fishing, beekeeping, forestry and hunting). Melon and Watermelon production is important in the Guacalillo beach area, adjacent to mangrove forests. Fishing is important to families in Playa Azul, Tarcoles and Guacalillo, although shell-fish harvesting has diminished in importance in recent years. Extraction of gravel from rivers has grown in recent years, posing a threat to riverine ecosystems. Cattle production covers approximately 26% of the Biological Corridor and due to extensive grazing techniques on steep, deforested slopes, soil loss, water conservation and ecosystem connectivity are greatly impacted.

Payment for Environmental Services (PES) has become an important mechanism in recent years as a financing mechanism to protect forests and water catchment areas on private lands[5]. New PES mechanisms are coming online to help compensate farmers with agroforestry systems and live fence planting and through support provided by ARESEP-GIZ which will help compensate ASADAS to protect and conserve water sources, through regulated tariff adjustments.

The tertiary sector is more important in Orotina, Coyolar, Tarcoles, San Pablo and Mercedes Sur. Tourism in recent years has grown as an important income generating activity, especially around Carara and La Cangreja National Parks, with potentiality to grow.

There is one Indigenous Territories within the PLLBC, belonging to the Huetar indigenous people: Zapaton (Chires district) in the eastern part of the Biological Corridor with 452 inhabitants[6].

In terms of community organisations, there is a wide variety of CSO with which the SGP may work. The PLLBC management plan identified five second-tier Tourism Boards within and around the PLLBC[7]; 27 Community Water Authorities (ASADAS)[8] which cover an estimated 80% of the provision of water services in the PLLBC, 27 Integrated Development Associations (ADI)[9]; and 13 Cooperatives[10].

Several women's organizations have been identified in the intervention landscape: Women's Association of Bijagual - ASOMUGA; Association of Women's Entrepreneurs of Corolar - AMEC; AMEP; Group of Women Producers of San Rafael of Turrubares; Group of Women's Producers of Mercedes Norte.

In terms of NGOs, ECOTROPICA, based in Puriscal is present within the BC and working in support of research and studies in the protected areas. Also present are the Association for Ecological Conservation of Hermosa Beach and the Association for the Conservation of the Spider Monkey which promotes reforestation and connectivity.

[5] 129 contracts were awarded by FONAFIFO to farmers within the BC 2013-2017 (FONAFIFO), protecting 4,039 hectares. Currently, there are five PES mechanisms in Costa Rica: Reforestation; Forest protection; water resource protection; Agroforestry systems (paid by tree planted); Natural regeneration.

[6] 2011 National census

[7] In Garabito canton: Camara of Commerce of the Central Pacific; Camara of Rural Community Tourism (CATARUCO); Camara of Tourism Garabito (CATUGA); In Orotina – Camara of Commerce, Industry and Tourism (CITAORO); Acosta – Camara of Rural Community Tourism of Palmichal.

[8] San Antonio (Garabito), Playa Azul, Guacalillo, Zapatón, Mastatal, San Miguel, San Vicente, Guarumal y Naranjal. Pueblo Nuevo, Tulín, Pavona, Delicias, El Sur, Bijagual, La Esperanza y Salitrales. Jilgueral, Tufares, San Martín, San Luis, San Rafael, Potenciana, San Francisco y Lagunas.

[9] Arenal, Bijagual, Delicias, El Sur, Galán y Guarumai. Jilgueral, La Esperanza, La Gloria, Lagunas y Lanas. Mastatal, Naranjal, Pavona, Playa Azul y Potenciana. Salitrales, San Antonio, San Antonio Garabito (Tárcoles), San Francisco, San Gabriel, San Luis, San Martín, San Rafael, Tufares y Zapatón.

[10] Cooperatives: Puriscal - COOPEGAMALOTILLO; COOPECHIRES (Oil Palm and multiservices); Turrubares – COOPETOUR RUBARES (Rural tourism); COOPETULIN (agrotourism and others - San Antonio de Tulin); Orotina - COOPECEBADILLA (agroindustry women); Garabito – COOPETARCOLES (fishing); COOPEARROZ (rice); COOPESUMUACA (production and multiple services); Parrita - COOMCUPA (Parrita watershed management and multiple services); COOPEPARRITA TROPICAL (tropical fruit production); COOPELOMAS (women's multiservices); COOPECALIFORNIA (Multiservices).

There are a further nine private organisations that work in the agricultural, artistic and tourism fields identified. The integrated Foundation for Rural Development in the Central Pacific – FIDERPARC is a microfinance institution, based in Puriscal. that has worked with SGP in GEF-6 in successfully setting up ten Community Credit Committees and has undertaken a project to establish 18 in the PLLBC promoting the use of credit for both productive and environmental investments. CCT and FUNBAM, both financed by GIZ-CRUSA, support the consolidation of the local Biological Corridor Committee and the financing of "green production value chains"; a recent example of this, has been the financing of the ECOSUR ecolodge in El Sur which has benefitted from a donation of $15,000 for training and marketing.

Several thesis studies have been carried out by students of the National University for Distance Education - UNED, which should be of relevance, especially with regard to rural tourism potential. Furthermore, the UNDP BIOFIN project has recently hired consultants to identify and characterise rural tourism services and potentialities in the Montes de Aguacate and Paso Las Lapas Biological Corridors which will serve as a baseline for potential grantees and the development of a tourism strategy.

In terms of stakeholder platforms for decision-making, the following have been identified: oversight for management and decision-making within the Biological Corridor is provided by the Local Council (COLAC). Other COLACs exist for the Carara and Cangreja National Parks. There is a Cantonal Interinstitutional Coordination Advisory Board - CCCI; and at the community level, apart from the ADI, Education and schools' boards, health committees.

In regard to Human Development Indicators at the District Level, several of these present low to very low levels, these being: Low – Tarcoles, San Pedro, Parrita, Carara, Coyolar, San Luis and Very Low – San Juan de Mata and Chires.

Biodiversity aspects: The PLLBC connects and includes eight protected areas, including two National Parks: Carara National Park and the Cangreja National Park (2,541 ha). The Fernando Castro Cervantes National Wildlife Refuge and the Turrubares Protected Zone and four private reserves, categorized as National Wildlife Refuges - Sutubal (516 ha), Cacyra (40 ha), Rancho Mastatal (80ha) and Finca Hacienda La Avellana (516 ha). In total, 12,951 hectares of protected areas are found within the biological corridor. Also, within the Corridor is Zapatón Indigenous Territory with an extension of 3,558 hectares.

According to the National Forest Inventory, undertaken 2012-2014 by SINAC and the National Fund for Forestry Financing (FONAFIFO), seven types of coverage were classified, of which five (mature forest, secondary forest, deciduous forest, mangrove and plantations) were forests, whilst pasture land and others (urban and agricultural use) were classified under non-forestry.

Table 3: Land use coverage in the Paso Las Lapas Biological Corridor

Classification	***Area (ha)***	***% of PLLBC***
Mature Forest	24,876	44.3%
Secondary Forest	10,328	18.4%
Deciduous Forest	2,624	4.6%
Mangroves	955	1.7%
Plantations	710	1.3%
Pastures	14,925	26.5%
Non-Forestry	1,782	3.2%

Mangroves are found in the Guacalillo area (together with the Tivives reserve in the JMRB) representing an important area for potential support by SGP.

45% of the mature forest is found within protected areas; there is an important patch of continuous mature forest found within the Carara National Park, the Fernando Castro Cervantes National Wildlife Refuge and the Turrubares Protected Zone, representing 15,447 hectares, or 62% of the mature forest of the Biological Corridor which

represents an important area in terms of structural connectivity. This same area has been targeted by the current Government to create a single national park and therefore, working with local communities is considered a key element of this strategy.

Within the PLLBC, forests (mature, secondary and deciduous) cover 37,828 ha (67%). Of these, there are an estimated 664 patches of mature forest, of which 58% are under 2 ha and represent less than 1% of the total mature forest area. Meanwhile, 86% of the total area of mature forests found within the PLLBC are found in patches of over 100ha (21,328 ha out of 24,876 ha of total mature forest). Conversely, 30% of secondary forest is found in patches of over 100 hectares. However, coverage maps and analysis show a significant level of fragmentation of forests, especially secondary ones. Structural connectivity is mainly provided by fluvial routes, due to the protection provided by the Forestry Law[11]. Other important connectivity routes, especially for the emblematic Scarlet Macaw are provided between the main forest blocks: Carara, Turrubares, Fernando Castro Cervantes National Wildlife Refuge, to the north, and the Cangreja National Park and Rancho Mastatal Wildlife Refuge, to the south.

Flora: According to scientific inventories[12] and the SINAC's protected area Management Plans for Carara and the Fernando Castro Cervantes National Wildlife Refuge (FCCNWR), 1,166 species of flora were found in the Carara National Park. 29 of these have been classified as endemic or rare, including several found on the IUCN Red List: Alcanfor (*Protium panamense* from the *Burseraceae* family or Torchword family); Cirricillo (*Guatteria tonduzii);* Cafecillo (*Erythrochiton gymnanthus);* Monkey Cocoa (*Herrania purpurea*); Chimarrón (*Hirtella triandra);* Pubescent Sorocea *(Sorocea pubivena*);

Fauna: 112 mammal species have been reported in the Carara NP and the FCCNWR (48% of the country's total number), including: the Howler Monkey (*Alouatta palliata*); the Three-toed Sloth (*Bradypus variegatus*); Lowland paca (*Cuniculus paca*); armadillo (*Dasypus novemcinctus*); the common opossum (*Didelphis marsupialis*); fruit bats (*Carollia perspicillata*), Puma (*Puma concolor*); ocelot (*Leopardus pardalis*); ant-eaters (*Tamandua mexicana*); white-nosed coati (*Nasua narica*) and colored peccaries (*Pecari tajacu*).

Also registered are 430 bird species, of which 16 are endemic and three in danger of extinction: the Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), the Scarlet Macaw (*Ara macao*) and the Yellow-necked parrot (*Amazona auropalliata*).

Of the reptile family, 124 species have been identified, including the commonly spotted crocodile (*Crocodilus acutus*) in the Tarcoles river; several snakes – Boa constrictor; Common mussarana *(Clelia Clelia)*; the false coral snake (*Lampropeltis Triangulum*); fer-de-lance *(Bothrops asper*) and lizards, such as the common basilisk (*Basiliscus basiliscus*) or Jesu Cristo lizard and the Anole lizard (*Norops intermedius*).

Of the 62 amphibian species, six are endemic and several are on the CITES endangered list: Painted Frog (*Atelopus varius*); *Gymnopis multiplicata*; Green and Black Poison Dart Frog (*Dendrobates auratus*); granular poison frogs (*Oophaga granuliferus*) and the Red-eyed tree frog (*Agalychnis callidryas*).

2.1.5. MAIN THREATS, CAUSES AND BARRIERS

The main drivers causing the rapid deterioration of socio-ecological resilience in the target landscapes are: changes in land use and progressive degradation of natural resources (biodiversity, habitat, soil, water, etc.) from over-exploitation, pollution, introduction of exotic invasive species and climate change. Habitat loss, caused by land use changes in production landscapes, threatens biodiversity and ecosystem connectivity. Traditional activities, such as cattle ranching and coffee farming, historically, have heavily impacted forest cover in these landscapes, causing the fragmentation of continuous forest blocks. The Fifth National Report to the CBD notes that apart from the threats to dry forests in northern Costa Rica, rivers and aquifers, mangroves and wetlands are also categorized as particularly vulnerable ecosystems.

[11] The Forestry Law 7575 mandates protection of a forested riverine strip of 20 metres for rural rivers.
[12] Jimenez and Grayum, 2002

The growth in the protected area system of Costa Rica, together with more stringent and restrictive environmental legislation under the Forest Law and the Payment for Environmental Services have, in fact, led to an increase in forest cover at a national level from 25% in the early 1980s to 52.2% in 2017. However, this apparent success story masks underlying trends in terms of secondary forest loss on private lands and along river banks and the intensification of agricultural production, leading to increased degradation and contamination of soils and water, through run-off and soil erosion.

In the case of the PLLBC, mature forests, although largely protected and well conserved within protected areas, have suffered fragmentation, especially on private lands, leading to the need for greater reforestation, regeneration and protection efforts. The area between Salitrales and Potenciana was earmarked by GRUAS II as an area that holds unique endemic species under threat. Another area delineated in the PLLBC Management Plan is the Potenciana cloud forest. Likewise, the Tulín river basin, negatively impacted by deforestation and habitat loss, largely due to extensive cattle farming, is an important connectivity route between the BC´s protected areas, requiring greater effort toward its protection and conservation.

Although monitoring capacities are generally deficient and scientific studies few and far between, a number of species are known to be on the IUCN red list or under threat. The emblematic Scarlet Macaw is one of these, found mainly within Carara NP but also in the Guacalillo mangrove reserve, where it is threatened by deforestation, agricultural development (melons and watermelons) and construction, as well as the theft of chicks from nests. Guacalillo, as well as Tivives wetlands, are important support areas for migratory and nesting sea birds. Illegal hunting, deforestation and land use change has reduced the habitat and feeding stock of big cats, especially pumas *(Puma concolor*). Conversely, farmers in the Montes de Aguacate and Paso Las Lapas Biological Corridors are also threatened by puma attacks on livestock and domestic animals, especially pumas, a threatened species, which in spite of the ban on hunting, can sometimes lead to punitive measures and the killing of these big cats.

Water resources are particularly vulnerable to deforestation, urban encroachment, contamination through agrochemicals and animal waste. It is common for micro-catchments and water sources to be found on farmland, where certain practices endanger the quantity and quality of a community's water supply. The Community Water Authorities (ASADAS) often lack the tools, human and financial resources or knowledge to better protect these areas, and services provided are often deficient, leading to inefficiencies in the supply of water to local residents, and water loss through deficient distribution systems. Climate change scenarios are affecting rainfall patterns leading to deficits in some areas and flooding in others.

Climate change will exacerbate ecosystem degradation in these areas where soil erosion and other land degradation processes are already present due to variable and more intensive rainfalls leading to greater run-off and impact on exposed and already degraded soils. According to vulnerability studies, communities whose livelihoods depend on natural resources/ecological goods and services are most likely to be less resilient.

Open burning of forests is a very destructive practice widely used in agricultural activities. When these fires get out of control, they can reduce forest cover, putting biodiversity and natural water supply areas at risk. According to the National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC), in 2017, forest fires affected 25,459 hectares, of which 1,172 were within protected areas and 24,286 outside these PAs. The data for the Central Pacific region shows that 1,002 ha were affected, of which 758 were outside protected areas. In this case, the PA mostly affected was the Tivives wetlands and the lower Tarcoles delta. The threat of uncontrolled fire becomes greater given the limited capacity of environmental authorities to monitor the practice and the lack of knowledge or awareness by authorities of fire management, prevention, and control. Between 2000 and 2017, the forest fire-affected area has increased outside protected areas but decreased within the protected areas. Additionally, forest fire incidents have increased in the Central and North Pacific regions on the Pacific slope, as temperatures and drought periods have increased due to ENSO conditions. Countrywide, the trend of forest fire incidence has increased over the past decade outside PAs, but the trend is the reverse within PAs, which may reflect the effectiveness of forest fire prevention efforts. SGP GEF-6 supported formation of two voluntary fire brigades and vegetation studies in protected areas and the classification of the combustion characteristics of the vegetation present in the region.

Land degradation is a further driver of biodiversity loss in most biological corridors. The Jesus Maria watershed located in the biological corridor of "Montes de Aguacate" is the most degraded watershed in the country, followed by the Barranca river basin, which also originates in the mentioned biological corridor. The Tarcoles river basin has been classified as the third most degraded watershed mainly due to contamination. However, soil erosion and soil loss has been exacerbated by farming practices, especially on steep slopes. Although SGP during GEF-5 and GEF-6 worked extensively in the JMBR on introducing soil conservation techniques, as well as silvopastoral practices on cattle ranches, attention still needs to be directed toward this problem, especially in the coffee farming areas in the upper Barranca basin in the Naranjo area, around Palmares and in the Turrubares (La Potenciana) canton. More notably, extensive cattle ranching in the Paso Las Lapas Biological Corridor, especially on exposed, steep slopes has led to landslides and slumps, soil loss and threatens ecological recovery.

In Costa Rica, and particularly the target area, most rural communities, their livelihoods and landscapes are vulnerable to socio-economic and climatic risks. Community organizations often lack crucial administrative, planning, financial, technical, marketing, innovation and experimentation capacities and the organizational abilities to become effective agents for the coordinated, long term development and/or maintenance of landscape resilience built on global environmental and local sustainable development outcomes. Landscape level platforms often exist, but civil society participation in them is often scant.

Overall landscape resilience is a product of multiple individual activities, and the success of individual activities is influenced strongly by the overall status of landscape resilience. In other words, collective action is required by landscape communities to build ecological, social and economic resilience. This means that the essential problem to be addressed by this project is the organizational weaknesses of the communities to act strategically and collectively in favour of local sustainable development and the global environment as the basis for landscape resilience.

Human Development Indicators for many target communities are low and despite advances and opportunities provided by a growing economy, and a wider integration into the tertiary sector, the rural population is typified by marginalization, especially of small producers, whose weak economies of scale, reduced access to the means of production and a deficient insertion into value chains, ensures that some are left behind in social developmental terms.

2.1.5.1. BARRIERS

Without doubt under GEF-5 and GEF-6, significant steps were taken to enhance landscape socio-ecological resilience. Although the barriers below refer mainly to the new intervention landscapes, the solutions to overcome the original identified problems and barriers in the JMRB and BRB have yet to be fully achieved, and through the technical assistance of SGP's main institutional partners, community initiatives will be further supported.

a) Community organizations have limited or weak representation and participation mechanisms within formal inter-institutional landscape governance structures:

Several inter-institutional planning platforms exist in the target areas, whereby public institutions such as MIDEPLAN, INDER, MAG, MINAE, the Health Ministry, Municipalities and others, regularly meet to discuss and coordinate public investment on behalf of communities. Experience has shown that civil society participation in these is, at best, nominal, and in many cases, absent. In the case of the JMRB and BRB, attempts to form watershed commissions have been slower than planned, due to their legal formalization. In the case of the LGTRB, a sub-commission (ACOPAC) exists, although civil participation on a planning level appears to be scarce. A recently formed Tulín River Commission within the PLLBC, has yet to actively engage communities in landscape planning and the identification of concrete actions. Furthermore, community organizations rarely coordinate with other community organizations to pursue collective action for global environmental and landscape management outcomes due to a lack of awareness of wider landscape issues and their perceived role in tackling them, tending to focus more on local community issues with regards to landscape planning.

b) Community organizations lack the knowledge, the long-term vision and strategy for ecosystem and resource management at scale and suffer from weak adaptive management capacities i.e. to innovate, test alternatives, monitor and evaluate results, and adjust practices and techniques to meet challenges and generate lessons learned:

Local communities lack knowledge, technical know-how and the capacities to plan strategic interventions that may enhance or restore ecosystem services. Additionally, the resources to actually implement landscape resilience strategies are limited amongst community organizations.

c) Community organizations often suffer from deficient governance structures, lack strategic management and planning tools, and have weak leadership:

Community organizations do not always guarantee wider, inclusive community participation due to a lack of understanding of governance procedures and planning tools (action plans, strategies, M&E tools), thus weakening their representativeness within their own community and furthermore, in other planning spheres (i.e. insertion in municipal plans). Power can tend to be concentrated in certain local leaders, further weakening wider participation and legitimacy of community organs. Women and youth, in particular, are often under-represented in these organizations. Capacities for conflict resolution are often absent. All this impedes the ability of well-intentioned community organizations to be effective.

d) Lack of access to financial and technical resources associated with innovating land and resource management practices:

Local communities lack knowledge, planning and technical know-how on strategic interventions that may enhance or restore ecosystem services. Additionally, the resources to actually implement strategies to strengthen landscape resilience are limited amongst community organizations. Certain intervention priorities and zonification of land restoration practices have been identified in the PLLBC and the LGTRB, such as the reforestation or natural regeneration of river banks to improve structural and functional connectivity and to improve water quality and quantity, restoration of degraded lands especially on cattle farms, fire management, rural tourism, the monitoring of endangered species and the protection of water sources by ASADAS. However, these organizations often lack the technical, organizational and financial wherewithal to effectively implement projects and are either unaware of other similar projects or lack access to systemized information on other similar projects.

e) Community organizations lack adaptive management capacities to innovate, diversify and commercialize goods and services as part of value chains that improve landscape resilience:

Unemployment and under-employment are also affecting rural landscapes, from whence young family members migrate to urban centres because they are unable to generate sufficient income on their family farms. Instead of abandoning their farms and eventually selling them to cultivators of expansive monoculture crops, alternative livelihoods may be developed to generate income and more job opportunities within the landscape. Innovation, scaling-up of previous experiences, accessing financial resources and market opportunities for raw products that may have an added value in niche markets are other alternatives that are not being sufficiently promoted for rural communities. Generally, producers, and especially women's groups, have little knowledge of urban consumers and their tastes and demands, lack of marketing skills, weaknesses in identifying private-sector partnerships, difficulties in achieving production at sufficient scale across landscapes, and an absence of value addition to their raw products The same might be said for tourism services despite a growing market for them. Local communities often lack the strategic orientation, business skills capital, and marketing skills to meet demand.

f) Knowledge from project experience with innovation/experimentation is not systematically recorded, analysed or disseminated to policy makers or other communities, organizations and programmes:

Projects, past and present, frequently generate successful project results, best practices and lessons learned. SGP allows for a certain degree of innovation and risk-taking as well as the possibility of scaling-up best practices within

or to other landscapes. However, this know-how and practical on-the-ground experience is not always systemized and widely shared amongst stakeholders. Communities, even when they are relatively close to each other, often do not know about similar experiences or initiatives, or do not have possibilities to visit these experiences and see them first-hand. Likewise, policy makers and stakeholder platforms, such as river basin commissions, and interinstitutional territorial planning bodies, are often unaware of these experiences as they have not been sufficiently informed of these.

III. STRATEGY

3.1. BASELINE SCENARIO

The GEF SGP Country Programme

The GEF Small Grants Programme in Costa Rica has contributed significantly to on-the-ground implementation of the UNFCC, UNCBD, UNCCD and other multilateral agreements for sustainable development. For 25 years, the GEF SGP Country Programme has strengthened capacities of approximately 700 communities and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) for local conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, use of renewable energy resources and energy efficiency applications, and degraded land restoration with special attention to linking these to sustainable production and livelihoods. The Programme has invested approximately USD 13.7 million in grants through 640 projects, in coordination with middle and full sized GEF financed projects, such as the Territorial Land Planning Proposal for biodiversity conservation in Costa Rica better known as GRUAS I and II (through the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor Project), and the GEF "Ecomarket Projects" that have supported the national Payments for Environmental Services (PES) mechanism, providing community level experiences of implementation of nationally designed instruments, which allow policy feedback from the "bottom-up".

SGP Country Programme initiatives in Costa Rica under the biodiversity focal area from GEF1-GEF4 (1992-2010) had a territorial focus on fragile ecosystems of biological corridors and buffer zones of Protected Areas across the country, in articulation with the National Biological Corridor Programme (defined through the GRUAS studies and process). In particular, the programme focused on providing support for the protection of community-managed forests, promoting access to national PES schemes (supported by the Ecomarket Project), enhancing sustainable livelihood practices, including rural tourism, promoting sustainable production such as organically produced vegetables, bananas, coffee and cacao agroforestry systems, medicinal plants, and organic beekeeping, as well as sustainable harvesting of plant species for crafts. Local climate change mitigation initiatives, which contribute to the Country's Carbon Neutrality Policy, have also been supported by SGP through the promotion of new technologies for renewable energy generation such as solar, biogas, hydropower and measures to improve energy efficiency, as well as promoting the active participation of communities in forest fire control programmes (COVIRENAS) that have also contributed to community resilience.

During GEF-5 (2011-2015), the SGP Country Programme in Costa Rica supported 120 initiatives in 12 Biological Corridors and 8 Protected Areas; 21 of these were targeting the same geographic area, addressing goals of the three multilateral environmental agreements (UNFCCC, UNCBD and UNCCD), with special emphasis on implementing the national programme on land degradation. The main objective was to create synergies between the three Conventions' goals with initiatives funded by the Programme, through a landscape approach within the Jesús María River Basin, one of the nine most degraded watersheds in the country. The landscape is identified by the National Advisory Commission on Land Degradation (CADETI) as a priority in the National Action Programme to Combat Land Degradation in Costa Rica (NAP). Thus, SGP became an implementation mechanism of the NAP in support of CADETI, through the implementation of community-based projects aimed at reversing land degradation processes and improving the resilience of the socio-ecological production landscape through conscious management, conservation of biodiversity and promotion of sustainable livelihoods.

SGP has supported community organizations in the JMRB since 2011 (during the GEF-5) and since 2016 also in the BRB (GEF-6). During GEF-5, 21 projects were implemented with GEF funding and 5 projects were executed under the Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS) programme supporting community organizations. CACs (Cantonal-Community Agricultural Centres), ASADAS (Community-based Associations for Water Administration), ADIs (Community Development Associations), cooperatives and agricultural and livestock producers, as well as others within the Jesus Maria river basin, worked to improve the resilience of the socio-ecological production landscape through adaptive management, conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, strengthening the sustainability of production systems, promotion of sustainable livelihoods, and strengthening institutions and governance systems at the landscape level. During GEF6, the results, gaps and lessons learned in the implementation of the GEF-5 programme were scaled up and applied to the BRB under the watershed management methodology developed by CADETI and implemented by MAG and MINAE with SGP support. In total, during GEF-6, 31 projects are being concluded in both river basins.

The implementation of both GEF-5 and GEF-6 has resulted in important and cumulative lessons learned with regards to community participation and state support to CBOs and CSOs in the intervention areas. These are further supported by the Terminal Evaluation's recommendations with regards to strengthening community participation and capacities in project implementation. These lessons learned are being carried over into the current GEF-7 design, especially with regards to strengthening CBO´s organizational and administrative capacities and community participation in governance platforms, an assertive gender-focused approach, knowledge-sharing and technical best practices.

Due to the land degradation problem, several projects are focused on soil conservation practices and improved farming methods in the upper reaches of the basins; extensive cattle farming and pasture degradation exacerbated by climate change leads to a decline of the natural resource base (e.g. decreased biodiversity, soil and water quality); more rapid runoff and hence higher peak flows and sedimentation of rivers; and lower productivity, increased rural poverty and vulnerability and further land-use pressure. To offset these trends, especially in the mid-basin, SGP in partnership with CADETI, has emphasised the introduction of improved silvopastoral practices (improved grass and legume pastures; forage banks, agroforestry techniques, set-aside areas for natural regeneration, pasture divisions using live fences and electric fences, and water management, among other techniques).

Thanks to these projects, there is a proven and demonstrative case for scaling up these practices to other geographical areas, including the new proposed intervention areas. Several of these projects have reached sufficient maturity to be able to measure their impact and demonstrate their effectiveness to other producers through farmer-to-farmer exchanges, a key strategy for transferring and scaling up practical know-how. Methodologies in support of community groups and producers developed by MAG and MINAE have been key to successful on-the-ground implementation, and this strategy will continue to be pursued under GEF-7.

Through the support provided by SGP and the mobilization of resources to community groups engaged in the implementation of projects, both MAG and MINAE, through their network of regional agencies, are able to provide long-term and concrete technical support to these local actors, by developing tailored strategies at a farm level, continual training and technical assistance, including training manuals and methodologies, and by facilitating exchanges, and elevating the effectiveness, impact and sustainability of individual projects. This accumulated experience, know-how and dissemination, has contributed to the enabling conditions for change in a mass of previously disengaged communities, across both watersheds, leading to accumulative global environmental benefits and greater socio-ecological landscape resilience. However, the target group has not been fully reached and other communities currently aware of the practices and successes being generated are petitioning project partners for support.

SGP, together with CADETI has also looked to strengthen multi-stakeholder platforms and strengthen strategic community participation and representation within these governance structures in the JMRB and BRB through the formalization of river basin Committees (one for each basin). GEF-7 will allow for the continual participation and monitoring of these, extracting lessons learned to be applied in the lower Tarcoles river commission. These governance platforms are essentially mechanisms for coordination at the landscape level, integrating formal

institutional representatives, as well as NGOs, community groups, farmers' associations and local government. Likewise, the Local Committees (COLAC) of each of the two Biological Corridors found within the intervention area, namely, Paso Las Lapas and Montes de Aguacate are multi-actor governance platforms involving community organisations and state institutions whose actions are guided by their respective management plans which, amongst other aspects, identify specific community-based projects to be implemented, marking a clear linkage between the grant projects proposed under Component 1, and the governance platforms to be strengthened under Component 2. It is expected that under GEF-7, by strengthening these platforms, community organisations will effectively contribute to institutional efforts for soil protection, biodiversity and climate change adaptation/mitigation.

In addition to mobilizing joint funding for BD, LD and CC with a landscape approach and providing an effective mechanism that reaches community organizations and CSOs, the SGP Country Programme in Costa Rica has gathered knowledge and experiences from previous Operational phases and other community-based experiences worldwide. The Country Programme has worked with strategic partners including academic institutions (such as the UNA - National University), and NGOs, also leveraging private (for example, to build micro-hydropower) and public funding to enhance the scientific, technical quality and sustainability and added value of SGP interventions in Costa Rica. In pursuance of a long-term strategy for organizational support and development, SGP Costa Rica has monitored the capacity building process of specific organizations, enhancing and tailoring its support in line with specific needs and limitations during different phases. The continuous monitoring of community-based projects implemented through SGP and its Country Programme Strategy, has allowed modifications to the design and implementation of each Programme phase as well as sharing lessons learned and best practices amongst grantees. This adaptive management approach has allowed the evolution of the SGP Country Programme, to become more strategic and effective throughout each period.

3.2. ASSOCIATED BASELINE PROJECTS

Component 1: *Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection*

The interventions under Component 1 are built upon the following baseline projects:

The primary baseline investments and activities in the five selected regions of Costa Rica relevant to this GEF 7 phase are those linked with the Policies, Strategies and Action Plans of the three multilateral environmental conventions (UNFCCC, CBD, UNCCD); the Ministry of Environment and National System of Conservation Areas' *National Programme for Biological Corridors*[13], the *National Strategy for Carbon Neutrality* (Costa Rica-planned activities for REDD+, including Carbon monitoring), and the *Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions* (NAMA) for the livestock and coffee sectors (GIZ-MINAE-ICAFE-FUNBAM).

National Programme of Biological Corridors in Costa Rica – GIZ is currently supporting SINAC in the implementation of the CBD and local governments and communities in updating and implementing Management Plans for 15 prioritized Biological Corridors, of which the Paso Las Lapas BC is a beneficiary. It provides technical and financial assistance and oversight to the Corridor's local Committee through strengthening of participatory planning processes, looking to improve their management effectiveness. Amongst its components is the establishment of financial tools and mechanisms with a view to improving the financial sustainability of biological corridors, including improvements to the current PES under FONAFIFO to cover other ecosystem services. SGP will contribute significantly to the implementation of the recently updated Management Plan for the PLLBC, which is the basis for the identification of actions within this target area under SGP GEF-7, by providing potential grantee communities with access to funds.

The PLLBC Strategic Management Plan 2015-2021 prioritised the implementation of projects and investments, based on threats to biodiversity and the ecosystem services provided, these being on a landscape scale (forests), a reduced landscape scale (Túlin river), a threatened species (Scarlet Macaw) and an ecosystem service (water). To attend to

[13] This is being supported by GIZ in 15 priority biological corridors, including Paso Las Lapas.

these prioritized focal areas, the PLLBC Strategic Management Plan identifies the following Objectives: i) Consolidation of the Local Council (COLAC); ii) Identification of spaces for interinstitutional coordination and land-use planning; iii) promote biodiversity conservation and ecosystem connectivity; iv) environmental education. In the case of the PLLBC, during GEF-5 SGP supported the implementation of seven projects. In the case of GEF-6, SGP has supported 31 projects, a summary of which is provided as follows:

- Improved soil and water conservation techniques on coffee and horticultural farms (11 projects);
- The introduction of sustainable cattle ranching through the application of sylvopastoral practices benefitting 185 farmers;
- A microfinance lending scheme which has witnessed the formation of 10 Community Credit Committees which will continue to be supported by FIDERPAC, the micro-finance service provider;
- Fire prevention and management through the training and formation of two voluntary fire brigades, coordinated by SINAC as part of the National Programme of Fire Management;
- Integrated water management with local community water management authorities, benefitting 33 ASADAS - (water catchment protection and conservation, improving connectivity within the MABC, effective management training, infrastructure improvement to reduce water loss, community awareness programmes).
- Organic horticultural production in controlled environments (mini greenhouses) with four women's groups for food security and income generation;
- Improved beekeeping capacities through technical training; inputs and equipment provision, planting of melliferous trees and the construction of two mobile honey extraction units.
- A network of public and private reserves to improve connectivity and management of the MABC.

The REDD+ Landscape CCAD-GIZ-MINAE Programme supports landscape restoration processes in the Central Pacific Conservation Area (ACOPAC), specifically in Puriscal County. The districts included in this initiative are Barbacoas, Candelarita, Mercedes Sur, and Chires. The intervention area covers very moist and pre-montane rainforest, including part of the Paso de Las Lapas Biological Corridor. This project is supporting the restoration and conservation of natural springs for human consumption, through payments for environmental services and municipal regulations; soil and water conservation in extensive livestock-production areas through the application of Nationally-Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) in the livestock sector and the maintenance and expansion of ecosystem goods and services, promoting payment for environmental protection services, natural regeneration, establishment of agro-forestry systems, and sustainable management of secondary forests. Due to the high level of compatibility with SGP's objectives and the coincidence of the intervention area, synergies and complementary actions will be forged between both projects in terms of landscape restoration, enhancing improved cattle-ranching practices and the protection and conservation of water resources.

Costa Rica's *NAMA Support Project "Low Carbon Coffee*" is a sector-specific approach aiming for a climate-friendly transformation of the entire value chain of one of the most important economic sectors in the country. The NAMA Support Project offers technical and policy advice to change production and processing practices in the sector, which is the source of nine percent of the country's greenhouse gas emissions. Furthermore, the project incentivizes private sector investments by providing grants, loans and guarantees for coffee farmers and millers to acquire greenhouse gas-efficient fertiliser and milling technologies. The NAMA coffee project coincides with the SGP GEF-7 intervention in the San Ramon, Palmares, Naranjo, Atenas and Turrubares cantons.

The *Forever Costa Rica Association* is administrator of the Second Debt-for-Nature Swap between Costa Rica and the United States, a bilateral agreement for funding the consolidation of SINAC's protected wild areas prioritized in the Forever Costa Rica Programme. This association has financed several complementary actions in the PLLBC and Tivives wetlands protected zone, including a delimitation plan and signage for the Carara NP; a waste management plan for Carara and updating the La Cangreja NP and Tivives Protected Zone management plans.

The *Forest Law* provides the basis for the *Payment for Ecosystem Services Programme (PPSA)* and establishes the *National Forest Financing Fund (FONAFIFO)* to finance the activities of small and medium producers related to

forestation and reforestation, restoration of degraded land, agroforestry systems, technological changes, and sustainable use of forest resources, especially within Biological Corridors[14]. FONAFIFO raises funds for the payment of environmental services that contribute to the development of the natural resources sector. SGP has supported CSOs to access funding of the PES Programme.

These are important sectoral efforts that will contribute to the enhancement and revitalization of the target production landscapes selected for SGP in GEF-7. SGP grant projects, supporting local communities, will add value and build on these government led initiatives. Under the current baseline scenario, without GEF SGP support, vulnerable community organizations in degraded landscapes would remain in the same conditions, as the above-mentioned initiatives do not have the capability to reach out and work so directly with remote and poor communities in the landscapes where SGP will be focusing to address global environmental and development issues in an integrated and sustainable manner.

During GEF-5 and GEF-6, SGP supported the capacity development of the NGO/CSOs in the JMRB (GEF-5 and GEF-6) and the BRB (GEF-6), through their implementation of and support to grant projects and has strong, established partnerships with stakeholders there, including local governments. Each of these organizations works with existing targeted locations and communities and networks.

Component 2: *Landscape governance and adaptive management for upscaling and replication*

The interventions under component 2 are built upon the following baseline projects:

Under GEF-6, SGP supported CADETI, through a strategic project (COS/SGP/OP6/Y1/FSP/STAR/BD/2016/012), in identifying and negotiating options and legislative modifications for the conformation of two river basin commissions with institutional and public participation in the JMRB and BRB (with the option for establishing three sub-commissions in each watershed). These river commissions will support the implementation of the respective river basin management plans. The formal establishment of these multi-stakeholder governance platforms required modifications, by Decree, to Law 7779 (regulating Soil Use and Conservation, and Land Management). This decree has been signed by the Ministry of Environment (MINAE) and is currently under revision by the Ministry of Agriculture (MAG), expected to be signed in the first quarter of 2020. SGP and CADETI will support the work of these river commissions expected to be formally approved before the start of OP-7.

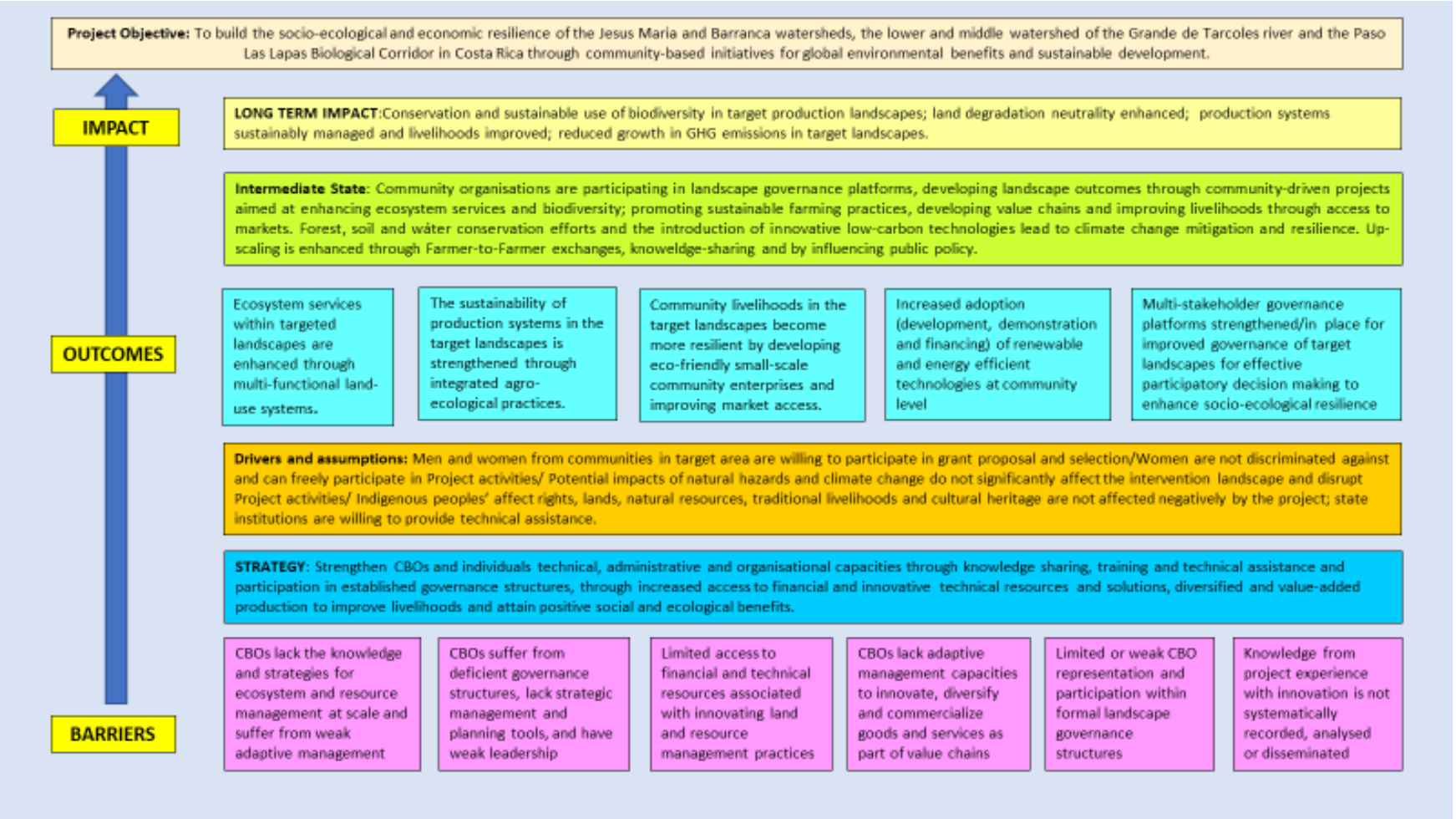
In the case of the Rio Grande de Tarcoles landscape, the lower Grande de Tarcoles River Commission, known as ACOPAC, covering the cantons of Santa Ana, Mora, Puriscal, Atenas, Turrubares and Garabito, is implementing its action plan which contains four main components: Land-use planning; Water Quality; Management of Solid Waste and Risk management, with environmental education and community participation as cross-cutting issues. A wider Grande de Tarcoles river Management Plan is being developed with funding from MIDEPLAN for 303 million Costa Rican colones (approximately $540,000) and will be published in March of 2021.

[14] Also, including indigenous territories, conservation gaps, areas with low HDI (less than 40%). Its main source of funding is state contributions from the fuel tax, fees for water use and international carbon sales. In addition, Costa Rica has received external funding through international agreements with countries like Norway and Germany and loans from multilateral institutions such as the World Bank and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through Ecomarkets I 2001-2006) and II (2009 to July 2012), for more than US$140 million (Sánchez, 2012; MINAE-FONAFIFO, 2012).

3.3. THE PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE SCENARIO

3.3.1. THEORY OF CHANGE

The Theory of Change diagram presents the articulated vertical logic of how the Seventh Operational Phase of the SGP in Costa Rica will lead to developmental changes and global environmental benefits, based on a participatory contextual and evidence-based analysis of the target landscape and its inhabitants, and the underlying root causes, effects and challenges to be overcome in order to achieve the Project Objective and a sustainable impact over time.



3.3.2. PROJECT OBJECTIVE

To build the socio-ecological and economic resilience of the Jesus Maria and Barranca watersheds, the lower and middle watershed of the Grande de Tarcoles river and the Paso Las Lapas Biological Corridor in Costa Rica through community-based initiatives for global environmental benefits and sustainable development.

3.3.3. PROJECT COMPONENTS, OUTCOMES, OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES

The above objective will be achieved through five outcomes organized around two components, set out as following:

COMPONENT 1: Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection.

Outcome 1.1: Ecosystem services within targeted landscapes are enhanced through multi-functional land-use systems.
Outcome 1.2: The sustainability of production systems in the target landscapes is strengthened through integrated agro-ecological practices.
Outcome 1.3: Community livelihoods in the target landscapes become more resilient by developing eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises and improving market access.
Outcome 1.4: Increased adoption (development, demonstration and financing) of renewable and energy efficient technologies at community level.

PROJECT COMPONENT 2: Landscape governance and adaptive management for upscaling and replication

Outcome 2.1: Multi-stakeholder bio-entrepreneurship networks established and operational in the target landscapes for landscape governance and coordinated market access.

COMPONENT 1: Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection.

Under this component, ecosystem services will be enhanced across the target landscapes through community level small grant projects that restore degraded soils and habitat, improve connectivity, and support innovation regarding biodiversity conservation, optimization of ecosystem services, water conservation and sustainable agricultural and cattle-ranching practices, whilst strengthening value chains and income-generating opportunities and introducing and piloting innovative renewable and energy efficient technologies at community and farm level. In the case of the JMRB, BRB and MABC, efforts will be directed at consolidating previously successful and innovative projects, building on the synergies generated with stakeholders in these landscapes in GEF-6. The best practices and lessons learned will be scaled up to the Lower Tarcoles river basin and the Paso Las Lapas Biological Corridor. Over the course of this four-year project, SGP Costa Rica will look to facilitate processes aiming at restoring 7,390 ha.

Outcome 1.1: Ecosystem services within targeted landscapes are enhanced through multi-functional land-use systems.

Output 1.1. Community level small grant projects in the selected landscapes that restore degraded landscapes, improve connectivity, support innovation regarding biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services.

Under this Output, the Project will aim to offset the causes of the progressive degradation of natural resources and habitat loss, caused by land use changes in production landscapes, over-exploitation of natural resources, forests fires, furtive hunting, the introduction of exotic invasive species and climate change, which threaten biodiversity and ecosystem connectivity (biodiversity, habitat, soil, water, etc.). This will be achieved through community-level small grant projects in the selected landscapes that restore degraded landscapes, improve connectivity, support innovation regarding biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management, landscape restoration, climate

change mitigation and adaptation, integrated water resources management and the optimization of ecosystem services.

The target landscape is home to an important network of protected areas, both public and private, which further provide biodiversity services and important water resource protection, elements that are also critically challenged by land-use change, urban encroachment and climate change. Therefore, the project will facilitate reforestation and restoration efforts through improving the capacities of community and public tree nurseries for native species production and linkages with public institutions that provide saplings, including INDER and the Costa Rican Institute of Electricity – ICE.

With regard to the integrated management of water resources, SGP will look to build upon the positive experiences and results from GEF-6 in the JMRB and the BRB in terms of promoting the protection of natural springs, on farms and through the Communal Water Authorities (ASADAS), thus directly engaging farmers and water service providers with the means to assure habitat protection and connectivity and the quantity and quality of water for human and agricultural requirements. Likewise, due to the critical state of contamination of the Grande de Tarcoles river system and other sub-basins, the target landscapes' river systems have been identified as key to both assuring the quantity and quality of water resources and ecological connectivity. Therefore, involving local communities, partnered with public institutions, in identifying, mapping and prioritizing key zones for restoring, conserving and protecting riparian gallery forests via planned reforestation or natural regeneration will provide for improved ecosystem services and positive environmental effects throughout the river basin system.

Given the prevalence of forest fires, SGP will look to continually support Costa Rica's efforts to prevent and manage wildfires through the conformation, training and equipping of at least two voluntary fire brigades in the Tivives, PLLBC and Lower Tarcoles area, in liaison with SINAC and the National Programme for Fire Management.

Within the Paso Las Lapas Biological Corridor, the Guacalillo Mangrove Reserve and the Tarcoles coastal zone, face threats from contamination, unsustainable agricultural use, and actions which negatively affect the emblematic Scarlet Macaw, such as the raiding of nests for stealing chicks which receive high process on the illegal wildlife trade market. SGP will look to support work with local community organisations to improve the management of these wetlands, including highly publicized solid waste collection campaigns, the monitoring and protection of wildlife and ecological connectivity between Guacalillo and Carara National Park through reforestation.

At the same time, illegal hunting, deforestation and land use change has reduced the habitat and feeding stock of big cats, especially pumas (*Puma concolor*). Conversely, farmers in the Montes de Aguacate and Paso Las Lapas Biological Corridors are also threatened by puma attacks on livestock and domestic animals, especially pumas, a threatened species, which in spite of the ban on hunting, can sometimes lead to punitive measures and the killing of these big cats. Previous monitoring of big cats and accompanying fauna was undertaken in the Piedades Sur region of the MABC through an alliance of SINAC, the NGO Pantera and local farmers, involving camera traps, training provided to farmers on protection measures against attacks and direct investment in protective measures. This was proven to be highly effective, registering a feline population and other accompanying fauna much larger than expected and positive synergies were created with local producers, which has effectively reduced illegal hunting in these areas. However, this methodology stopped short of defining a monitoring protocol for this species which could be tested and scaled up to other landscapes, such as the PLLBC and more widely, at a national level.

In Costa Rica, the Payment for Environmental Services (PES)[15] has proven to be a key and highly successful financial mechanism behind the country´s reforestation efforts, resulting in an increase in national forest cover from 25% in

[15] The PES programme covers a series of conservation incentives. There is the delivery of "Certificates for the conservation of the forest", which seek to pay the landowner for the generated environmental services, provided there has been no timber exploitation in the two years prior to the request for the certificate, or, during its validity (around 20 years). The PES programme is financed through a selective tax on fuels and other hydrocarbons, from which it extracts 3.5%. It also receives donations or contributions from international entities, loans, resources for conversion of external debt, recovery of loans or development

the 1980's to a current figure of 52%. These landscape restoration efforts have prioritized biological corridors to ensure greater connectivity between the country's protected areas, and thanks to the positive support from MAG and MINAE, these services will continue to be promoted amongst producers, private land owners and ASADAS in the intervention landscapes, focusing on new mechanisms for PES such as payment for agroforestry systems which compensates farmers for tree planting, such as live fences.

The Activities to achieve this Output are:

1.1.1. Selection and preparation of selected community initiatives that restore degraded landscapes, improve connectivity, support innovation regarding biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services.
1.1.2. Alliance established with ICE for tree sapling production and tree nurseries established at community and municipal levels.
1.1.3. Community groups and producers protecting fresh water springs through reforestation and natural regeneration to assure habitat protection and connectivity and the quantity and quality of water for human and agricultural requirements.
1.1.4. At least two community voluntary forest fire brigades trained and equipped in forest fire protection.
1.1.5. Nationally applied and formalized biological Monitoring protocols developed for at least two fauna groups (macaws and felines) involving communities; Community groups and producers trained, equipped for monitoring key species in two biological corridors.
1.1.6. MAG and SINAC facilitate and promote ASADAS and individual producers to inscribe in PES schemes and other financial mechanisms that recognize ecosystem services facilitated through ensuring long-term protection of existing forests and compensation for tree-planting.

Outcome 1.2: The sustainability of production systems in the target landscapes is strengthened through integrated agro-ecological practices.

Output 1.2 Targeted community projects enhancing the sustainability and resilience of production systems, including soil and water conservation practices, silvopastoral and agroforestry systems, increased on-farm arboreal coverage; agro-ecological practices and cropping systems.

SGP will look to engage local rural populations in transforming their farming systems to more sustainable production practices, through the scaling-up and transfer of best practices and know-how from the JMRB and BRB. Under GEF-5 and GEF-6, coffee production landscapes were prioritized in the upper JMRB and BRB with positive results in terms of soil conservation, increasing the incorporation of organic material in soils, the introduction of disease resilient varieties of coffee plants and increased arboreal cover, resulting in reduced soil loss and increased in yields, as well as, by-products such as fruit and timber. Coffee production remains an important economic mainstay in the JMRB and the BRB, and coffee producing areas in Atenas, Palmares and Naranjo cantons will be targeted for further investment in soil and water conservation practices. Likewise, the upper slopes of the mid and lower Tarcoles river basin, especially in the Santa Ana, Puriscal and Turrubares cantons, are important coffee producing areas which would benefit from the transfer of best practices, farmer-to-farmer exchanges and technical assistance to enhance the sustainability and resilience of their production systems. Other practices will be supported through community projects for sustainable farming, such as the conservation and water management through rainwater harvesting systems, gulley plugs, gabions and small dams to aid in groundwater recharge. Likewise, windbreaks, live fences, and permaculture. The prioritisation of the intervention sites will be guided by CADETI and MAG field staff, based on technical, social, economic and institutional parameters.

credits, financial products obtained from transitory investments, issuance of forest bonds and 40% of the amount of income from the wood tax (FONAFIFO, 2012). There are several types of projects that have a place within the PSA programme, namely: Reforestation; forest protection; water resource protection; agroforestry systems (SAF); natural regeneration and post-harvest protection (forest management). For further details see the Climate Change Mitigation Analysis in Annex 10.

In the PLLBC, pasture covers approximately 25% of the biological corridor and extensive cattle ranches constitute the principal production system, often found on steep slopes vulnerable to erosion; A landscape level Strategic Project will aim to promote the transformation of these areas into sustainable and high resilience farms through the application of agro-ecological principles and practices such as live fences, agroforestry and silvopastoral systems, integrated crop-livestock systems, improved grazing and pasture management, fruit trees in agroforestry systems and mixed cropping amongst others. These practices will be supervised by agents from the Ministry of Agriculture and SINAC and training provided, through agreements reached with the Direction of Extension of MAG. The Project will also seek to pilot an innovative financial mechanism, namely, a revolving fund financed through leveraging a commission on the sale of cattle at the Puriscal cattle auction managed by the Puriscal Producers' Union (UPAP) and accessible to cattle farmers for investment in the above-mentioned sustainable production practices. This project will entail the coordination, support and alignment of several key stakeholders: cattle producers; CADETI, UPAP, the Local Committee of the Biological Corridor, MAG, SINAC, CORFOGA (National Cattle Corporation), GIZ, INDER, amongst others.

Based on the Gender Analysis and Action Plan (see section 4.5), the GEF SGP Costa Rica Programme will actively foster a gender-responsive approach by allocating financial resources aimed at helping to eliminate or reduce the identified gender gaps, by prioritizing specific grants led by women's groups who will contribute with their actions to a sustainable use of biodiversity, whilst fostering income generation and greater financial independence amongst them. Activities such as organic agriculture and apiculture, medicinal plants, handcraft activities are expected to generate income and to provide other tangible social benefits such as increased food availability, improved health and female empowerment.

The Activities to achieve this Output are:

1.2.1. Selection and preparation of selected community initiatives applying integrated agro-ecological practices.
1.2.2. At least 6 Producers´ associations applying soil conservation practices and increased arboreal coverage to achieve the land degradation neutrality on coffee, horticultural and fruit farms in the target landscape.
1.2.3. 180 cattle farmers trained, equipped and applying sylvopastoral best practices on farms through one strategic project in the Paso Las Lapas Biological Corridor and lower Tarcoles watershed and other grant projects in JMRB and the BRB.
1.2.4. At least 30 rain-fed reservoirs and serving climate-smart irrigation systems installed improving water management and conservation and enhancing production.
1.2.5. Identification and implementation of at least 5 new grant projects targeting women's groups applying sustainable income-generating production systems.

Outcome 1.3: Community livelihoods in the target landscapes become more resilient by developing eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises and improving market access.

Output 1.3. Targeted community projects promoting sustainable livelihoods, green businesses and market access, including ecotourism; solid waste management and conversion; beekeeping; green value-added agro-businesses integrated into value chains, micro-processing.

Livelihoods will be enhanced through the identification and development of innovative products and services with special attention to the needs of women and youth groups. Some of these initiatives will be selected from previous SGP Country Programme grantees that require additional market commercialization or production capacities for their entrepreneurship for scaling up.

Potential alternative livelihood products are beekeeping, organic production, micro-processing and solid waste management, especially of tragic plastic recovered from the natural environment, coasts and rivers. However, barriers in terms of know-how on value-added practices, market access, regulatory frameworks, business planning, primary product transformation and packaging are scant amongst potential grantees and the Project will look to work with experts in the field, universities, NGOs and government institutes to establish collaborative relationships with the distinct community initiatives. Municipalities (such as Santa Ana and San Ramón), MAG (Department of

Organic Agriculture) and the Pajaro la Campana Biological Corridor will also be engaged to explore alternative certification schemes for producers and local "green" markets, given the high costs and limited access to formal organic certification schemes.

The target landscape has developed some community-driven tourism services, especially in the Montes de Aguacate and Paso Las Lapas Biological Corridors, which tap into the area's scenic beauty, protected areas services and coastal attractions; amongst the potential grantees are community-managed rural lodges, guide services and trails whose services would need to be improved and better linked to market demand. The UNDP implemented project BIOFIN has recently (December 2019) contracted a rural tourism expert to carry out baseline and feasibility studies concerning rural tourism development in the above-mentioned biological corridors. It is hoped that these studies will constitute the groundwork for further project ideas on how to promote the sound management and conservation of these corridors' natural resources and protected areas system, while creating income-generating opportunities for local communities.

The Activities to achieve this Output are:

1.3.1. Universities, NGOs and government institutes establish collaborative relationships with distinct community initiatives to improve production and value-addition methods, practices and systems.
1.3.2. Selected community groups producing food products (stingless native bee honey; traditional bee honey production, traditional and indigenous medicinal plants, agricultural and horticultural produce, beef, solid waste management, rural community tourism) learn appropriate value addition methods and practices, including understanding the relevant legal and sanitary regulations, certification mechanisms, business planning and management, processing, preservation and packaging, branding, and other aspects.
1.3.3. Alternative certification schemes for responsible production identified and rolled out to producers' groups.
1.3.4. Municipal authorities identify potential producers' markets promoting environmentally friendly produce.
1.3.5. Selected project/s targeting the transformation of tragic plastic pollution from rivers and coasts introduced and piloted.
1.3.6. Rural community tourism services inventoried and characterized and potentialities for integrated tourism services development identified and supported in at least one biological corridor.

Outcome 1.4: Increased adoption (development, demonstration and financing) of renewable and energy efficient technologies at community level.

Output 1.4: Targeted community projects implementing renewable and energy efficient technologies in each landscape, including inter alia, gasification of biomass, solar energy applications, biodigesters, anaerobic solid waste digestors, solar dryers, micro wind turbines, energy efficient stoves.

The scope for introducing renewable and energy efficient technologies has been identified in the Community-based Climate Change Mitigation Plan presented in Annex 10 – click here for full report. This is based on a participatory analysis to fully identify the CCM issues (baseline, barriers and gaps) in each of the target landscapes, in relation to renewable energy, energy efficiency, carbon sequestration and storage, as well as the potential for CCM projects at community and landscape levels in the target landscapes. During this process, partnerships with governmental institutions, NGOs/CSOs and relevant national stakeholders have been identified. A second part of this work includes a recommendation to develop these potential partnerships. As well as, the analysis and estimation of the tons of CO_2e potentially mitigated (include both direct and indirect) by the community and landscape level projects anticipated. The initiatives would be financed by this overall full-scale strategic project using business models and economic activities that involve the implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies for strengthening the climate action businesses. In total, based on CCM calculations, 1,092 metric tons of CO_2e are expected to be mitigated through energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies.

Amongst the applicable technologies identified are: units for the gasification of biomass, solar energy applications, anaerobic solid waste digestors, solar dryers, micro wind turbines, energy efficient stoves and biodigesters.

With regards to the latter technology, the Project will look to build upon the experiences in the installation of 42 biodigestors during GEF-5 and GEF-6 by systemising the results in the application of this technology and provide further technical training to producers´ and their families and MAG staff to strengthen the proper management of these systems. Support for this is planned to be provided by the Costa Rican Association of Biogas, which promotes the use of anaerobic biodigestion technology applied to wastewater, organic waste and sanitary landfills, as well as, pushing for greater recognition, at a public policy level, for biogas technological solutions, especially through the respective vice-ministers of MAG and MINAE. This Association is member of the RedBioLAC (the Latin American and Caribbean Biogas Network) which provides a platform for south-south cooperation and knowledge transfer in this particular field, and in which, other GEF SGP National Coordinators, namely from Cuba, Venezuela and Honduras participated in the 11th meeting in Cuba in October 2019.

The Activities to achieve this Output are:

1.4.1. Selection and preparation of selected communities and development of portfolio of potential and feasible renewable and energy efficient technologies under one strategic project.
1.4.2. Implementation with community and institutional participation of at least 4 innovative technological solutions to enhance energy-saving solutions and processing alternatives at community and/or producers' association level.
1.4.3. Monitoring, documenting and reporting services provided to ensure due systemization and dissemination and uptake of project results.

Component 2: Landscape governance and adaptive management for upscaling and replication

Under this Component, SGP Costa Rica will seek to increase community participation and representation within the existing or expected formal inter-institutional governance structures at the landscape level: these include the sub-commissions of the JMRB, BRB and the LGTRB and the Local Committees of the Paso Las Lapas and Montes de Aguacate Biological Corridors. These formal multistakeholder platforms will be consolidated in each selected landscape through support with strategic planning tools, training and implementation of meetings with community participation and will incorporate CBOs, local government, national agencies and Ministries, NGOs, the private sector and other relevant actors. They will also provide technical assistance, strategic guidance and financial support, where possible, to community organizations for individual community initiatives, as well as, landscape level projects and strategic upscaling projects.

Knowledge management: The project team will ensure extraction and dissemination of lessons learned and good practices by documenting innovative case studies, and enabling adaptive management and upscaling or replication at local and global scales. Due dissemination of project results to targeted audiences through relevant information sharing fora and networks is essential for transferring technical know-how and scaling up within the landscape and beyond at a national and international level. The Project will promote institutional and public policy buy-in and further disseminate good practices through the GEF and SGP platforms. Furthermore, the project will contribute to scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks as appropriate (e.g. by providing content, and/or enabling participation of stakeholders/beneficiaries).

Outcome 2.1: Multi-stakeholder bio-entrepreneurship networks established and operational in the target landscapes for landscape governance and coordinated market access.

Output 2.1.1 A multistakeholder governance platform in each target landscape develops and executes multistakeholder landscape agreements; value-chain development strategies for coffee and ecotourism; and enhanced community participation in Tárcoles River sub-commission; and JMRB and BRB sub-commissions.

Under this Output, the GEF SGP Costa Rica Programme will look to strengthen, through strategic planning tools, training and the implementation of meetings with community participation, four multigovernance platforms, these being: two watershed commissions in the Jesus Maria and Barranca watershed (due to be formalized under Law

7779) and two local committees of the Paso Las Lapas and Montes de Aguacate Biological Corridors. In the case of the Biological Corridors, the Local Committees are expected to participate in the strategic planning of value-chain development strategies, especially with regards to rural tourism development, building upon the great potentially that both areas present due to their natural and cultural resources and proximity to the Greater Metropolitan Area of San Jose and the highly developed coastal zone of the Central Pacific, which attracts large numbers of national and international tourists every year.

However, in order to achieve the efficient and effective use of financial and technical resources, intervention sites will need to be prioritized with the support of CADETI on the basis of the geospatial mapping of target landscapes for prioritizing key zones for restoring, conserving and protecting riparian gallery forests, urban landscapes and connectivity between protected areas, via planned reforestation or natural regeneration (AFOLU CO2e mitigated) and through improved agricultural practices to be presented to landscape governance platforms. This will also require strengthening the current capacities in the use of georeferencing tools by field agents from MAG and MINAE-SINAC for mapping and tracking activities on the ground and for which specific training would be provided.

The Activities to achieve this Output are:

2.1.1.1 Geospatial mapping of target landscapes for prioritizing key zones for restoring, conserving and protecting riparian gallery forests, urban landscapes and connectivity between protected areas, via planned reforestation or natural regeneration (AFOLU CO2e mitigated) and through improved agricultural practices to be presented to landscape governance platforms.
2.1.1.2 Government agents (MINAE, MAG) trained in use of geospatial mapping and accessible technologies for geo-referencing and monitoring of project intervention sites.
2.1.1.3 Four multigovernance platforms identified and strengthened through strategic planning tools, training and implementation of meetings with community participation, these being: two watershed commissions in the Jesus Maria and Barranca watershed (due to be formalized under Law 7779); two local committees of the Paso Las Lapas and Montes de Aguacate Biological Corridors.
2.1.1.4 Paso Las Lapas and Montes de Aguacate Biological Corridors participate in the identification of value-chain development for rural community tourism.
2.1.1.5 SGP-CADETI participation in the Grande de Tarcoles River Basin Management Plan (under development), encouraging wider public participation.
2.1.1.6 Selection of at least two community driven initiatives for enhancing landscape social and ecological resilience by the Tarcoles Sub-commission.

Output 2.1.2 A landscape strategy supported by the corresponding multistakeholder platforms for the target landscape to enhance socio-ecological resilience through community grant projects.

Currently, Management Plans exist for four of the five intervention areas, these being the JMRB and the BRB and the two Biological Corridors - Paso Las Lapas and Montes de Aguacate. As mentioned, the Grande de Tarcoles River Basin Management Plan is currently under development. For each of the aforementioned landscapes, the corresponding multi-governance platforms, being the two watershed commissions in the Jesus Maria and Barranca watershed (due to be formalized under Law 7779) and the two local committees (COLAC) of the Biological Corridors are/will be responsible for the implementation of these strategies. These plans establish series of outcomes, actions and targets and specific projects supported by local communities and with the assistance of state institutions at each corresponding landscape level.

However, these Plans, important planning tools as they are, have not been updated since being formulated, and as such, given the ever-changing social, economic, environmental and public policy context and above-all the implementation of actions by SGP and other actors, the baseline scenarios are undoubtedly different to their starting point. Therefore, in order to guarantee the formulation of useful planning tools developed through a public consultation process, four landscape strategies corresponding to the Jesus María and Barranca watersheds and the two Biological Corridors - Paso Las Lapas and Montes de Aguacate, will be developed based on the COMDEKS methodology, involving an assessment of the progress of the aforementioned management tools, the application of

the resilience indicators, laying out a road map for developing landscape adaptive management practices in the target landscapes, with SGP support, CBO participation and other state actors. For the two watersheds, these landscape strategies would set out the action plans for the river basin commissions due to be formalized in the first quarter of 2020.

Water resources have been identified as a critical ecosystem service in all the target landscapes, intimately tied to conservation and protection efforts, with the ASADAS at the forefront of efforts to mitigate threats to water catchment protection areas. Under this Output, the Project will plan to consolidate the technical, administrative and financial capacities of these community organisations, to enhance their resilience in the face of threats, and by looking to constantly improve their catchment and distribution services to their communities. It will look to address the pressures on water resources in the intervention area, through the implementation of a landscape-level project, involving strengthening a broad range of ASADAS with through a range of services that will aim to offset the threats generated by the climate crisis to water catchment areas. Through a planned Strategic Project, these local water service providers will be strengthened through technical, administrative and organizational training, management tools, second-tier organizational structures (federations, leagues), prioritized hydro-geological studies, freshwater springs protection measures and infrastructure investment to ensure water conservation measures and the quality and quantity of water resources to rural communities. The GEF SGP Programme will look to build upon the positive experiences and results from GEF-6 in the JMRB and the BRB, and the synergies forged with MINAE, the national water authority - Water and Sewerage (AyA); the Public Services Regulatory Authority – ARESEP, and the full-size UNDP-GEF project "Strengthening Capacities of Rural Aqueduct Associations' (ASADAS) to Address Climate Change Risks in Water Stressed Communities of Northern Costa Rica".

During GEF-5 and GEF-6, project interventions supported the introduction of innovative practices such as soil and water conservation techniques on coffee plantations and horticultural production systems, in cattle farms through enhanced sylvopastoral practices, organic horticultural production techniques under controlled environments and beekeeping. However, one of the deficiencies and limitations observed during this process, has been the limited involvement of youth in rural community structures, such as ASADAS and Integrated Development Associations (ADI), landscape governance platforms and in general, in agricultural productive activities. In fact, rural areas in Costa Rica are typified by ageing populations, limited employment opportunities for youth, coupled with labour-intensive and low-income generating farming practices that are unattractive to young people, resulting in rural-urban migration patterns. This is a structural problem that has yet to be resolved in Costa Rica. However, it does not diminish the importance of engaging youth in landscape and community development platforms and in income-generating activities, to which end, the Project, in alliance with a national university or NGO will plan to train a selected group of young people for training in community development and landscape resilience tools, culminating in the presentation of project proposals to the NSC of which a selected few will be approved and financed.

Likewise, in order to promote the reduction in the social and economic gaps for women and vulnerable groups, identified in the Gender Analysis and Action Plan, several affirmative actions have been identified with the objective of fostering greater participation and empowerment of these marginalised and vulnerable groups, including: Establishing strategic Alliance with the gender department of MAG and FAO for the joint implementation of processes of sensibilization in gender equality and masculinity directed a field officers from MINAE and MAG in the intervention area; establishing an alliance with INAMU and its regional centres and other organisations to train/orientate women's groups and indigenous organizations in Zapaton in gender perspective and masculinity, decision making, domestic violence, financial education, market access and microfinance.

The Activities to achieve this Output are:

2.1.2.1 Four landscape strategies developed through public consultation workshops, applying COMDEKS methodology, based on an assessment on progress for each target landscape's management plans.
2.1.2.2 Strategic project targeting at least 60 ASADAS to be strengthened through technical, administrative and organizational training, management tools, second-tier organizational structures (federations, leagues), prioritized hydro-geological studies, freshwater springs protection measures and infrastructure investment to ensure water

conservation measures and the quality and quantity of water resources to rural communities threatened by climate change and threats to water catchment areas.
2.1.2.3 10 Youth and women's leaders identified and selected and trained in community development and landscape resilience tools with project proposals presented to the NSC for financing at end of course.
2.1.2.4 Gender equality workshops carried out with government extension agencies and grantees in the field.

Output 2.1.3 Knowledge from project innovations is shared for replication and upscaling across landscapes and country through SGP platforms and institutional outreach programmes and an environmental education programme supported in schools/communities.

The GEF SGP Costa Rica Programme will solicit the support of the UNDP Communication Officer to enhance the Programme's skills and capacities in the communication field for a more effective outreach of SGP-supported results. At the same time, SGP plans to establish alliances with national universities to promote the participation of students in project-related fields in support of the systemization of case studies and the production of communication material for media and other platforms. New initiatives, innovations and best practices will be collected and analysed from community projects and other sources for dissemination to other communities, programmes, organizations and institutions. This exchange of information and knowledge will be a valuable contribution to policy formulation at national and regional level.

The Activities to achieve this Output are:

2.1.3.1 Communication strategy formulated and implemented with support of the Communication Focal point of the CO for greater outreach of SGP-supported work.
2.1.3.2 Alliances established with at least three National universities (UCR, UNED, UTN) to promote the participation of students in project related fields in support of the systemization of case studies and the production of communication material for media and other platforms.
2.1.3.3 Systemization and dissemination of at least 15 case studies (documents, videos) showcasing best practices, innovations and inclusion.
2.1.3.4 1 grant supporting an education programme to enhance socio-ecological resilience in 10 schools/communities supported by SINAC.

3.4. CONSISTENCY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES.

This project is fully consistent with and supportive of the national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions listed below:

National Development Plan 2019-2022 (NDP)

The project is aligned with the National Development Plan of the current national government with respect to policies, strategies and actions directed at the decarbonization of the country through the National Programme for the Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG); renewable energies; sustainable cattle production aligned with the NAMA cattle programme and organic production systems. An important and relevant part of the NDP is the National Adaptation Policy, especially with respect to the Strategic Area of Infrastructure, Mobility and Territorial Planning.

National Decarbonization Plan

Costa Rica has set out to lay the foundations of the new Costa Rican economy of the 21st century creating a vision of the future and an economy that responds to changes in the global context, moving towards a green economy, which promotes the use and sustainable use of natural resources. Although the transition to a low-emission economy requires a deep transformation, it is noted that Costa Rica has made significant progress in previous decades, including a power grid in more than 97% free of emissions and very low rates of deforestation with a forest cover that exceeds 52% of the territory. However, the challenges are great and the National Decarbonization Plan sets out an ambitious timetable of end results for the year 2050 based around 10 key axis, of which SGP is closely aligned with and supports the following: Agriculture, Land Use change and Nature-Based Solutions, in particular with

reference to promoting sustainable cattle production, low in GHG emissions and the consolidation of a model of rural, urban and coastal territorial management that facilitates the protection of biodiversity, the increase and maintenance of forest cover and ecosystem services, by which means the target is to maintain and increase forest cover to 60% by 2030 and reverse ecosystem degradation and improve connectivity in urban areas and urban-rural areas.

National Policy on Biodiversity – 2015-2030 and the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan: NBSAP (2016-2025)

This project is consistent with the National Biodiversity Policy 2015-2030 for Costa Rica, which highlights the need to improve biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species, and genetic diversity; increasing the benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services for the population; integrating biodiversity in productive seascapes and landscapes. The National Biodiversity Strategy (2016-2025) has prioritized the following themes which directly relate to the proposed project: a) the need to increase biodiversity resilience through connectivity, restoration of riparian forests, and other threatened ecosystems that provide essential services (in strategic production landscapes and seascapes as well as urban development); b) integrate biodiversity in landscapes and seascapes and under priority sectors, including agriculture and water management). Furthermore, the SGP GEF-7 project will contribute to specific national targets set by the NBSAP including increasing forest coverage, natural regeneration and off-setting land degradation (9); improving management indicators in the Jesus Maria, Barranca and Tarcoles watersheds (11); reduction in forest fires (34); increased organic agriculture (58) and reduction in the use of agrochemicals (34)

Furthermore, it is coherent with the **Sixth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity**, particularly in relation to the integration of biodiversity strategies, plans, and sectoral and cross-sectoral programmes, which includes the full scope of environmental issues (environmental pollution management, biodiversity conservation, and water management).

Convention on Biological Diversity Aichi Targets: The project will contribute to achieving the Convention on Biological Diversity Aichi Targets, specifically Targets 5, 7, 11 and 14, which relate to halving by 2020 the rate of loss of all natural habitats; managing sustainably areas under agriculture; fostering connectivity of protected areas; and the restoration of ecosystems.

National Climate Change Strategy (ENCC) and Action Plan

The project is in line with Costa Rica's National Climate Change Strategy (ENCC) and its Action Plan, which has as its main objective to achieve carbon neutrality by 2021. More specifically, the project is in line with the strategic lines of action of the ENCC regarding the mitigation of GHG, capacity development and technology transfer, and public awareness and the creation of a culture to change consumption habits. To mitigate GHG emissions, the ENCC targets the agricultural sector, which is responsible for 52% of the country's GHG emissions, as well as tourism, transport, energy, water resources and solid waste management as key sectors for intervention. SGP will contribute to the ENCC by working with the agricultural sector and ASADAS to improve degraded landscapes, increase forest coverage and improve connectivity, formation of forest fire brigades and solid waste management.

National Action Plan to Combat Land Degradation (NAP) and National Advisory Commission on Land Degradation (CADETI)

The three watershed target landscapes (Jesus Maria, Barranca and Tarcoles, in that order) have been classified as the most degraded in the country under the NAP. This national plan is implemented on the principle that local communities play participating and implementing roles to combat land degradation and/or mitigate the effects of drought. The plan is to develop real actions at community level throughout the country. Without doubt, SGP with GEF funding has been the single most important instrument towards implementing this NAP. During GEF-5 and GEF-6 actions were directed at the most affected areas, improving soil quality, rehabilitating degraded areas, and managing soil and water resources in a sustainable way. These actions will continue under GEF-7, consolidating areas that were not attended to under the previous phases and scaling up to apply best practices to the upper slopes of the Lower Grande de Tarcoles watershed and the Paso Las Lapas Biological Corridor.

Sustainable Development Goals: The project is part of UNDP's efforts to support Costa Rica's progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Accordingly, the project will contribute towards achievement of the following SDGs: Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; Goal 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all; Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns; Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; and Goal 15: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss.

3.5. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF FOCAL AREA AND/OR IMPACT PROGRAMME STRATEGIES:

The SGP Costa Rica Upgrading Country Programme (UCP) will focus in GEF-7 on support to community-driven planning and management of critical selected landscapes aimed at achieving global environmental and local sustainable development benefits. Community organizations will enhance their adaptive management capacities, cultivate resilience by strengthening their capacities for innovation across the landscape and throughout the local economy, and privilege no-regrets actions and initiatives. The SGP UCP will support community organizations in some of the most vulnerable and least developed areas of Costa Rica to take collective action through a participatory landscape planning and management approach aimed at enhancing socio-ecological resilience from innovative livelihoods producing local and global environmental benefits.

The SGP UCP aims to address challenges to biodiversity loss, land degradation and climate change through strengthened community organizations that lead to enhanced landscape governance for resilience and global environmental benefits. The programme focuses on food and livelihood security of the local community by promoting agro-ecological practices and cropping systems, participatory land use planning, and forest conservation-based livelihoods of local communities. The UCP will also promote innovative technologies and processes to reduce GHG emissions. By promoting low cost energy efficient cooking fuels and renewable energy measures, local communities will be able to contribute to pathways to low carbon local economy both directly and through channelling of evidence-based lessons to policy and decision makers.

The Costa Rica SGP UCP in GEF-7 is aligned with the Biodiversity Focal Area Strategy as it engages communities in landscape strategies that "mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes" and also addresses the "direct drivers to protect habitats and species". The SGP Country Programme will also work with community organizations to "enhance on-the-ground Implementation of SLM", as well as, provide policy makers with on-the-ground evidence from renewable energy and energy efficiency applications that can be used to "promote innovation and technology transfer for sustainable energy breakthroughs."

The strategy for the Costa Rica SGP UCP in GEF-7 is fully aligned with the strategy and spirit of the GEF Impact Programme on Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration in that its core approach promotes "*a sustainably integrated landscape that simultaneously meets a full range of local needs, including water availability, nutritious and profitable crops for families and local markets, and enhanced human health; while also contributing to national economic development and policy commitments (e.g. NDCs, LDN, Aichi targets for biodiversity conservation, Bonn Challenge); and delivering globally to the maintenance of biodiversity, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and provision of food, fibre, and commercial commodities to international supply chains*."

During project preparation, SGP will liaise closely with the GEF Secretariat and GEF agencies on alignment with relevant programs and projects, including its Impact Programmes and Programmatic Approaches, as well as Full-sized and Medium-sized projects, particularly in relation to local community-driven land and resource management.

3.6. INCREMENTAL/ADDITIONAL COST REASONING AND EXPECTED CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE BASELINE, THE GEFTF AND CO-FINANCING:

GEF incremental funding and co-financing will be applied to overcome the barriers mentioned above and to add value, where appropriate and possible, to existing initiatives by the government, the private sector or CSOs in the target landscapes: the river basins of Jesus María, Barranca, lower Grande de Tarcoles and the Montes de Aguacate and Paso Las Lapas Biological Corridors. It will contribute to consolidate the long-term solution of collective action and adaptive management by community organizations for social, economic and ecological resilience of the three most degraded river basins in the country and two biological corridors that provide vital ecosystem services and ecological connectivity between a network of public and private protected areas. GEF funding will provide small grants to NGOs and community organizations to assist in and consolidate landscape management strategies and implement community projects in pursuit of strategic landscape level outcomes related to biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management, landscape restoration, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and integrated water resources management.

Funding will be available for initiatives to build the organizational capacities of specific community groups (ADI, ASADAS, farmers´ organizations, women's groups and local NGOs), as well as, in supporting landscape outcomes and actions identified by multistakeholder platforms – river basin commissions and Local Committees of Biological Corridors, in order to plan and manage strategic initiatives and test, evaluate and disseminate community level innovations. It will look to increase effective community participation in these platforms, allowing for greater engagement of civil society in decision-making and planning, whilst fostering partnerships between public, private and academic entities. Resources will also be made available through the SGP strategic grant modality to upscale proven technologies, systems or practices based on knowledge gained from analysis of community innovations from previous phases of the SGP Costa Rica Country Programme, specifically, in this case, from the GEF-5 and GEF-6, with regards to actions and lessons learned from the JMRB and the BRB.

With this in mind, the Project plans to implement three Strategic Projects which look to build upon knowledge and experience gained with regards to: i) sustainable cattle farming in the Paso Las Lapas Biological Corridor resulting in sustainable and high resilience farms through the implementation of agro-ecological principles and practices such as, live fences, agroforestry and silvopastoral systems, integrated crop-livestock systems, fresh water spring protection and improved grazing and pasture management, as well as, introducing innovative financial support mechanisms through the creation of revolving funds for green investments, and enhanced value chain services (traceability of meat, certification and marketing of differentiated products); ii) enhanced management of water resources and services by community water authorities by which at least 60 ASADAS would be strengthened through technical, administrative and organizational training, management tools, second-tier organizational structures (federations, leagues), prioritized hydro-geological studies, freshwater springs protection measures and infrastructure investment to ensure water conservation measures and the quality and quantity of water resources to rural communities threatened by climate change and threats to water catchment areas; and iii) for piloting renewable and energy efficient technologies based upon the feasibility studies in situ and business models for strengthening the climate action solutions.

The Country Programme will look to consolidate community experiences and lessons learned from the on-going and previously supported projects in GEF-5 and 6 for forthcoming replication, upscaling and mainstreaming. Project experiences and best practices will be systematized, and knowledge generated for discussion and dissemination to local policy makers and national/subnational advisors, as well as landscape level organizations, NGOs and other networks.

IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

4.1. EXPECTED RESULTS:

The GEF SGP Costa Rica Country Programme will tackle the root causes of biodiversity loss in five prioritised landscapes: The i) Jesus Maria and ii) Barranca river basins; iii) the Montes de Aguacate Biological Corridor (MACB), iv) lower Grande de Tarcoles river basin and the v) Paso Las Lapas Biological Corridor. The total area covered by these landscapes is approximately 199,627 hectares. The aforementioned river basins have been classified as the three most degraded watersheds in Costa Rica, whereby soil erosion and soil loss has been traditionally exacerbated by inappropriate farming practices, especially on steep slopes, exposed to intense rainfall and run-off. More notably, extensive cattle ranching in the Paso Las Lapas Biological Corridor, especially on exposed, steep slopes has led to landslides and slumps, soil loss and threatens ecological recovery.

Overall, the objective is to benefit 3,000 persons (1,500 men and 1,500 women) and their families and other community members from ostensibly rural communities. Building upon the strategic alliance with CADETI and the field agencies of MAG and MINAE/SINAC, as well as, other multistakeholder governance platforms, in GEF-7 SGP Costa Rica will continue to adapt and improve the landscape planning and management approach through community-based landscape management initiatives and actions in selected priority sites, piloted in GEF-5 (in the JMRB) and GEF-6 (JMBR and the BRB).

The global environmental benefits generated by the SGP Costa Rica Upgraded Country in Costa Rica can be estimated simplistically over the short term, as a result of potential aggregated impacts from hypothetical future individual grant projects. However, overall benefits over the longer term will be a function of the synergies created between projects through programmatic approaches, such as the landscape management approach proposed here, which is based on SGP experience in GEF-5 and GEF-6.

As such, the GEF SGP Costa Rica Country Programme will look to initiate the restoration of 7,390 ha through improved management of natural areas, increased connectivity, deforestation avoided, natural regeneration and reforestation and increase in key endemic species and pollinators. The Project will also look to secure 8,250 ha Hectares under improved practices through the application of sustainable land management practices on production landscapes and the promotion of the Payment for Environmental Services.

On biodiversity, the project will seek to promote the conservation of globally significant biodiversity and the sustainable use of globally significant biodiversity. Community organizations will build their capacities to plan and manage resources adaptively and in synergy with each other, thus contributing to the sustainability of biodiversity conservation, land management and climate mitigation.

Project interventions will promote:

- Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in productive landscapes (endangered flora and fauna and species, planting of mangroves) and water sources.
- Reforestation and natural regeneration of riverine gallery forests and fresh water springs.
- Fire management and prevention.
- Participatory monitoring of threatened species and the identification and implementation of action plans to mitigate this threat.

On climate change, the project will seek the sustainable mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs). Project interventions will promote:

Overall, the mitigation of 3,796,259 metric tons of GHG emissions of which:

i. 3,795,188 metric tons through the implementation of community actions in the AFOLU sector aimed at the restoration through improved management of natural areas, estuaries and mangroves, restoration of degraded agricultural land, natural regeneration and reforestation and agricultural, livestock land and forest plantation applying sustainable land management practices, as well as, forest areas under Payment for Environmental Services, and;

ii. Mitigation of 1,092 metric tons of GHG emissions through the implementation, with community and institutional participation, of at least four innovative technological solutions to enhance energy-saving solutions and processing alternatives at community and/or producers' association level (see Annex 12: GEF Core indicators (Core Indicator 6).

On land degradation, the project will address erosion and deforestation through:

- Improved provision of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem goods and services (through dissemination of knowledge on soil conservation practices improved grazing/livestock maintenance, indigenous resilient trees and nurseries).

4.2. PARTNERSHIPS:

The Costa Rica GEF Small Grants Programme is predicated on the need for partnerships at all levels: between community members, NGOs, the NSC, CADETI, state institutions and local government, the academic sector, private sector and other donor initiatives current or planned. This project builds on this history of successful partnership in five prioritised landscapes in seeking more purposeful and systematic participation in SGP strategies and plans of key potential allies and stakeholders, particularly in regard to upscaling of best practices from GEF-5 and GEF-6. Upscaling is based on analyses of past experience and current value chains - strong multi-stakeholder partnerships are critical to overcome financial, technical, and capacity barriers to realizing value chain development and the ensuing benefits to producers and the global environment. The formation of multi-stakeholder platforms in each landscape, and the establishment of broad partnerships for value chain development, involve public and private entities who will provide financing, technical assistance or other forms of support. Significant co-financing has been committed by government institutions, as well other donors.

The proposed project will collaborate with and build on the lessons of a range of related initiatives. The National Steering Committee of the SGP Costa Rica Country Programme has consistently promoted the collaboration of the Country Programme with GEF and government-financed projects and programmes for many years. SGP Costa Rica has provided technical assistance to community components of selected GEF FSPs to increase the efficiency of uptake by community stakeholders of project-promoted technologies and practices. Due to the land degradation issue, the National Advisory Commission on Land Degradation – CADETI, which will act as lead technical guide, has become a key partner and the Project is clearly coherent and framed within the National Action Plan to Combat Land Degradation (NAP). The Project will also look to forge positive synergies with following GEF-financed projects and initiatives that are being implemented in Costa Rica, namely::

Conservation, sustainable use of biodiversity, and maintenance of the ecosystem services of protected wetlands of international importance - #PIMS 4966 ID 4836: This GEF FSP developed several outputs including the National Policy for Wetlands, a National Inventory of Wetlands, management plans for RAMSAR wetlands, financial strategies for wetland conservation, restoration practices in prioritised RAMSAR sites and methodologies for working with communities and environmental education materials. It finished in August 2018. The materials and experiences generated will be assessed for their applicability in the Guacalillo and Tivives wetlands in the SGP GEF-7 target area.

Strengthening capacities of Rural Aqueduct Associations (ASADAS) to address climate change risks in water stressed communities of Northern Costa Rica (SCCF) UNDP, A&A, ASADAS, MINAE, MAG, Ministry of Health, IMN - #PIMS 5140 ID 6945. Experiences and work with ASADAS organizations along the various GEF phases have contributed significantly to the implementation of this project, especially in the afore-mentioned target area. Conversely, the

above project has collaborated closely with SGP Costa Rica during GEF-6, jointly conducting training workshops with ASADAS in the BRB on recently developed methodologies on reducing water loss and enhancing the technical and administrative management efficiency of ASADAS. Other experiences, technical outputs and lessons learned from the above project will be taken into account in the next phase; close liaison and coordination will be maintained with the project and its partners.

Conserving biodiversity through sustainable management in production landscapes in Costa Rica - # PIMS 5842 ID 9416: This recently initiated GEF FSP's objective is to mainstream biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management, and carbon sequestration objectives into two production landscapes: the buffer zone of the protected areas of the Amistad Pacific Conservation Area (ACLA-P) and the María Aguilar Inter-urban Biological Corridor (MAIBC). Through this strategy, the project will contribute to reducing the accelerated loss of natural habitat caused by rapid and uncontrolled land use change, primarily due to the expansion of agricultural activities in the ACLA-P and urban growth in the MAIBC. This FSP plans to implement an estimated 60 small grants projects in the ACLA-P principally with producers' associations. SGP's experience both in small grants methodology as well as technical know-how developed (such as agricultural management best practices and landscape restoration) will be of significant value to this project. Likewise, the MAIBC is a critical landscape within the Grande de Tarcoles upper watershed which will complement SGP's intervention in the lower Grande de Tarcoles watershed. Therefore, close liaison and coordination between both projects is key to a wider strategy generating Global Environmental Benefits. The project will span five years with a total investment of $6,699,315 USD, which is to be provided by the GEF.

Furthermore, the Project will coordinate with other initiatives currently under implementation, namely:

The Biodiversity Finance Initiative – BIOFIN, implemented by UNDP which looks to measure current biodiversity expenditures, assess financial needs, identify the most suitable finance solutions and provides guidance on how to implement solutions to achieve the national biodiversity targets, in this case with regards to the National Biodiversity Strategy. In the case of Costa Rica, BIOFIN has earmarked funding for prospective feasibility studies concerning rural tourism development in three of the country's biological corridors, two of which are within the SGP's intervention areas, namely, Montes de Aguacate and Paso Las Lapas. It is hoped that these studies will constitute the groundwork for further project ideas on how to promote the sound management and conservation of these corridors' natural resources and protected areas system, while creating income-generating opportunities for local communities.

Strengthening of the Communal Water Authorities (ASADAS) of the Greater Metropolitan Area (GMA) and peripheral cities to improve their management and resilience to climate change, financed by the European Union, through the EUROCLIMA+ project and implemented by AyA, which looks to strengthen ASADAS located in urban areas of the country and on their peripheries to improve their capacities for integrated water resource management, their resilience to climate change and in parallel to increase institutional capacity in water governance particularly around service of drinking water supply. The project considers working with 226 ASADAS, first assessing their resilience, adaptation to climate change and general functioning, and then strengthening their capacities in four lines of action: 1) Development of action plans; 2) Training; 3) Synergies and 4) Infrastructure. Due to the geographical overlap between this project and the SGP intervention area, the Project will look to generate synergies and coordinate actions, especially in the Santa Ana and Mora cantons.

4.3. RISKS:

Key risks to project results are identified as low to moderate and relate to stakeholder participation and capacities (low management capacities, insufficient capacity to coordinate amongst themselves and with state actors, difficulties in accessing markets and gender inequalities). There is a high degree of confidence that these risks can be successfully mitigated because the project builds on more than 25 years of SGP experience and the established programming, governance and operational mechanisms of the Country Programme. All grant project proposals are community-driven, and their design aided by the National Coordinator or collaborating NGOs. NSC members include civil society organizations, women and other rural actors. Technical experts are available to review proposals for quality and assess potential negative impacts. The National Coordinator will continue to follow a robust programme of monitoring and participatory evaluation with stakeholders. Please see Annex 5 for the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure.

Risk Description	*Impact and Probability (1-5)*	*Significance (Low, Moderate, High)*	*Comments*	*Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design.*
Risk 1: Project may potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender.	I = 3 P = 2	Moderate	Women are underrepresented in agriculture in the target region, as well as decision-making bodies, due to long-standing social and cultural norms. They are traditionally excluded from reaping the economic and social benefits of income-generating projects. A few women's groups are already challenging those norms, with some difficulties.	The project promotes assertive and equitable distribution of project benefits for women and men (e.g., incentives, capacity building, and technical assistance). A Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan have been formulated, earmarking specific activities, indicators and budget to ensure gender participation and gender equality. This document (see Annex 9) includes considerations to address their different needs and the impacts of environmental degradation and climate change on women in the target landscapes. All GEF SGP proposals are reviewed and approved by a National Steering Committee comprised of experts in different fields, including a gender and development expert.
Risk 2: Poor site selection within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, such as public protected areas and private reserves may enable harvesting of natural resources and forests, plantation development or reforestation.	I = 3 P = 2	**Moderate**	Due to the fact that the target area includes two biological corridors, some projects are likely to take place within or adjacent to critical habitats or sensitive areas in the target landscape, such as national parks, wetlands and other key biodiversity areas. The project will facilitate the reforestation and natural regeneration of degraded areas for landscape restoration in the target landscape.	During the development of the PPG those communities close to critical habitats were involved and engaged, and an assessment of their projects' potential impacts on critical habitats was undertaken. SGP Costa Rica also has a long tradition of working closely and coordinating with the National System of Conservation Areas – SINAC – to ensure that projects are aligned with national legislation and regulations with respect to protected areas. During the development of the project, an assessment of those areas for potential reforestation was made and priority areas established. Furthermore, all GEF SGP proposals are reviewed and approved by a National Steering Committee comprised of experts in different fields, including biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services, sustainable resource management, and others. Project implementation is monitored by the National Coordination team, as well as NSC members who often accompany monitoring visits. Expert NGOs may be contracted to provide an additional layer of technical assistance and support.
Risk 3: Extraction or containment of surface water from rainfall or ground water due to water harvesting	I = 3 P = 2	**Moderate**	The target landscapes are three river basins; no affectation of natural water courses is planned	During the development of the project, an assessment of those projects that might affect water resources was made and discussed with local project

techniques on farms may affect water availability to other producers			in terms of diversion of water. Some projects might include small-scale water catchment systems for on-farm irrigation and some projects with ASADAS will look to protect and conserve water catchment areas. All projects will be based on successful experience and lessons learned from previous SGP phases.	authorities (SINAC; MAG; AyA; local committees of the biological corridors). The project will ensure that benefits provided to one set of individuals will not be detrimental to others. Furthermore, all GEF SGP proposals are reviewed and approved by a National Steering Committee comprised of experts in different fields, including biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services, sustainable resource management, and others. Project implementation is monitored by the National Coordination team, as well as NSC members who often accompany monitoring visits. Expert NGOs may be contracted to provide an additional layer of technical assistance and support.
Risk 4: Potential outcomes of the Project are sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change including extreme climatic conditions, leading to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, or flooding, which may affect community-based conservation and sustainable production initiatives and undermine efforts to arrest biodiversity loss and land degradation.	I = 2 P = 3	**Moderate**	A progressively drier and warmer climate may enhance the possibility of runaway fires in the dry forest as well as the frequency and intensity of rainfall in mountain ecosystems. Furthermore, the project target landscapes are vulnerable to natural hazards (floods, landslides, earthquakes) that may, at some point, affect the projects.	SGP will support fire management projects in coordination with national authorities and local communities. The risk of climate change is one of several reasons that the project has chosen to emphasize landscape-level management and coordination in productive landscapes. The project will promote a variety of adaptive biodiversity and land resource planning and management actions in forests, pastures and other agroecosystems. The target landscapes are the three most degraded watersheds in the country; since 2011, SGP has been supporting the introduction of improved agro ecological management practices with regards to soil conservation, agroforestry and sylvopastoral cattle production in two of these watersheds to off-set land degradation. These experiences will be consolidated in the JMRB and the BRB and scaled up to the new target landscapes. The NC, together with project partners will monitor closely climatic conditions in order to identify emerging threats. Small grant projects usually provide for contingencies within their budgets to better adapt to potential events.
Risk 5: The installation and management of renewable energy and low-carbon technologies may cause minor injuries and/or fire hazards.	I = 3 P = 2	**Moderate**	Moderate risks due to the improper installation and management of certain RE and low carbon technologies identified in the CCM analysis, such as, gasification of biomass, solar energy applications, anaerobic solid waste digestors, solar dryers,	During Project development, a Climate Change Mitigation Analysis and Action Plan was carried out, identifying technologies to be potentially applied during project implementation. Further to this, feasibility studies are underway for specific technologies and target groups. As part of this exercise, training and technical assistance needs will be identified to adequately ensure that

			micro wind turbines, energy efficient stoves and biodigesters.	project beneficiaries do not face risks such as injuries, electrocution, burns or fire hazards, resulting from poor management of these technologies. Furthermore, an ESIA will be undertaken prior to the development of each selected technology to ensure that the requisite safeguards are respected and applied.
Risk 6: The Project may potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous communities present in the project area	I=3 P=2	**Moderate**	Moderate risk due to potential impacts on IP rights, lands, territories and traditional livelihoods (Q 6.3) Within the Paso Las Lapas Biological Corridor there is an indigenous territory (Zapatón) which may present a project to be considered for funding. No proposals are accepted or approved without thorough review by the NC and NSC of consultations and participation of proponent organizations and communities.	As part of project preparation, consistency of activities with indigenous peoples' standards has been ensured as indigenous communities will design and carry out their own activities during project implementation. Consultations were carried out with the Zapaton community leaders during the PPG phase. Furthermore, prior to the selection of project proposals from Indigenous Peoples, a Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) assessment will be carried out to ensure that human, environmental, land and customary rights are respected and safeguarded within the potentially affected communities and that inclusive decision-making processes are upheld to guarantee the equal consideration of the various perspectives held within them. The National Steering Committee has demonstrated over the past two decades of SGP work in Costa Rica that indigenous people's rights, livelihood, culture and resources are fundamental concerns when assessing grant project proposals for approval for financing.

Please see Annex 5 for completed SESP assessment.

4.4. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN:

The Stakeholder engagement plan for GEF-7 is based on two essential elements: consultation and participation, at all levels and with all relevant stakeholders at the national, regional and landscape level. See Annex 4 for the Stakeholder engagement plan.

Civil Society

The primary stakeholders of the SGP are community-based organizations and local community members located in the rural and village areas of the Jesus María, Barranca, lower Grande de Tarcoles river basins and two Biological Corridors; Montes de Aguacate and Paso Las Lapas. These stakeholders, with support of state institutions – principally MAG and MINAE-SINAC – as well as, technical assistance from the SGP, will design and implement the projects to generate global environmental benefits and community livelihood benefits. Based on consultations and final project evaluation exercises with current CBO beneficiaries of GEF-6 and field visits and meetings with potential

beneficiaries in the new intervention areas during the PPG phase, SGP was able to engage fully with past, present and potential local stakeholders and build a clear picture of local and landscape issues that these confront.

The Project will continue supporting a selected group of CBOs from the JMRB, BRB and the MABC based on an assessment of results and further needs, as well as, other groups which were unable to benefit during GEF-6. In the Lower Tarcoles and PLLBC landscapes, the Project will give further support to CBO participants from previous operational phases, as well as others to be targeted. Amongst potential grantees in the five prioritized landscapes are agricultural and livestock producers, CBOs, silviculture managers, medicinal and ornamental plant producers, beekeepers, sustainable tourism entrepreneurs, community waste management organisations, micro-mill owners-associations, community fire-fighters and fruit processing and collection associations.

Women and youth will be especially invited to participate in the landscape planning and management processes, as well as, to submit project proposals for specific initiatives. The Zapatón Indigenous Territory is mainly dedicated to the production of basic grains for subsistence and to the artisanal production of wickerwork and natural dyes, which they market individually in nearby towns. Consultations were carried out with the leading organizations: the Zapatón Integral Development Association and two groups of women who are carrying out vegetable production activities and emerging rural community tourism initiatives in the buffer zone of the La Cangreja National Park.

SGP will also work closely with landscape governance platforms present in the area, namely the Local Committees of the MABC and PLLBC Biological Corridors and current and/or future watershed commissions.

State Institutions

The Ministry of Environment and Energy - MINAE, the National System of Conservation Areas – SINAC, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock - MAG and the National Advisory Commission on Land Degradation – CADETI - have been directly involved in the implementation of GEF-5 and GEF-6 and constitute the principle institutional partners of the SGP. Through their regional and field agencies, SINAC and MAG have worked closely in the identification of potential grantees and provide sustained technical assistance to these local actors, by developing tailored strategies at a farm level, by facilitating exchanges, and elevating the effectiveness, impact and sustainability of individual projects. This accumulated experience, know-how and dissemination has contributed to the enabling conditions for change in a mass of previously disengaged communities.

CADETI, for its part, is the national focal point for UNCCD and is the organization that will continue to partner with SGP in coordinating actions on sustainable land management, especially with regards to soil conservation and sylvopastoral practices for selected projects within the Land Degradation focal area. SGP has liaised closely with CADETI throughout GEF-5 and GEF-6 and will continue to do so, in order to scale up best practices to the new intervention areas under GEF-7, in particular the Grande de Tarcoles river basin, which has been identified in the NAP (National Action Plan on Land Degradation) as the third prioritized watershed for specific attention at a national level. It is also the coordination mechanism between the Ministries of Agriculture and Environment, it ensures participation of government entities at the regional and national levels in the planning process, as well as, in the multistakeholder partnerships.

All the above, participated actively in the Project Preparation Phase of GEF-7, through joint reconnaissance tours of intervention sites and strategy consultations and workshops, along with officials from local governments. Thanks to these processes, it was possible to build a database of more than 200 CBOs and NGOs that are implementing actions or plan to implement actions for the protection of natural resources and the improvement of livelihoods in the prioritized landscapes. Without doubt, their local knowledge and access to community stakeholders is key to greater local engagement and the quality of future projects. Other state institutions that have played and are set to play key roles in GEF-7 are: The Rural Development Institute (INDER), National Women's Institute (INAMU), Water and Sewerage (AyA) and the Regulatory Authority for Public Services – ARESEP, National Institute for Learning (INA).

National Steering Committee.

The NSC's composition is currently being reviewed and will be renewed for GEF-7 to reflect a non-governmental majority and a wider range of technical skills, thematic know-how and requirements as befits the GEF-7 intervention

area. It is the superior decision-making body of the project. The NSC has had a core participation in the analysis of the results of GEF-6 and in the definition of the strategy to consolidate and scale-up the results and best practices to the new intervention landscapes. It has been fundamental in defining the criteria for project eligibility for each landscape and the reviewal and approval of project proposals submitted by the SGP National Coordinator[16].

Academia:
SGP and its institutional partners have pursued a strategy of active engagement with academic bodies present at a national and regional level. SGP believes strongly in this win-win policy; that by engaging university students and academic supervisors in its actions at a community level, they can garner direct developmental and technical experience, but also, support grantee projects on the ground, providing further technical assistance and support in the formulation of case-studies. SGP has established partnerships with the National University (UNA), and University of Costa Rica (UCR), the National Technical University (UTN), national public universities and Distance Learning University (UNED) and will further foster these relationships during GEF-7.

Private Sector: During the PPG phase, exploratory meetings were held with the Foreign Trade Promotion Council (PROCOMER) regarding the capacity-building and market study evaluations that PROCOMER carries out on micro, small and medium-sized enterprises with the possibility of exporting goods. Meetings were also held with a private sector company that has developed a proprietary technology for management and recycling of plastic wastes not currently processed by municipal or other waste management authorities. Possible synergies include support for strengthening capacities of local-level recycling cooperatives and public-private partnerships for small-scale recycling infrastructure (fixed and mobile) as well as for the development of building materials that contribute to circular economies at a local level.

M&E
Informal sessions on stakeholder engagement will also take place through monitoring visits, on-going grant project level learning-reflection processes and other emerging learning-reflection events organized at landscape level by multi-stakeholder groups. Information will be systematically compiled and used as evidence to support development of case studies on best practices or project lines of work which could be useful for future replication of the models in other areas. See Annex 4 for the Stakeholder engagement plan.

Table 5. Relevant partners and stakeholders identified for engagement by project outcome/output.

Outcome/ Output	Activities	Oversight Responsibility	Key Partners	Targeted organizations and institutions	Key Responsibilities
All	Project Inception Workshop	NC, UNDP CO.	National Steering Committee, CADETI.	CBOs, local communities, staff from relevant state institutions., academic institutions, local government	Establishment of shared understanding of project objectives, roles and responsibilities; presentation of project idea formats and project cycle requirements
	2 Regional inception workshops	NC, UNDP CO.		Regional CBO and CSO stakeholders; staff from relevant state institutions.	
Outcome 1.1: Ecosystem services within targeted landscapes are enhanced through multi-functional land-use systems.					
O1.1.	1.1.1 (1.1.2-5). Selection and preparation of selected	NC, NSC	CADETI, MAG, MINAE/SINAC AyA.	Community leaders, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, supported by relevant state actors and private sector for project proposal.	CBOs - Presentation and selection of project ideas and full-size proposals that restore degraded landscapes,

[16] Two state institutions are represented on the NSC, these being: Ministry of Environment and Energy - MINAE, as GEF Technical Focal Point and the National Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy - MIDEPLAN, due to the powers granted in article 11 of the National Planning Law No. 5525 of May 2, 1975, which assigns it the internal competence of International Cooperation and the power to receive and approve projects in accordance with the current National Development Plan and International Cooperation Policy. Likewise, it performs the official registration of the projects in the International Cooperation Project Management System (SIGECI).

Outcome/ Output	Activities	Oversight Responsibility	Key Partners	Targeted organizations and institutions	Key Responsibilities
	community initiatives.				improve connectivity, support innovation regarding biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services. TAG – technical appraisal of project ideas/NSC in project selection and approval.
	1.1.2. Agreement for establishment of Tree nurseries with ICE	NC, CADETI, MAG, MINAE	MAG; CADETI; ICE	Community leaders, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, producers' associations, Women's groups, supported by relevant state actors and private sector for project proposal.	Establish agreements between MAG, MINAE and ICE to provide up to 10,000 trees/year for reforestation. CBOs – planting and nurturing of tree saplings.
	1.1.6 State-promoted CBO/CSO and individual inscription in PES schemes	CADETI, MAG, MINAE	MAG; SINAC; CADETI; FONAFIFO.	ASADAS, CBOs, CSOs, individual producers.	MAG/SINAC - Promotion, inscription and monitoring of producers and ASADAS in FONAFIFO PES schemes. ASADAS/CBOs - inscription and beneficiaries of PES.
Outcome 1.2: The sustainability of production systems in the target landscapes is strengthened through integrated agro-ecological practices.					
O1.2	1.2.1-5. Selection and preparation of selected community initiatives applying integrated agro-ecological practices.	NC, NSC, CADETI	Relevant state actors and private sector MAG, MINAE	CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, women's groups and indigenous territory,	CBOs - presentation of project ideas and full-size proposals enhancing the sustainability and resilience of production systems, including soil and water conservation practices, silvopastoral and agroforestry systems, increased on-farm arboreal coverage; agro-ecological practices and cropping systems, including at least 5 new grant projects targeting women's groups applying sustainable income-generating production systems. CADETI (TAG) and NSC in project selection and approval.
Outcome 1.3 Community livelihoods in the target landscapes become more resilient by developing eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises and improving market access.					
O1.3	1.3.1. Development of value chain strategy 1.3.2. Training and technical assistance provided to selected	NC, NSC, CADETI	Universities, NGOs and government institutes	Selected CBOs to identify value chain strategies.	Establishment of collaborative platforms between universities, private sector, state institutions and individual expertise with specific selected CBOs to identify value chain strategies Universities, NGOs and government institutes establish collaborative

Outcome/ Output	Activities	Oversight Responsibility	Key Partners	Targeted organizations and institutions	Key Responsibilities
	community groups producing food products on value chain strengthening				relationships with distinct community initiatives, especially women's groups to improve production and value-addition methods, practices and systems.
	1.3.3. Alternative certification schemes for responsible production identified and rolled out to producers' groups.	NC, NSC, CADETI	Relevant state actors, MAG (certification office), local governments.	Community leaders, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, women's groups and indigenous territory.	Identification of existing alternative certification mechanisms and feasibility of implementation for diverse producers' groups.
	1.3.4. Identification and support to municipal "green" fairs	NC, NSC, CADETI	Local governments MAG, SINAC	Community leaders, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, women's groups and indigenous territory, local producers' associations	CADETI/SGP - Dialogue with selected local governments for implementation of producers' markets promoting environmentally-friendly produce.
	1.3.5.Selected project/s targeting the transformation of tragic plastic pollution from rivers and coasts introduced and piloted.	NC, NSC, CADETI	Relevant state actors, private sector, CADETI; UNDP (plastics project)	Community leaders, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, women's groups and indigenous territory.	CBOs - Identification and selection of innovateive mechanisms for plastic upcycling and sensitization of local communities.
	1.3.6. Rural community tourism services enhanced in biological corridors	NC, NSC, CADETI	Relevant state actors (esp. SINAC, INDER), private sector, universities, CADETI; UNDP (BIOFIN project)	Community leaders, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, women's groups and indigenous territory.	CBOs - Identification of potentialities for integrated tourism services development and support to implementation.
Outcome 1.4 Increased adoption (development, demonstration and financing) of renewable and energy efficient technologies at community level					
O1.4	1.4.1-3. Selection, preparation, implementation, Monitoring & documenting of at least 4 innovative technological solutions	NC, NSC, CADETI	Relevant state actors (esp. SINAC, INDER), private sector, universities.	Community leaders, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, women's groups and indigenous territory	CBOs – participation in feasibility studies and selection of pilot technologies to enhance energy-saving solutions and processing alternatives at community and/or producers' association level and systemization, dissemination and uptake of project results. MAG/SINAC/INDER – provision of technical

Outcome/ Output	Activities	Oversight Responsibility	Key Partners	Targeted organizations and institutions	Key Responsibilities
					assistance to project beneficiaries.
Outcome 2.1: Multi-stakeholder bio-entrepreneurship networks established and operational in the target landscapes for landscape governance and coordinated market access					
O2.1.1	2.1.1.1-2 Geospatial mapping prioritizing key intervention sites and training on use	NC, NSC, CADETI	Relevant state actors (esp. SINAC and MAG).	CBOs, CSOs, women's groups and indigenous territory; Universities.	CADETI - Prioritization of key zones for restoring, conserving and protecting riparian gallery forests, urban landscapes and connectivity between protected areas, via planned reforestation or natural regeneration (AFOLU CO2e mitigated) and through improved agricultural practices to be presented to landscape governance platforms. Government agents (MINAE, MAG) trained in use of geospatial mapping and accessible technologies for geo-referencing and monitoring of project intervention sites
	2.1.1.3-5 Support provided to multi-stakeholder governance platforms and community-based projects	NC, NSC	CADETI; relevant state actors (esp. SINAC and MAG).	JMRB/BRB commissions/Local Committees of 2 target Biological Corridors	CBOs - participation in multi-stakeholder governance platforms. CADETI &SINAC and Platforms – Platforms strengthened through strategic planning tools, training and implementation of meetings with community participation.
	2.1.1.6 Implementation of at least two community-driven projects by the Tarcoles Sub-commission.	NC, NSC, CADETI	Relevant state actors (esp. SINAC and MAG).	Community leaders, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, women's groups/Lower Tarcoles river commissions/ CADETI;	River commissions: Presentation of project proposals with CBO and CSO support.
O2.1.2	2.1.2.1 Four landscape strategies developed through public consultation.	NC, NSC, CADETI	CADETI/Relevant state actors (esp. SINAC and MAG).	Local Committee of BC/ community representatives/NGOs/local governments/MAG/MINAE-SINAC/CADETI.	CBOs: participate in landscape planning & signatories to community level partnership agreements Local government: Participate in baseline assessments and landscape planning processes; partners in multi-stakeholder partnerships for each landscape.
	2.1.2.2 Strategic Project support to ASADAS	NC, NSC, CADETI	AyA, NSC, CADETI, SINAC, MAG, support	ASADAS, AyA	ASADAS – participation in selection process, technical, administrative and organizational training,

Outcome/ Output	Activities	Oversight Responsibility	Key Partners	Targeted organizations and institutions	Key Responsibilities
			NGOs, universities UNDP (ASADAS project).		management tools, second-tier organizational structures (federations, leagues), prioritized hydro-geological studies. freshwater springs protection measures and infrastructure investment to ensure water conservation measures and the quality and quantity of water resources to rural communities threatened by climate change and threats to water catchment areas. UNDP (ASADAS project) – training in the use of planning and assessment tools for ASADA strengthening. AyA – technical and institutional support to ASADAS. Universities (for specific studies and training);
	2.1.2.3 Youth trained	NC, NSC, CADETI	SINAC/MAG	CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, women's groups, youth, indigenous groups.	Youth and women's leaders identified and selected and trained in community development and landscape resilience tools with project proposals presented to the NSC for financing at end of course.
O2.1.3.	Development of communication strategy, KM products	NC, NSC, CADETI	UNDP CO;	CBOs; community leaders; women and youth; state institutions and decision makers/SGP and GEF communication platforms.	Establish strategy for enhanced communication, visibility and dissemination of best practices, life stories
	Support to environmental education in schools.		SINAC, MEP, CADETI; schools	Schools	Implementation of education programme in selected schools.

4.5. GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT:

Costa Rica has evolved a specific, robust and promising regulatory framework to promote gender equality which includes national policies and strategies to promote the conservation of biodiversity and its sustainable use. In addition, the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), as an international legal instrument, in support of the actions carried out by the country, celebrates Costa Rica's achievements and welcomes the progress made. However, it indicates that there are still major barriers and gaps to ensure the equality of women, and as such, the recognition of women's actual or potential contribution to overall development goals, remains limited.

Women in community organizations, indigenous and rural communities play a central role in biodiversity conservation, rural development, food production and poverty eradication. Without gender equity, sustainable development cannot be achieved.

Furthermore, the GEF-6 Terminal Evaluation concluded that women play a vital role in the food production, diversification and food security, in value chains and managing family economies but still face barriers to accessing nature-based benefits and services.

Gender has, therefore, been considered throughout this project's design and implementation. Since 2000, the Programme has mainstreamed a gender approach throughout its projects, as a result of which, it has generated significant lessons learned and good practices, which have been considered in the updated Gender Analysis and Action Plan for GEF-7. (Gender Action Plan in Annex 8 – for full report in Spanish click on this link)

SGP Costa Rica has prioritized gender, interculturality and intergenerational values and approaches throughout the project cycle. During project preparation, consultations with community groups and NGOs during landscape strategy formulation have taken place in ways that ensured women's participation, depending on their preference for mixed or separate groups. In total, some 36 women's organizations were identified in the Project intervention area[17].

SGP Costa Rica implements a monitoring and evaluation system that incorporates a gender approach based on the document "Guidance to Advance Gender Equality In GEF Projects", July 1, 2018[18] and also oriented by the manual for community initiatives produced by SGP Ecuador on how to incorporate the gender perspective in Small Grants Projects. Furthermore, Grant project application forms have indicators that monitor the inclusion of women, youth, indigenous women and women in vulnerable conditions in the project.

SGP Costa Rica strongly believes in fostering a gender-responsive approach by allocating financial resources aimed at helping to eliminate or reduce the identified gender gaps in the Gender Analysis, thus prioritizing specific grants led by women's groups who will contribute with their actions to a sustainable use of biodiversity, whilst fostering income generation and greater financial independence amongst these groups. Activities such as community rural tourism, organic agriculture and apiculture, medicinal plants, handcraft activities are expected to generate income and to provide other tangible social benefits such as increased food availability. Access to clean energy sources will benefit women and children by reducing firewood collection work and indoor pollution. To this end, a gender focal point is designated within the SGP National Steering Committee to ensure review of gender considerations in project selection. CSOs that have relevant experience will be engaged to support women's/girls' groups in defining grant project objectives and designing grant project activities. Women's/girls' groups will evaluate their projects' performance to identify lessons and knowledge for adaptive management as well as gender specific policy recommendations.

In addition to this, the management of skills and knowledge acquisition on issues of the appropriate use of financial resources, not only to organize their personal finances, but those of their homes and businesses, is essential in view of a current and nation-wide low-growth economic landscape. By strengthening the management of family finances, and reinforcing their link to the commercialization and value chains of family production systems, microfinance and other financing options, improvements in family economies are expected.

[17] Identified women's groups: COOPESAE, APSSA, Adar Farces, ADASCO, ADAGSA, ASOMEGA, Asociación Mujeres Agropecuarias, e industrial de Lagunillas, APROCOQUEA, Asociación. Josefina Ugalde Cespedes, Asociación Mujeres, APROCETU, AMAESPET, AMIHZ INDIGENA, ASOMOGA, Asociación Productoras. Agrícolas Gamolotillo, Asociación de Mujeres de Candelaria, Asociación Damas del Puente, Asociación de Mujeres Emprendedoras de San Mateo, Asociación de mujeres de Guadalupe, Asociación de Mujeres de Peñas Blancas, Asociación de mujeres de Rio Jesús, ASOMUMIHZA, Asociación de Mujeres de Zapatón. Club 4S - Super Chicas, Labriegas y sencillas, ALPHA, Colegio Rural Lanas, Damas de Tulín; Mujeres emprendedoras del Sur de Turrubares, Nuevas Oportunidades, Hojitas Verdes de Sabiduría, APASARAT, Asociación de Jóvenes de Turrubares (Egresados), 4-S Turrubará, Renacer, Mujeres Indígenas Huetares de Zapatón, Amigos del Ambiente, ASOPROALA, Mujeres de Cuarros.

[18] http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/GEF_GenderGuidelines_June2018_r5.pdf

One of the gender gaps evidenced is related to the role played by public institution officials (MAG / MINAE / INDER) with whom the SGP works in close liaison, institutions which are directly related to the use of natural resources and agricultural production. For the most part, these state officials do not have the knowledge or tools to identify and address gender considerations, whilst others do not yet understand the link and importance of addressing gender issues. Therefore, it is important to strengthen this human capital, to ensure that gender considerations are fully encompassed in decision making and technical assistance.

4.6. SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION (SSTrC):

Learning opportunities and technology transfer from peer countries will be further explored during project implementation. To present opportunities for replication in other countries, the project will codify good practices and facilitate dissemination through global ongoing South-South and global platforms, such as Africa Solutions Platform, the UN South-South Galaxy knowledge sharing platform and PANORAMA[19].

In addition, to bring the voice of local communities to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on ecosystem and biological conservation, land degradation issues and soil conservation practices, integrated management of water resources, sustainable production, gender-driven projects, and technological innovations with regard to green technologies and renewable energies. The project will furthermore provide opportunities for regional cooperation with countries that are implementing SGP Upgrading Country Programmes in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in Costa Rica.

During GEF-6, several south-south field trips were hosted by the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, FAO and the UNDP CO, as a part of which, SGP Costa Rica was invited to showcase community-based projects, best practices and results in some of the beneficiary communities: In October 2019, SGP's multifocal and multi-sectorial approach in the Jesus Maria and Barranca watersheds was showcased and presented by the Vice Minister of Agriculture and Livestock as part of a side event in the UNFCCC Pre-COP 25 in Costa Rica; In June 2018, a high- level South-South policy exchange visit involving GEF Focal points from 7 African countries, the Gaborone Declaration for Sustainability in Africa and GEF Climate Change specialist hosted by the Government of Costa Rica and Conservation International; In February 2019, in support of the 2nd Global Conference of the One Planet (10YFP) Sustainable Food Systems Programme, of UN Environment, FAO and the Costa Rican Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, and hosted by the Costa Rican government – the SGP supported a field trip to the Rio Jesus community of San Ramón to learn from the best practices concerning soil conservation practices, landscape restoration and sustainable production practices with women's groups, organic composting with the participation of 20 people from diverse countries. SGP will continue to promote and facilitate similar opportunities during GEF-7.

4.7. INNOVATIVENESS, SUSTAINABILITY AND POTENTIAL FOR SCALING UP:

Innovation: This project proposes to carry out participatory, multistakeholder landscape management in five prioritized landscapes, namely the Jesus María and Barranca watersheds, including the Montes de Aguacate Biological Corridor, and the lower Grande de Tarcoles river basin and the Paso Las Lapas Biological Corridor, aimed at enhancing social and ecological resilience through community-based, community-driven projects to conserve biodiversity, optimize ecosystem services, manage land – particularly agro-ecosystems – and water sustainably, enhance soil conservation and landscape restoration in degraded slopes and mitigate climate change.

Using the knowledge and experience gained from global and national landscape level initiatives delivered by SGP – through its COMDEKS initiatives and others – this project will strengthen community organizations' participation within existing interinstitutional governance mechanisms to enhance community participation in landscape planning and management processes in the three most degraded watersheds in Costa Rica and two Biological Corridors that connect key protected areas, building on experience and lessons learned from previous SGP operational phases, and assist community organizations to carry out and coordinate projects in pursuit of outcomes they have identified in

[19] https://panorama.solutions/en

landscape plans and strategies. This will build community ownership of individual initiatives as well as landscape management overall. Coordinated community projects in the landscape will generate ecological, economic and social synergies that will produce greater and potentially longer-lasting global environmental benefits, as well as increased social capital and local sustainable development benefits. The capacities of community organizations will be strengthened through a learning-by-doing approach in which the project itself is a vehicle for acquiring practical knowledge and organizational skills in a longer-term adaptive management process. The project will also take prior years' experience and identify and implement a number of potential upscaling opportunities during this project's lifetime.

The three I´s will be at the core of the GEF-7 Project: Inclusion, Innovation and Impact. SGP Costa Rica and its implementing partners (CADETI, MAG, MINAE-SINAC) are aware of the need to embrace technological advances, for example, in the use of Geographical Information Systems, social media and the development of Apps. Likewise, the Project proposes the implementation of a strategic project to pilot renewable and energy efficient technologies, creating a portfolio of potential solutions for uptake at a regional and national level.

Sustainability: To ensure sustainability of community-based landscape management initiatives, the SGP Costa Rica Country Programme will actively develop and maintain broad-based relationships/partnerships that promote collaboration. The sustainability of landscape management processes and community initiatives is predicated on the principle – based on SGP experience - that global environmental benefits can be produced and maintained through community-based sustainable development projects. GEF SGP Costa Rica has been working extensively for the past 25 years to provide technical support and facilitate funding to communities for the sustainable use of soil and water resources, biodiversity conservation and mitigation of climate change.

Previous phases of the SGP Costa Rica Country Programme have identified and promoted clear win-win opportunities with community initiatives and clusters of initiatives in areas such as sustainable use of biodiversity (medicinal plants, apiaries, ecotourism) and crop genetic resources, agro-ecological production practices and systems (sustainable silvopastoral systems, permaculture, and integrated crop-livestock systems), sustainable land and water management (bunds, sediment traps, rainwater harvesting systems, small dams), renewable energy (mini-hydro power and solar), aquaculture/pisciculture, sustainable forest management and value addition to crops through sustainable practices (organic, sustainable certification schemes).

SGP will also provide access to financial, technical and implementation support to local communities/indigenous groups. Importantly, to ensure sustainability, the project implementation schemes will respond more to the strengths rather than the weaknesses of local communities – for example, their capacity to innovate and their potential to create value. Engagement with the private sector will be key. Since the individual proposals are written/developed by local community organizations based on what they want to achieve, communities are more likely to exhibit ownership over the outcomes of the projects. Community ownership is a critical factor contributing to the sustainability of project benefits. SGP Costa Rica will involve all community members (men, women, youth and elders) in all stages of the grant project cycle: design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

SGP Costa Rica strongly believes that the basis for sustainable development is derived from fully engaging youth and women in all aspects of training, landscape planning, community development and income-generating schemes and as such, has designed specific strategies and actions to achieve greater participation from this sector of the population. The GEF-6 Terminal Evaluation concluded that women play a vital role in the food production, diversification and food security, in value chains and managing family economies but still face barriers to accessing nature-based benefits and services. Likewise, youth are often disengaged from community planning processes, face limited work opportunities, driving emigration of young people from rural areas, and generating an ever-ageing workforce at the farm-level, putting the long-term sustainability of some production systems in jeopardy.

Sustainability of landscape planning and management processes will be enhanced through the formation of multistakeholder partnerships, involving local government, national agencies and institutions, NGOs, the private sector, universities, research institutions and others at the landscape level and the adoption of multistakeholder partnership agreements to pursue specific landscape level outcomes. NGO networks will be called upon for their

support to community projects and landscape planning processes, and technical assistance will be engaged through government, NGOs, universities, academic institutes and other institutions. Sustainability will be maintained further by aligning the programme with government policies, building the capacities of community and indigenous people's groups, and engaging the private sector, universities, and research institutes in providing services (including financial services, if available).

Potential for scaling up: Scaling up of successful initiatives is an essential output of this project. Scaling up has been done successfully during previous projects and programmes of the SGP Costa Rica Country Programme. The principle of scaling up is that the communities adopt or replicate lessons learned in their own initiatives from other, successful experiences. Therefore, as is mentioned in the grant project preparation guidelines, it is necessary to include a set of standard "guiding questions", which will help individual community groups to explore scaling-up pathways and related monitoring and evaluation practices.

An essential outcome is to replicate and enhance previous experience of community based "on the ground" implementation of the UNFCC, UNCBD, UNCCD in the Jesus Maria and Barranca river basins, including the MABC, that started during GEF-5 and continued during GEF-6. The next priority river basin is the lower Grande de Tarcoles and the Paso Las Lapas Biological Corridor, where project implementation will allow replication of best practices, knowledge exchange and application of lessons learned. Another output of this project is the upscaling of initiatives that have been piloted successfully during previous phases of the SGP Costa Rica Country Programme. The premise of upscaling in this context is that the aggregate of community adopters of successful SGP-supported technologies, practices and systems from previous SGP phases have been slowly acquiring critical mass to reach a tipping point of adoption more broadly by rural constituencies of adaptive practice and innovation.

SGP Costa Rica will work closely with its partners to ensure that promising innovations, successful pilots, and best practices are replicated and scaled up through joint or coordinated planning, financing, and implementation, including other full-sized projects. More detailed analysis of potential scaling up will take place during the project preparation phase, leading to the development of a strategy for the use of SGP strategic project financing. Resources will be made available through the SGP strategic grant modality (grants up to USD 150,000) to finance key elements of upscaling initiatives to reduce the risk to other donors and investors. Multi-stakeholder partnerships will identify potential upscaling opportunities, analyze and plan upscaling processes, engage established microcredit and revolving fund mechanisms to finance upscaling components, design and implement the upscaling programmes, and evaluate their performance and impacts for lessons learned for adaptive management, policy discussion and potential extension of the models to other areas of the country. Identification of specific potential upscaling initiatives will take place during project preparation.

V. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): SDG 1: Poverty eradication; *SDG 3: Health and wellbeing; SDG5: Gender equality; SDG 6: Access to clean water SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy; SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities: SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns; SDG 13: Climate Change Action SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystem, sustainably management forest, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss SDG: 17 Strengthen means of implementation and revitalize global partnership for sustainable development*

This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): This Project will contribute with the following outcome of the country program included in the framework of the country strategy: Outcome 2: Capacities for inclusive and sustainable development with a focus on environmental sustainability. Output 2.1. MAG, MINAE, Ministry of Health and MTSS have established multi-stakeholder platforms for dialogue to reduce negative socio-environmental externalities generated by agricultural commodities.

This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan: Outcome 1: Output 1.4.1. Solutions scaled up for sustainable management of natural resources, including sustainable commodities and green and inclusive value chains.

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
Project Objective: To build the socio-ecological and economic resilience of the Jesus Maria and Barranca watersheds, the lower and middle watershed of the Grande de Tarcoles river and the Paso Las Lapas Biological Corridor in Costa Rica through community-based initiatives for global environmental benefits and sustainable development.	**Mandatory Indicator 1**: # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people):	3,359 individuals directly benefitted in target landscape during GEF-5 and GEF-6	1,000 beneficiaries in the target landscape of which 50% are women	3,000 beneficiaries in the target landscape of which 50% are women
	Mandatory Indicator 2: # indirect project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people):	16,795 individuals indirectly benefitted in target landscape during GEF-5 and GEF-6	5,000 indirect beneficiaries in the target landscape of which 50% are women	15,000 indirect beneficiaries in the target landscape of which 50% are women
	Mandatory GEF Core Indicators			
	Mandatory Indicator 3: Area of land restored. GEF Core Indicator 3:	1,273 ha during GEF-6	3,695 ha restored	7,390 ha restored
	Mandatory Indicator 4: Increased area (hectares) of landscapes under improved practices (GEF Core Indicator 4.1+ 4.3)	3,784 ha under improved management practices during GEF-6	2,000 ha under improved management practices in target landscape	8,250 ha under improved management practices in target landscape
	Mandatory Indicator 5: Greenhouse gas emission mitigated (Metric tons of CO^2e). GEF Core Indicator	574 Mt CO2e mitigated during GEF-5 and GEF-6 in target landscape through 42 biodigestors.	1,200,200 Mt CO_2e mitigated	3,796,259 Mt CO2e mitigated
Project component 1 Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection				
Outcome 1.1: Ecosystem services within targeted landscapes are enhanced through multi-functional land-use systems.	Indicator 6: Number of fresh water springs protected.	264 fresh water springs protected during GEF-5 and GEF-6	At least 70 fresh water springs protected	At least 140 fresh water springs protected in target landscape.

	Indicator 7: Community voluntary forest fire brigades (VFFB) trained, equipped and functioning.	2 VFFB operating under GEF-6	At least 1 VFFB trained and equipped in target landscape	At least 2 VFFB trained and equipped in target landscape
	Indicator 8: Community monitoring programmes and national protocol for indicator species implemented.	0 programmes and protocols in target landscape	1 community monitoring programme developed in Montes de Aguacate Biological Corridor	2 community monitoring programmes developed in 2 Biological Corridors (Montes de Aguacate and Paso Las Lapas).
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1: Community level small grant projects in the selected landscapes that restore degraded landscapes, improve connectivity, support innovation regarding biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services (including reforestation of riparian gallery forests, forest fire control, enhanced connectivity for wetlands and priority conservation areas; water catchment protection; participatory monitoring of species).				
Outcome 1. 2 The sustainability of production systems in the target landscapes is strengthened through integrated agro-ecological practices.	Indicator 9: Number of cattle farmers applying best practices in productive livestock systems.	240 cattle farmers under GEF-5 and GEF-6 in target landscapes	80 cattle farmers	180 cattle farmers applying best practices in productive livestock systems
	Indicator 10: Number of rain-fed reservoirs installed and serving climate-smart irrigation systems.	67 water reservoirs installed during GEF-5 and GEF-6.	10 reservoirs installed and operating	30 reservoirs installed and operating.
	Indicator 11: Number of women's groups adopting sustainable production systems	5 women's groups (76 women) supported during GEF-6	At least 3 women's groups (50 women) adopting sustainable production systems	At least 6 women's groups (90 women) adopting sustainable production systems
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.2 Targeted community projects enhancing the sustainability and resilience of production systems, including soil and water conservation practices, silvopastoral and agroforestry systems, increased on-farm arboreal coverage; agro-ecological practices and cropping systems.				
Outcome 1.3: Community livelihoods in the target landscapes become more resilient by developing eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises and improving market access.	Indicator 12: Value chain strategy and platforms established between producers and private sector.	0 producer enterprises with value chain strategies and platforms	At least 2 producer enterprises with value chain strategies and platforms	At least 4 producer enterprises with value chain strategies and platforms
	Indicator 13: Models for the transformation of tragic plastic pollution from rivers and coasts introduced and piloted.	0	At least one scheme introduced and piloted	At least one scheme piloted, monitored and systemized.
	Indicator 14: Number of women trained in financial education linked to value chains, market access and microfinance mechanisms.	0 women trained	100 women trained	200 trained
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.3: Targeted community projects promoting sustainable livelihoods, green businesses and market access, including ecotourism; solid waste management and conversion; beekeeping; green value-added agro-businesses integrated into value chains, micro-processing.				
Outcome 1.4 Increased adoption (development, demonstration and financing) of renewable and energy efficient technologies at community level	Indicator 15: Number of participatory feasibility studies for alternative, energy efficient technologies benefitting	0 feasibility studies for new alternative technologies.	At least 2 participatory feasibility studies.	At least 4 participatory feasibility studies.

	communities and producers' associations carried out.			
	Indicator 16: Number of innovative technology pilot projects implemented, monitored, documented and disseminated.	0 innovative pilot projects on-going.	At least 2 pilot projects under implementation	At least 4 pilot projects implemented, monitored, documented and disseminated.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.4: Targeted community projects implementing renewable and energy efficient technologies in each landscape, including inter alia, solar energy applications, biodigesters, solar dryers.				
Project component 2 Landscape governance and adaptive management for upscaling and replication				
Outcome 2.1: Multi-stakeholder governance platforms strengthened/in place for improved governance of target landscapes for effective participatory decision making to enhance socio-ecological resilience	Indicator 17: Number of landscape strategies developed through public consultation based upon respective landscape management plans	1 landscape strategy for JMRB developed during GEF-5	4 landscape strategies developed, and resilience indicators measured during MTR	4 landscape strategies under implementation and evaluated at project end
	Indicator 18: Number of ASADAS strengthened through technical, administrative and organizational training, management tools, support to second-tier organizational structures and direct investment.	41 ASADAS supported during GEF-5 and GEF-6	30 ASADAS supported	60 ASADAS supported.
	Indicator 19: Youth and women (including indigenous communities) benefitted from training scholarships in community landscape planning and project design.	0 persons currently being trained	10 youth and women have initiated training	10 youth and women have completed training and have presented community projects.
	Indicator 20: Environmental education programme to enhance socio-ecological resilience in schools/communities supported by SINAC.	0	At least 5 schools benefitting from environmental education activities.	At least 10 schools benefitting from environmental education activities.
	Indicator 21: Case studies systemizing landscape experiences, supported by university students as part of a wider SGP communication strategy.	8 videos and 9 technical documents (17) produced during GEF-5 and GEF-6	15 Case studies systemizing landscape experiences.	23 case studies and 1 landscape-level assessment, systemized and disseminated.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1: 2.1.1 A multistakeholder governance platform in each target landscape develops and executes multistakeholder landscape agreements; value-chain development strategies for coffee and ecotourism; and enhanced community participation in Tarcoles River sub-commission; Tulin River commission and JMRB and BRB sub-commissions. 2.1.2 A landscape strategy supported by the corresponding multistakeholder platforms for the target landscape to enhance socio-ecological resilience through community grant projects. 2.1.3 Knowledge from project innovations is shared for replication and upscaling across landscapes and country through SGP platforms and institutional outreach programmes and an environmental education programme supported in x schools/communities.				

COMPONENT 1: *Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection*	
Outcome 1.1: Ecosystem services within targeted landscapes are enhanced through multi-functional land-use systems.	
Outputs	**Activities**
1.1. Community level small grant projects in the selected landscapes that restore degraded landscapes, improve connectivity, support innovation regarding biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services.	1.1.1. Selection and preparation of selected community initiatives that restore degraded landscapes, improve connectivity, support innovation regarding biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services. 1.1.2. Alliance established with ICE for tree sapling production and tree nurseries established at community and municipal levels. 1.1.3. Community groups and producers protecting fresh water springs through reforestation and natural regeneration to assure habitat protection and connectivity and the quantity and quality of water for human and agricultural requirements. 1.1.4. At least two community voluntary forest fire brigades trained and equipped in forest fire protection. 1.1.5. Nationally applied and formalized biological Monitoring protocols developed for at least two fauna groups (macaws and felines) involving communities; Community groups and producers trained, equipped for monitoring key species in two biological corridors. 1.1.6. MAG and SINAC facilitate and promote ASADAS and individual producers to inscribe in PES schemes and other financial mechanisms that recognize ecosystem services facilitated through ensuring long-term protection of existing forests and compensation for tree-planting.
Outcome 1.2: The sustainability of production systems in the target landscapes is strengthened through integrated agro-ecological practices.	
1.2 Targeted community projects enhancing the sustainability and resilience of production systems, including soil and water conservation practices, silvopastoral and agroforestry systems, increased on-farm arboreal coverage; agro-ecological practices and cropping systems.	1.2.1. Selection and preparation of selected community initiatives applying integrated agro-ecological practices. 1.2.2. At least 6 Producers´ associations applying soil conservation practices and increased arboreal coverage to achieve the land degradation neutrality on coffee, horticultural and fruit farms in the target landscape. 1.2.3. 180 cattle farmers trained, equipped and applying silvopastoral best practices on farms through one strategic project in the Paso Las Lapas Biological Corridor and lower Tarcoles watershed and other grant projects in JMRB and the BRB. 1.2.4. At least 30 rain-fed reservoirs and serving climate-smart irrigation systems installed improving water management and conservation and enhancing production. 1.2.5. Identification and implementation of at least 5 new grant projects targeting women's groups applying sustainable income-generating production systems.
Outcome 1.3 Community livelihoods in the target landscapes become more resilient by developing eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises and improving market access.	
1.3. Targeted community projects promoting sustainable livelihoods, green businesses and market access, including ecotourism; solid waste management and conversion; beekeeping; green value-added agro-businesses integrated into value chains, micro-processing.	1.3.1. Universities, NGOs and government institutes establish collaborative relationships with distinct community initiatives to improve production and value-addition methods, practices and systems. 1.3.2. Selected community groups producing food products (stingless native bee honey; traditional bee honey production, traditional and indigenous medicinal plants, agricultural and horticultural produce, beef, solid waste management, rural community tourism) learn appropriate value addition methods and practices, including understanding the relevant legal and sanitary regulations, certification mechanisms, business planning and management, processing, preservation and packaging, branding, and other aspects. 1.3.3. Alternative certification schemes for responsible production identified and rolled out to producers' groups. 1.3.4. Municipal authorities identify potential producers' markets promoting environmentally-friendly produce. 1.3.5. Selected project/s targeting the transformation of tragic plastic pollution from rivers and coasts introduced and piloted. 1.3.6. Rural community tourism services inventoried and characterized and potentialities for integrated tourism services development identified and supported in at least one biological corridor.
Outcome 1.4 Increased adoption (development, demonstration and financing) of renewable and energy efficient technologies at community level	
1.4. Targeted community projects implementing renewable and energy efficient technologies in each	1.4.1. Selection and preparation of selected communities and development of portfolio of potential and feasible renewable and energy efficient technologies under one strategic project. 1.4.2. Implementation with community and institutional participation of at least 4 innovative technological solutions to enhance energy-saving solutions and processing alternatives at community and/or producers' association level.

landscape, including inter alia, gasification of biomass, solar energy applications, biodigesters, anaerobic solid waste digestors, solar dryers, micro wind turbines, energy efficient stoves.	1.4.3. Monitoring, documenting and reporting services provided to ensure due systemization and dissemination and uptake of project results.
PROJECT COMPONENT 2: Landscape governance and adaptive management for upscaling and replication	
Outcome 2.1: ***Multi-stakeholder bio-entrepreneurship networks established and operational in the target landscapes for landscape governance and coordinated market access***	
2.1.1 A multistakeholder governance platform in each target landscape develops and executes multistakeholder landscape agreements; value-chain development strategies for coffee and ecotourism; and enhanced community participation in Tárcoles River sub-commission; Tulin River commission and JMRB and BRB sub-commissions.	2.1.1.1 Geospatial mapping of target landscapes for prioritizing key zones for restoring, conserving and protecting riparian gallery forests, urban landscapes and connectivity between protected areas, via planned reforestation or natural regeneration (AFOLU CO2e mitigated) and through improved agricultural practices to be presented to landscape governance platforms. 2.1.1.2 Government agents (MINAE, MAG) trained in use of geospatial mapping and accessible technologies for geo-referencing and monitoring of project intervention sites. 2.1.1.3 Four multigovernance platforms identified and strengthened through strategic planning tools, training and implementation of meetings with community participation, these being: two watershed commissions in the Jesus Maria and Barranca watershed (due to be formalized under Law 7779); two local committees of the Paso Las Lapas and Montes de Aguacate Biological Corridors. 2.1.1.4 Paso Las Lapas and Montes de Aguacate Biological Corridors participate in the identification of value-chain development for rural community tourism. 2.1.1.5 SGP-CADETI participation in the Grande de Tarcoles River Basin Management Plan (under development), encouraging wider public participation. 2.1.1.6 Selection of at least two community driven initiatives for enhancing landscape social and ecological resilience by the Tarcoles Sub-commission.
2.1.2 A landscape strategy supported by the corresponding multistakeholder platforms for the target landscape to enhance socio-ecological resilience through community grant projects.	2.1.2.1 Four landscape strategies developed through public consultation workshops, applying COMDEKS methodology, based on an assessment on progress for each target landscape's management plans. 2.1.2.2 Strategic project targeting at least 60 ASADAS to be strengthened through technical, administrative and organizational training, management tools, second-tier organizational structures (federations, leagues), prioritized hydro-geological studies. freshwater springs protection measures and infrastructure investment to ensure water conservation measures and the quality and quantity of water resources to rural communities threatened by climate change and threats to water catchment areas. 2.1.2.3 10 Youth and women's leaders identified and selected and trained in community development and landscape resilience tools with project proposals presented to the NSC for financing at end of course. 2.1.2.4 Gender equality workshops carried out with government extension agencies and grantees in the field.
2.1.3 Knowledge from project innovations is shared for replication and upscaling across landscapes and country through SGP platforms and institutional outreach programmes and an environmental education	2.1.3.1 Communication strategy formulated and implemented with support of the Communication Focal point of the CO for greater outreach of SGP-supported work. 2.1.3.2 Alliances established with at least three National universities (UCR, UNED, UTN) to promote the participation of students in project related fields in support of the systemization of case studies and the production of communication material for media and other platforms. 2.1.3.3 Systemization and dissemination of at least 15 case studies (documents, videos) showcasing best practices, innovations and inclusion and one landscape-level global assessment of socio-ecological benefits.

programme supported in schools/communities.	2.1.3.4 1 grant supporting an education programme to enhance socio-ecological resilience in 10 schools/communities supported by SINAC.

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. The Monitoring Plan included in Annex details the roles, responsibilities, frequency of monitoring project results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy. The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements.

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies[20]. The costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring plan in Annex, will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 60 days of project CEO endorsement, with the aim to:

a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.
h. Formally launch the Project.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):
The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

[20] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

GEF Core Indicators:
The GEF Core indicators included as Annex 12 will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent ground truthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF website.

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):
The terms of reference, the review process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center (ERC).

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The consultants that will be hired by UNDP evaluation specialists to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the consultants should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate.

The final MTR report and MTR TOR will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by September 2022. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report's completion.

Terminal Evaluation (TE):
An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center.

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The consultants that will be hired by UNDP evaluation specialists to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the consultants should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate.

The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by March 2024. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report's completion.

Final Report:
The project's terminal GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information:
To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy and the GEF policy on public involvement.

Table 6: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:			
GEF M&E requirements	**Responsible Parties**	**Indicative costs (US$)**[21]	**Time frame**
Inception Workshop	Implementing Partner Project Manager	$2,500	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Inception Report	Project Manager	None	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	Project Manager will oversee national institutions/agencies charged with collecting results data.	$10,000	Annually prior to GEF PIR. This will include GEF core indicators.
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Regional Technical Advisor/UCP Global Coordinator UNDP Country Office Project Manager	None	Annually typically between June-August
Monitoring all risks (Atlas risk log)	UNDP Country Office Project Manager	None	On-going.
Monitoring of stakeholder engagement plan	Project Manager NSC	$6,000	On-going.
Monitoring of gender action plan	Project Manager NSC	$6,000	On-going.
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None	Annually
Oversight missions	UNDP-GEF RTA/GC Global Coordinator and BPPS/GEF	None	Troubleshooting as needed
Mid-term GEF Core indicators	Project Manager	None	Before mid-term review mission takes place.
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and management response	Independent evaluators	$25,000	September 2022
Terminal GEF Core indicators	Project manager	None	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) and management response	Independent evaluators	$25,000	March 2024
TOTAL indicative COST		74,500	

[21] Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses.

VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism:

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS).

The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

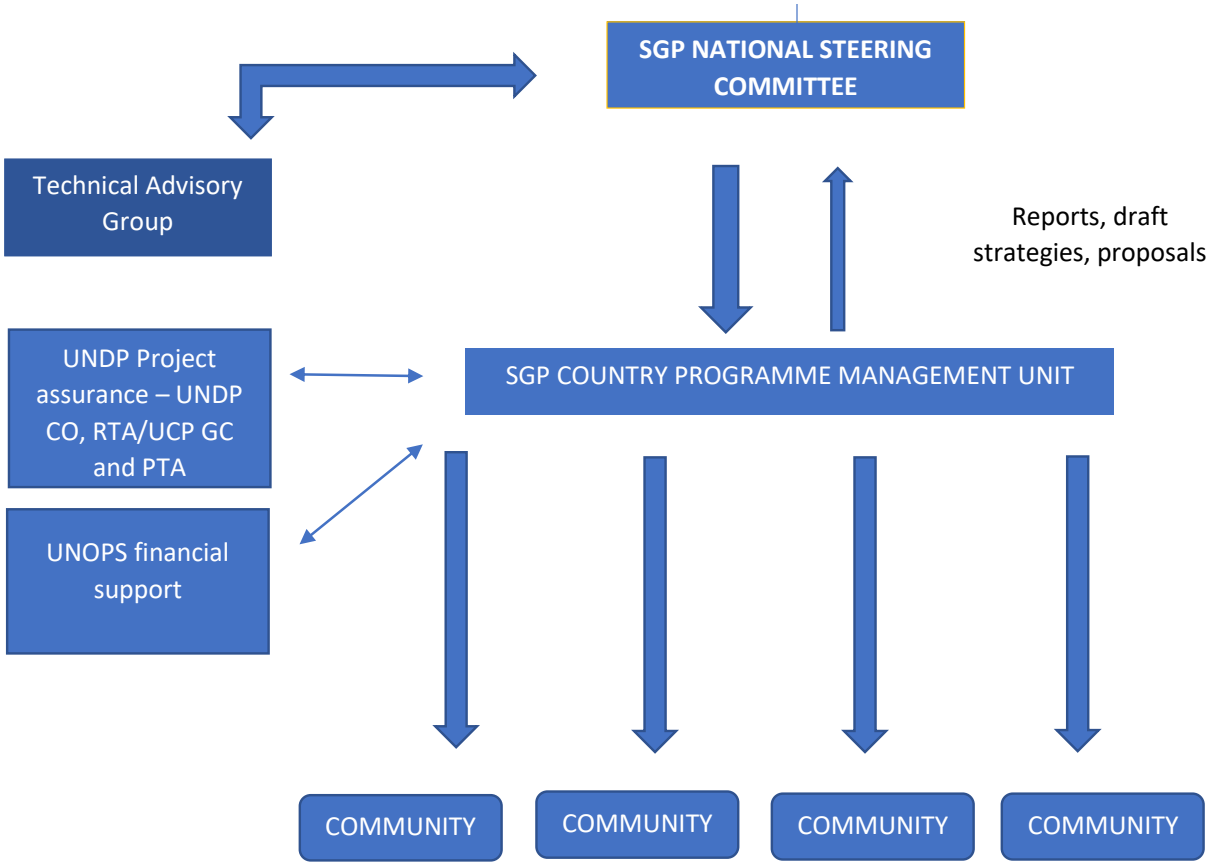
The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Risk management as outlined in this Project Document;
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources;
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

Project beneficiary Groups - CBOs, CSOs and NGOs in the target landscapes: These stakeholders, with support of state institutions – principally MAG and MINAE-SINAC – as well as, technical assistance from the SGP, will design and implement the projects to generate global environmental benefits and community livelihood benefits.

UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/SGP National Steering Committee.

Figure 2: Project organisation structure:



The diagram above shows the project organizational structure (Figure 2). The roles and responsibilities of the various parties to the project are described in the SGP Operational Guidelines (See Annex 13).

Project Board: The Project Board (also called SGP National Steering Committee) is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. Establishment and operations of SGP National Steering Committees are carried out in accordance with the SGP Operational Guidelines.

In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Board (SGP National Steering Committee) include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager (also called SGP National Coordinator);
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;

- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
- Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
- Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Address project-level grievances;
- Approve the project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses;
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Project Assurance: UNDP performs the quality assurance role and supports the Project Board and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. UNDP provides a three – tier oversight services involving the UNDP Country Offices and UNDP at regional and headquarters levels. Project assurance is totally independent of the Project Management function.

Project extensions: The BPPS/GEF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extensions. All extensions incur costs, and the GEF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis only if the following conditions are met: one extension only for a project for a maximum of six months; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will be covered by non-GEF resources; the UNDP Country Office oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources.

UNDP will provide overall Programme oversight and take responsibility for standard GEF project cycle management services beyond assistance and oversight of project design and negotiation, including project monitoring, periodic evaluations, troubleshooting, and reporting to the GEF. UNDP will also provide high level technical and managerial support from the UNDP GEF Global Coordinator for the SGP Upgrading Country Programmes, who is responsible for project oversight for all SGP Upgraded Country Programme projects.22 The SGP Central Programme Management Team (CPMT) will monitor Upgraded Country Programmes for compliance with GEF SGP core policies and procedures.

In accordance with the global **SGP Operational Guidelines** (**Annex 13**) that will guide overall project implementation in Costa Rica, and in keeping with past best practice, the UNDP Resident Representative will appoint the **National Steering Committee** (NSC) members. The NSC, composed of government and non-government organizations with a non-government majority, a UNDP representative, and individuals with expertise in the GEF Focal Areas, is responsible for grant selection and approval and for determining the overall strategy of the SGP in the country. NSC members serve without remuneration and rotate periodically in accordance with its rules of procedure. The Government is usually represented by the GEF Operational Focal Point or by another high-level representative of relevant ministries or institutions. The NSC assesses the performance of the National Coordinator with input from

[22] GEF/C.54/05/Rev.01 *GEF Small Grants Programme: Implementation Arrangements for GEF-7*, approved by GEF Council.

the UNDP RR, the SGP UCP Global Coordinator, and UNOPS. The NSC also contributes to bridging community-level experiences with national policymaking.

Technical Advisory Group (TAG) In accordance with the global SGP Operational Guidelines, the NSC may also establish a Technical Advisory Group (TAG) with a pool of voluntary experts on call to serve as a technical sub-committee, for review of proposals and in relation to specific areas of programming and partnership development. The TAG can also be tasked by the NSC to provide specific technical guidance in specialised areas of work, such as carbon measurement, payments for ecosystem services, marketing and certification of products, transboundary diagnostic analysis, and other relevant fields. In addition, the TAG may also be formed in response to donor and co-financing requirements mobilised for the SGP country programme. In the case of Costa Rica, the TAG will be formed, *inter alia*, by CADETI given the particular land degradation focus of the project and the intervention area prioritized by MINAE. The TAG will provide technical guidance with regards to project selection and the quality of project proposals, prior to final review and approval by the NSC. In such cases, minutes from TAG meetings will be a pre-requisite and fully report on the review process and recommendations made to the NSC. In certain cases, and depending on the area of technical specialization required, the NSC may decide to invite other organisations or individual experts to assist in project review.

The UNDP **Country Office** is the business unit in UNDP for the SGP project and is responsible for ensuring the project meets its objective and delivers on its targets. The Resident Representative signs the grant agreements with beneficiary organizations on behalf of UNOPS. The Country Office will make available its expertise in various environment and development fields as shown below. It will also provide other types of support at the local level such as infrastructure and financial management services, as required. UNDP will be represented in the NSC and will actively participate in grant monitoring activities. The CO will participate in NSC meetings, promoting synergies with other relevant Programmes, and support the design and implementation of the SGP strategy, among other things.

The **Country Programme team** composed of a National Coordinator and a Programme Assistant, recruited through competitive processes, is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Programme. This includes supporting NSC strategic work and grant selection by developing technical papers, undertaking ex-ante technical reviews of project proposals; taking responsibility for monitoring the grant portfolio and for providing technical assistance to grantees during project design and implementation; mobilizing cash and in-kind resources; preparing reports for UNDP, GEF and other donors; implementing a capacity development Programme for communities, CBOs and NGOs, as well as a communications and knowledge management strategy to ensure adequate visibility of GEF investments, and disseminating good practices and lessons learnt. Please see TORs for the members of the Country Programme Team annexed to this document (Annex 7).

Grants will be selected by the NSC from proposals submitted by CBOs and NGOs through calls for proposals in specific thematic and geographic areas relevant to the SGP Country Programme strategy, as embodied in this document. Although government organizations cannot receive SGP grants, every effort will be made to coordinate grant implementation with relevant line ministries, decentralized institutions, universities and local government authorities to ensure their support, create opportunities for co-financing, and provide feedback on policy implementation on the ground. Contributions from and cooperation with the private sector will also be sought.

UNOPS will provide Country Programme implementation services, including human resources management, budgeting, accounting, grant disbursement, auditing, and procurement. UNOPS is responsible for SGP's financial management and provides monthly financial reports to UNDP. The UNOPS SGP Standard Operating Procedures guide the financial and administrative management of the project. UNOPS will provide a certified expenditure report as of 31 December of each year of implementation.

A key service of UNOPS is the contracting of SGP staff as needed and required by the Programme, and once contracted, UNOPS provides guidance and supervision, together with the UNDP CO acting on behalf of UNOPS, to the SGP country staff in their administrative and finance related work. UNOPS also provides other important services (as specified in the GEF Council document C.36/4) that include (1) oversight and quality assurance: (i) coordinate

with the Upgrading Country Programme (UCP) Global Coordinator on annual work plan activities and (ii) undertake trouble-shooting and problem-solving missions; (2) project financial management: (i) review and authorize operating budgets; (ii) review and authorize disbursement, (iii) monitor and oversee all financial transactions, (iv) prepare semi-annual and annual financial progress reports and (v) prepare periodic status reports on grant allocations and expenditures; (3) project procurement management: (i) undertake procurement activities and (ii) management of contracts; (4) project assets management: (i) maintain an inventory of all capitalized assets; (5) project risks management: (i) prepare and implement an annual audit plan and (ii) follow up on all audit recommendations; and (6) Grants management: (i) administer all grants, (ii) financial grant monitoring and (iii) legal advice.

Under its legal advice role, UNOPS takes the lead in investigations of UNOPS-contracted SGP staff. UNOPS services also include transactional services: (1) personnel administration, benefits and entitlements of project personnel contracted by UNOPS; (2) processing payroll of project personnel contracted by UNOPS, (3) input transaction instruction and automated processing of project personnel official mission travel and DSA; (4) input transaction instruction and automated processing of financial transactions such as Purchase Order, Receipts, Payment Vouchers and Vendor Approval and (5) procurement in UN Web Buy.

UNOPS will continue with a number of areas for enhancing execution services started in the previous the SGP GEF-5, including: inclusion of co-financing below $500,000; technical assistance to high risk/low performing countries; developing a risk-based management approach; strengthening the central structure to make it more suitable for an expanded Programme; resolving grant disbursement delays; enhancing country Programme oversight; improving monitoring & evaluation; increasing the audit volume and quality assurance work; and optimizing Programme cost-effectiveness. To facilitate global coherence in execution of services, guidance and operating procedures, UNOPS through a central management team and NSC, coordinates primarily with UNDP/GEF HQ respectively.

UNOPS will not make any financial commitments or incur any expenses that would exceed the budget for implementing the project as set forth in this Project Document. UNOPS shall regularly consult with UNDP concerning the status and use of funds and shall promptly advise UNDP any time when UNOPS is aware that the budget to carry out these services is insufficient to fully implement the project in the manner set out in the Project Document. UNDP shall have no obligation to provide UNOPS with any funds or to make any reimbursement for expenses incurred by UNOPS in excess of the total budget as set forth in the Project Document.

UNOPS will submit a cumulative financial report each quarter (31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December). The report will be submitted to UNDP through the ATLAS Project Delivery Report (PDR) system and follow the established ATLAS formats and PDR timelines. The level of detail in relation to the reporting requirement is indicated in the Project Document budget which will be translated into the ATLAS budgets. UNDP will include the expenditure reported by UNOPS in its reconciliation of the project financial report.

Upon completion or termination of activities, UNOPS shall furnish a financial closure report, including a list of non-expendable equipment purchased by UNOPS, and all relevant audited or certified financial statements and records related to such activities, as appropriate, pursuant to its Financial Regulations and Rules.

Title to any equipment and supplies that may be furnished by UNDP or procured through UNDP funds shall rest with UNDP until such time as ownership thereof is transferred. Equipment and supplies that may be furnished by UNDP or procured through UNDP funds will be disposed as agreed, in writing, between UNDP and UNOPS. UNDP shall provide UNOPS with instructions on the disposal of such equipment and supplies within 90 days of the end of the Project.

The arrangements described in this Project Document will remain in effect until the end of the project, or until terminated in writing (with 30 days' notice) by either party. The schedule of activities specified in the Project

Document remains in effect based on continued performance by UNOPS unless it receives written indication to the contrary from UNDP. The arrangements described in this Agreement, including the structure of implementation and responsibility for results, shall be revisited on an annual basis and may result in the amendment of this Project Document.

If this Agreement is terminated or suspended, UNDP shall reimburse UNOPS for all costs directly incurred by UNOPS in the amounts specified in the project budget or as otherwise agreed in writing by UNDP and UNOPS.

All further correspondence regarding this Agreement, other than signed letters of agreement or amendments thereto should be addressed to the UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator and the UNDP Resident Coordinator.

UNOPS shall keep UNDP fully informed of all actions undertaken by them in carrying out this Agreement.

Any changes to the Project Document that would affect the work being performed by UNOPS shall be recommended only after consultation between the parties. Any amendment to this Project Document shall be affected by mutual agreement, in writing.

If UNOPS is prevented by force majeure from fulfilling its obligations under this Agreement, it shall not be deemed in breach of such obligations. UNOPS shall use all reasonable efforts to mitigate the consequences of force majeure. Force majeure is defined as natural catastrophes such as but not limited to earthquakes, floods, cyclonic or volcanic activity; war (whether declared or not), invasion, rebellion, terrorism, revolution, insurrection, civil war, riot, radiation or contaminations by radio-activity; other acts of a similar nature or force.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, UNOPS shall in no event be liable as a result or consequence of any act or omission on the part of UNDP, the government and/or any provincial and/or municipal authorities, including its agents, servants and employees.

UNDP and UNOPS shall use their best efforts to promptly settle through direct negotiations any dispute, controversy or claim which is not settled within sixty (60) days from the date either party has notified the other party of the dispute, controversy or claim and of measures which should be taken to rectify it, shall be referred to the UNDP Administrator and the UNOPS Executive Director for resolution.

This project will be implemented by UNOPS in accordance with UNOPS' Financial Rules and Regulations provided these do not contravene the principles established in UNDP's Financial Regulations and Rules.

UNOPS as the Implementing Partner shall comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations security management system.

VIII. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is USD 7,471,000. This is financed through a GEF grant of USD 2,081,945 and USD 5,390,000 in other co-financing. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the oversight of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

Confirmed Co-financing: The actual realization of project co-financing will be monitored during the mid-term review and terminal evaluation process and will be reported to the GEF. Co-financing will be used for the following project activities/outputs:

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Co-financing amount USD	Planned Co-financing Activities/Outputs	Risks	Risk Mitigation Measures
Community organizations	In-kind	1,300,000	Direct Project co-financing in community participation in small grant projects implementation.	Men and women from communities in target area are unwilling to participate in grant proposal and selection	SGP and institutional partners will actively promote participation of CBOs and CSOs in all project activities.
Community organizations	In cash	500,000			
UNDP	In-kind	200,000	Recurrent costs by the Country Office support staff salaries, logistical support and hosting costs. Project staff support in workshops, development of technical toolkits, direct training to SGP project beneficiaries.	UNDP CO and GEF SGP Country programme do not engage nor coordinate sufficiently with each other, leading to limited support for SGP.	SGP is integrated into the CO Environmental platform and UNDP planning and M&E instruments, actively seeking the constant coordination and mutual support between other projects, programmes and CO activities.
MINAE	In-kind	800,000	Recurrent costs of the institutional offices in the intervention area (including staff salaries, office logistics support, vehicle provision, among others). Training services for community organizations executing projects, specific studies or other technical services	Reduced budgets and/or political or institutional support limits technical assistance and other support services to OBCs.	State institutions have been fully involved in GEF-5 and GEF-6 and have participated in actively in PPG and project design. Co-financing letters confirm institutional interest to continue supporting SGP. SGP will constantly engage and communicate to senior institutional authorities of project progress, involvement in M&E actions.
MAG	In-kind	1,125,000			
CADETI	In-kind	250,000			
AyA	In-kind	100,000			
UNA	In-kind	75,000			
German Technical Cooperation (GIZ)	In Cash	1,040,000	Investment mobilized, including direct investments in management plans, consultancies, staff salaries, logistical support costs, by the projects: "National Programme of Biological Corridors", "Biodiver_CITY San Jose – Establishment of Interurban Biological	GIZ Projects are terminated or fail to mobilize investment.	SGP will constantly engage and communicate to senior institutional authorities of project progress, involvement in M&E actions.

			Corridors"; "REDD+ 2 Landscape CCAD-GIZ-MINAE,		
Total co-financing		**5,390,000**			

Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP, the project board will agree on a budget tolerance level for each plan under the overall annual work plan allowing the project manager to expend up to the tolerance level beyond the approved project budget amount for the year without requiring a revision from the Project Board.

Should the following deviations occur, the Project Manager and UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the UNDP-GEF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF: a) Budget re-allocations among components in the project with amounts involving 10% of the total project grant or more; b) Introduction of new budget items that exceed 5% of original GEF allocation.

Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GEF grant amount will be absorbed by non-GEF resources (e.g. UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop. As the Implementing Partner is a UN Agency, the project will be audited according to its applicable audit policies.

Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP.All costs incurred to close the project must be included in the project closure budget and reported as final project commitments presented to the Project Board during the final project review. The only costs a project may incur following the final project review are those included in the project closure budget.

Operational completion: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. **Operational closure must happen with 3 months of posting the TE report to the UNDP ERC**. The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. At this time, the relevant parties will have already agreed and confirmed in writing on the arrangements for the disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file. The transfer should be done before Project management Unit (team) complete their assignments.

Financial completion (closure): The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) the project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) the Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

The project will be financially completed **within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation**. Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the UNDP-GEF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the UNDP-GEF Directorate in New York. No action is required at CO level on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF Trustee.

IX. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Atlas Award ID:	00119761	Atlas Output Project ID:	00116145
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Costa Rica		
Atlas Business Unit	CRI 10		
Atlas Primary Output Project Title	7th Operational Phase SGP		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	6251		
Implementing Partner	UNOPS		

Atlas Activity (GEF Component)	Atlas Implementing Agent (Responsible Party, IP, or UNDP)	Atlas Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Account Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
COMPONENT 1 Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection	**UNOPS**	**62000**	**GEF Trustee**	71400	Personnel (SC)	103,545.00	103,545.00	103,545.00	103,545.00	414,180.00	**1**
				71300	Local Consultants	3,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	9,000.00	6
				71200	International Consultants			50,000.00	25,000.00	75,000.00	4
				71600	Local travel	10,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	6,000.00	40,000.00	**2**
				72600	Grants	-	878,089.00	216,522.00	-	1,094,611.00	**3**
				75700	training, workshop and conference	5,000.00	3,000.00	4,000.00	6,000.00	18,000.00	5
				74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	-	4,000.00	6,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00	7
				74500	Miscellaneous expenses	1,844.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	4,844.00	8
					Total Outcome 1	**123,389.00**	**1,003,634.00**	**395,067.00**	**153,545.00**	**1,675,635.00**	
COMPONENT 2 Landscape governance and adaptive management for upscaling and replication	**UNOPS**	**62000**	**GEF Trustee**	71400	Personnel (SC)	3,700.00	3,700.00	3,700.00	3,700.00	14,800.00	1
				71600	Local travel	2,000.00	4,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	9,000.00	2

				72600	Grants	-	216,522.00	54,131.00	-	270,653.00	3
				75700	training, workshop and conference	-		1,000.00	2,000.00	3,000.00	5
				74500	Miscellaneous expenses	1,917.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,800.00	9,717.00	8
					Total Outcome 2	**7,617.00**	**227,222.00**	**63,831.00**	**8,500.00**	**307,170.00**	
PROJECT MANAGEMENT	**UNOPS**	**62000**	**GEF Trustee**	71400	Personnel (SC)	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	20,000.00	1
				73100	Premises	19,000.00	19,000.00	19,000.00	19,000.00	76,000.00	9
				72200	Equipment, operations and maintenance	-	1,000.00	1,039.00	1,101.00	3,140.00	10
					Total Management	**24,000.00**	**25,000.00**	**25,039.00**	**25,101.00**	**99,140.00**	
				PROJECT TOTAL		**155,006.00**	**1,255,856.00**	**483,937.00**	**187,146.00**	**2,081,945.00**	

Summary of funds

	YR 1 (USD)	**YR 2 (USD)**	**YR 3 (USD)**	**YR 4 (USD)**	**TOTAL (USD)**
GEF	155,006	1,255,856	483,937	187,146	2,081,945
Community organizations	353,165	525,301	304,051	117,483	1,300,000
Community organizations	130,000	200,000	125,000	45,000	500,000
UNDP	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	200,000
MINAE	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	800,000
MAG	281,250	281,250	281,250	281,250	1,125,000
CADETI	62,500	62,500	62,500	62,500	250,000
AyA	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	100,000
UNA	18,750	18,750	18,750	18,750	75,000
German Technical Cooperation	280,800	405,600	260,000	93,600	1,040,000
Total					**7,471,945**

Budget Notes

0	The 6% UNOPS fee and the Centrally Managed Direct Costs (CMDC) are incorporated in each individual budget line.
1	Personnel Service Contracts - National Coordinator -Country Programme Manager: Support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results, and developing related knowledge products. Programme Assistant - Project administration, data base management, support for technical inputs, monitoring, evaluation and auditing of grantee projects, providing technical assistance to grantees, reporting on project progress and results (Staff salaries are divided 50% NC and 50% PA in each component). 92% salaries are in Component 1, 3% in Component 2 and 4% in Component 3.
2	Project site visits, monitoring field visits, on-site technical assistance to grantees, among others, for the application of M&E methods. Attendance of experience-exchange workshop and resource mobilization dialogue.
3	Financial resources for CBO/NGO grants of which $200,000 earmarked for projects with women's groups.
4	International consultants for the Mid-Term Review (MTR), Terminal Evaluation (TE) as well as for audit purpose. Audit ($25,000) managed by UNOPS to be performed once in the lifetime of the project.
5	Inception workshop, periodic meetings of the National Steering Committee for the review and approval of CBO/NGO grants, training workshops with grantees, meetings for coordination with partners and donors, baseline assessment workshops.
6	Consultancies in support of capacity development of CBO grantees and specific studies on needs basis
7	Production, layout, translation, printing and dissemination of SGP knowledge products and communication materials including audio-visuals (e.g. factsheets, reports, case studies, etc.)
8	Office supplies: paper, ink, CDs, and unforeseen Expenses
9	Rental and maintenance of SGP premises, utility costs, communications and UNDP support services
10	Vehicle maintenance: Maintenance and servicing of the official SGP vehicle, including engine check, oil changes, filter changes, brakes, tires and others. Car Insurance.

X. LEGAL CONTEXT

Option a. Where the country has signed the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Costa Rica and UNDP, signed on 07/08/1973 and passed into Law No. 5878 12/01/1976. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by UNOPS ("Implementing Partner") in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

XI. RISK MANAGEMENT

1. UNOPS as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)

2. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNOPS as the Implementing Partner will handle any sexual exploitation and abuse ("SEA") and sexual harassment ("SH") allegations in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures. Notwithstanding the foregoing, UNOPS, as the Implementing Partner, will notify UNDP of any such allegations and investigations it may conduct further to such allegations.

3. UNOPS as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient that is not a UN entity:

    a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNOPS's property in such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:

        i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
        ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

    b. UNOPS reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

c. In the performance of the activities under this Project, UNOPS as the Implementing Partner shall ensure, with respect to the activities of any of its responsible parties, sub-recipients and other entities engaged under the Project, either as contractors or subcontractors, their personnel and any individuals performing services for them, that those entities have in place adequate and proper procedures, processes and policies to prevent and/or handle SEA and SH.

4. UNOPS agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds][23] [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document][24] are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml.

5. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

6. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

7. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

8. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

9. The Implementing Partner and UNDP will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

   Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

10. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

    Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under

23 To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner
24 To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner

this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

11. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

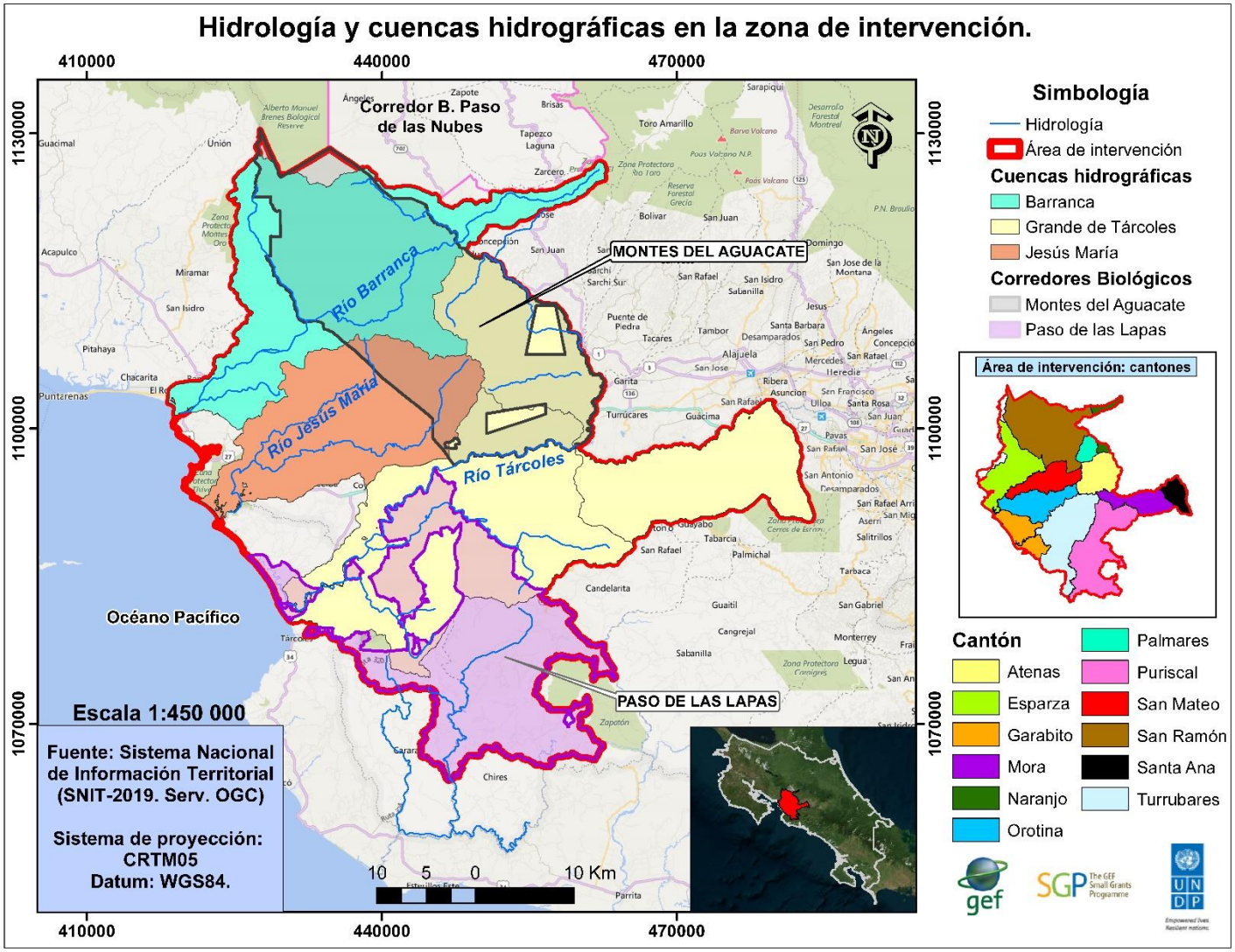
12. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

13. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management" are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XII. MANDATORY ANNEXES

1. Project Map and geospatial coordinates of the project area
2. Multiyear Workplan
3. Monitoring Plan
4. Stakeholder Engagement Plan
5. UNDP Atlas Risk Log
6. Terms of Reference for Technical services to be provided by SGP Country Programme Manager, and other positions
7. Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)
8. Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan
9. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report (to be completed in UNDP online corporate planning)
10. CCM analysis and plan
11. Co-financing letters
12. GEF Core indicators
13. GEF Taxonomy
14. GEF SGP Standard Operational Guidelines

Annex 1: Project map and Geospatial Coordinates of project sites



Annex 2: Multi Year Work Plan

Outcome/Output	Activities	YR 1				YR 2				YR 3				YR 4			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
All	Project Inception Workshop																
	2 Regional inception workshops																
Outcome 1.1: Ecosystem services within targeted landscapes are enhanced through multi-functional land-use systems.																	
O1.1.	1.1.1 (1.1.2-5). Selection and preparation of selected community initiatives.																
	1.1.2. Agreement for establishment of Tree nurseries with ICE																
	1.1.6 State-promoted CBO/CSO and individual inscription in PES schemes																
Outcome 1.2: The sustainability of production systems in the target landscapes is strengthened through integrated agro-ecological practices.																	
O1.2	1.2.1-5. Selection and preparation of selected community initiatives applying integrated agro-ecological practices.																
Outcome 1.3 Community livelihoods in the target landscapes become more resilient by developing eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises and improving market access.																	
O1.3	1.3.1. Development of value chain strategy																
	1.3.2. Training and technical assistance provided to selected community groups producing food products on value chain strengthening																
	1.3.3. Alternative certification schemes for responsible production identified and rolled out to producers' groups.																
	1.3.4. Identification and support to municipal "green" fairs																
	1.3.5. Selected project/s targeting the transformation of tragic plastic pollution from rivers and coasts introduced and piloted.																
	1.3.6. Rural community tourism services enhanced in biological corridors																
Outcome 1.4 Increased adoption (development, demonstration and financing) of renewable and energy efficient technologies at community level																	
O1.4	1.4.1-3. Selection, preparation, implementation, Monitoring & documenting of at least 4 innovative technological solutions																
Outcome 2.1: Multi-stakeholder bio-entrepreneurship networks established and operational in the target landscapes for landscape governance and coordinated market access																	
O2.1.1	2.1.1.1-2 Geospatial mapping prioritizing key intervention sites and training on use																

	2.1.1.3-5 Support provided to multistakeholder governance platforms and community-based projects																		
	2.1.1.6 Implementation of at least two community driven by the Tarcoles Sub-commission.																		
O2.1.2	2.1.2.1 4 Landscape strategies																		
	2.1.2.2 Strategic Project support to ASADAS																		
	2.1.2.3 Youth trained																		
O2.1.3.	Development of communication strategy, KM products																		
	Support to environmental education in schools.																		

Annex 3: Monitoring Plan:

This Monitoring Plan and the M&E Plan and Budget in Section VI of this project document will both guide monitoring and evaluation at the project level for the duration of project implementation.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
To build the socio-ecological and economic resilience of the Jesus Maria and Barranca watersheds, the lower and middle watershed of the Grande de Tarcoles river and the Paso Las Lapas Biological Corridor in Costa Rica through community-based initiatives for global environmental benefits and sustainable development.	Indicator 1: # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	End Target - 3,000 beneficiaries under GEF-7 of which 50% are women.	Direct beneficiaries through grant projects, capacity development and other training	Gender differentiated participant lists/field reports	Annually Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	SGP Team	Gender differentiated participant lists/field reports	Men and women from communities in target area are willing to participate in grant proposal and selection/Women are not discriminated against and can freely participate in Project activities/ Potential impacts of natural hazards and climate change do not significantly affect the intervention landscape and disrupt Project activities/ Indigenous peoples' affect rights, lands, natural resources, traditional livelihoods and cultural heritage are not affected negatively by the project.
	Indicator 2# indirect project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people).	End Target – 15,000 beneficiaries under GEF-7 of which 50% are women.	Indirect beneficiaries (family members and other community members)	Direct beneficiary gender differentiated participant lists/field reports extrapolated to calculate indirect beneficiaries	PIR, MTR, TE	SGP Team	INEC family census	
	Indicator 3: Area of land restored. GEF Core Indicator 3:	Target under GEF-7 - 7,390 hectares restored	Hectares in process of restoration through improved management of natural areas, estuaries and	Field reports/geospatial mapping baseline vs end project.	PIR/MTR/TE	SGP Team/CADETI/ MAG/SINAC/ FONAFIFO	Grant reports/FONAFIFO; SINAC; MAG annual reports; GIS	Men and women from communities in target area are willing to participate in grant proposal and selection/Women are not discriminated against and can freely

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
			mangroves, restoration of degraded agricultural land, natural regeneration and reforestation and increase in key endemic species and pollinators.					participate in Project activities/ Potential impacts of natural hazards and climate change do not significantly affect the intervention landscape and disrupt Project activities/ Indigenous peoples' affect rights, lands, natural resources, traditional livelihoods and cultural heritage are not affected negatively by the project/ MAG/SINAC staff participate and use geospatial tracking tools (GIS – GPS); FONAFIFO continues to support and prioritize intervention area for PES.
	Indicator 4: Increased area (hectares) of landscapes under improved practices (GEF Core Indicator 4.1+ 4.3)	Target under GEF-7 - 8,250 hectares under improved practices	Hectares of agricultural, livestock land and forest plantation applying sustainable land management practices; forest areas under Payment for Environmental Services.	Field reports/geospatial mapping baseline vs end project.	PIR/MTR/TE	SGP Team/CADETI/ MAG/SINAC/	Grant reports/ MAG annual reports; GIS	
	Indicator 5: Greenhouse gas emission mitigated (Metric tons of CO2e). GEF Core Indicator 6 – sub indicator 6.2.	Target 1,092 Metric tons of CO2e	Metric tons of CO2e mitigated calculated over 4 years through renewable and alternative technologies	Monitoring reports of application of introduced technologies	Grantee reports/ PIR/MTR/TE	SGP team/technical Consultants/MAG/ SINAC/CADETI	Calculation of Metric tons of CO2e mitigated	
Project Outcome 1: Ecosystem services within targeted landscapes are enhanced through multi-functional	Indicator 6: Number of fresh water springs protected –	Target GEF-7 – 140.	Fresh water springs protected on farms or by ASADAS for natural regeneration or reforestation	Gender differentiated participant lists/field reports	PIR/MTR/TE	SGP Team/CADETI/ MAG/SINAC/	Grant reports/ MAG annual reports/# Fresh water springs protected	Men and women from communities in target area are willing to participate in grant proposal and selection/Women are not discriminated

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
land-use systems.	Indicator 7: Community voluntary forest fire brigades (VFFB) trained, equipped and functioning.	Target GEF-7 – 2 VFFB trained, equipped and functioning.	2 VFFB trained, equipped and functioning	Gender differentiated participant lists/field reports	PIR/MTR/TE	SGP Team/CADETI/ MAG/SINAC/	Grant reports/# VFFB	against and can freely participate in Project activities/ Potential impacts of natural hazards and climate change do not significantly affect the intervention landscape and disrupt Project activities/ Indigenous peoples' affect rights, lands, natural resources, traditional livelihoods and cultural heritage are not affected negatively by the project/ MAG/SINAC staff participate and provide technical assistance.
	Indicator 8: Community monitoring programmes and national protocol for indicator species implemented.	2 community monitoring programmes developed	Community monitoring programmes developed in 2 Biological Corridors (Montes de Aguacate and Paso Las Lapas).	Gender differentiated participant lists/field reports	PIR/MTR/TE	SGP Team/CADETI/ MAG/SINAC	Grant reports/# monitoring programmes	
Project Outcome 2: The sustainability of production systems in the target landscapes is strengthened through integrated agro-ecological practices.	Indicator 9: Number of cattle farmers applying best practices in productive livestock systems.	GEF-7 Target – 180 cattle farmers.	# of cattle farmers applying sylopastoril practices for enhanced soil conservation, natural regeneration, tree coverage etc.	Gender differentiated participant lists/field reports	PIR/MTR/TE	SGP Team/CADETI/ MAG	Grant reports/# farmers	
	Indicator 10: Number of rain-fed reservoirs installed and serving climate-smart irrigation systems.	GEF-7 Target – 30 reservoirs.	Rain-fed water catchments (tanks and/or reservoirs) serving climate-smart irrigation systems.	Field reports	Grant reports/ PIR/MTR/TE	SGP Team/CADETI/ MAG	Grant reports/number of Rain-fed water catchments	
	Indicator 11: Number of women's groups adopting sustainable production systems.	GEF-7 target - 90 women (6 new groups).	Financial and technical support provided to women's groups for sustainable	Gender differentiated participant lists/field reports	Grant reports/ PIR/MTR/TE	SGP Team/CADETI/ MAG/SINAC	Grant reports/number women and groups	Men and women from communities in target area are willing to participate in grant proposal and

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
			production (horticulture/bee-keeping/solid waste/rural tourism)					selection/Women are not discriminated against and can freely participate in Project activities/ Potential impacts of natural hazards and climate change do not significantly affect the intervention landscape and disrupt Project activities/ Indigenous peoples' affect rights, lands, natural resources, traditional livelihoods and cultural heritage are not affected negatively by the project/ MAG/SINAC staff participate and provide technical assistance/municipal governments; private sector and universities actively willing to participate in support of project activities. Men and Women from communities/ASADAS in target area are willing to participate in grant proposal and selection.
Project Outcome 3: Community livelihoods in the target landscapes become more resilient by developing eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises and improving market access.	Indicator 12: Value chain strategy and platforms established between producers and private sector	At least 4 producer enterprises with value chain strategies and platforms	Universities, NGOs, private sector and government institutes establish collaborative relationships with distinct community initiatives to improve production and value-addition methods, practices and systems	Gender differentiated participant lists/field reports	Grant reports/ PIR/MTR/TE	SGP Team/CADETI/ MAG/SINAC/universities/ Private sector	Grant reports/strategy report/number of groups participating	
	Indicator 13:Models for the transformation of tragic plastic pollution from rivers and coasts introduced and piloted.	At least one scheme piloted, monitored and systemized.	Selected project/s targeting the transformation of tragic plastic pollution from rivers and coasts introduced and piloted	Gender differentiated participant lists/field reports	Grant reports/ PIR/MTR/TE	SGP Team/CADETI/ municipalities Private sector	Grant reports/technical report/number of groups participating	
	Indicator 14: Number of women trained in financial education linked to value chains, market access and	GEF-7 target – 200 women trained.	Implement training modules in financial education, market Access, microfinance for	Gender differentiated participant lists/field reports and technical reports	Grant reports/ PIR/MTR/TE	SGP Team/CADETI/ Capacity development consultancy	Grant reports/technical report/number of women participating	

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	microfinance mechanisms.		producers, female family leaders, spouses and indigenous women.					
Project Outcome 4: Increased adoption (development, demonstration and financing) of renewable and energy efficient technologies at community level	Indicator 15: Number of participatory feasibility studies for alternative, energy efficient technologies benefitting communities and producers' associations carried out	At least 4 participatory feasibility studies.	Selection and preparation of selected communities and development of portfolio of potential and feasible renewable and energy efficient technologies under one strategic project.	Gender differentiated participant lists/field reports and technical reports	Grant reports/ PIR/MTR/TE	SGP Team/CADETI/MAG/ SINAC/Capacity development consultancy	Grant reports/technical report/number of studies	
	Indicator 16: Number of innovative technology pilot projects implemented, monitored, documented and disseminated.	At least 4 pilot projects implemented, monitored, documented and disseminated.	Implementation with community and institutional participation of at least 4 innovative technological solutions to enhance energy-saving solutions and processing alternatives at community and/or producers' association level.	Gender differentiated participant lists/field reports and technical reports	Grant reports/ PIR/MTR/TE	SGP Team/CADETI/MAG/ SINAC/Capacity development consultancy	Grant reports/technical report/number of studies	
Project Outcome 5	Indicator 17: Number of landscape strategies	4 landscape strategies developed,	1 landscape strategy developed for	Gender differentiated participant	Project beginning,	SGP Team/CADETI/MAG/	Technical reports	

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	developed through public consultation based upon respective landscape management plans	and resilience indicators measured	each target landscape	lists/field reports and technical reports	mid-term and end.	SINAC/Capacity development consultancy		
	Indicator 18 Number of ASADAS strengthened through technical, administrative and organizational training, management tools, support to second-tier organizational structures and direct investment.	GEF-7 target – 60 ASADAS.	Strategic project targeting at least 60 ASADAS to be strengthened through technical, administrative and organizational training, management tools, second-tier organizational structures etc.	Gender differentiated participant lists/field reports and technical reports	Grant reports/ PIR/MTR/TE	SGP Team/CADETI/MAG/ SINAC/Capacity development consultancy	Grant reports/technical report/number of ASADAS	
	Indicator 19: Youth and women (including indigenous communities) benefitted from training scholarships in community landscape planning and project design.	10 youth and women have completed training and have presented community projects.	10 Youth and women's leaders identified and selected and trained in community development and landscape resilience tools with project proposals presented to the NSC for financing at end of course.	Gender differentiated participant lists/field reports and technical reports	Grant reports/ PIR/MTR/TE	SGP Team/CADETI/Capacity development consultancy	Grant reports/technical report/number of beneficiaries	Youth and women from communities in target area are willing to participate in training/ state institutions participate & academic sector provide technical assistance. Youth from communities and schools in target area are willing to participate in training/ SINAC participates & provides technical assistance.
	Indicator 20: Environmental education	At least 10 schools benefitting	Environmental education programme to	Gender differentiated participant	Grant reports/ PIR/MTR/TE	SGP Team/SINAC	Grant reports/technical	

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	programme to enhance socio-ecological resilience in schools/communities supported by SINAC.	from environmental education activities.	enhance socio-ecological supported by SINAC.	lists/field reports and technical reports			report/number of schools/youth	
	Indicator 21: Case studies systemizing landscape experiences, supported by university students as part of a wider SGP communication strategy.	15 case studies systemized and disseminated.	Systemization and dissemination of at least 15 case studies (documents, videos) showcasing best practices, innovations and inclusion.	Grant reports/Case studies/interviews/ observation	During project (case by case)	SGP team/UNDP CO communication officer	Number case studies	Support provided by UNDP/CBOs willing to systemize experiences.

Annex 4: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Outcome/ Output	Activities	Timing	Objective	Location	Stakeholders
All	Project Inception Workshop	Y 1/Q1	To develop shared understanding of the project objectives, implementation plan, roles and of each party involved and to make necessary adjustments.	San Jose	National Steering Committee; CADETI, staff from relevant state institutions.
	2 Regional inception workshops	Y 1/Q1	Establishment of shared understanding of project objectives, roles and responsibilities; presentation of project idea formats and project cycle requirements	San Ramón/Puriscal	Regional CBO and CSO stakeholders; staff from relevant state institutions.
Outcome 1.1: Ecosystem services within targeted landscapes are enhanced through multi-functional land-use systems.					
O1.1.	1.1.1 (1.1.2-5). Selection and preparation of selected community initiatives.	Y1/Q1-Y3/Q2	Reception and selection of project ideas and full-size proposals that restore degraded landscapes, improve connectivity, support innovation regarding biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services.	5 target landscapes	Community leaders, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, supported by relevant state actors and private sector for project proposal/ CADETI (TAG); NSC in project selection and approval.
	1.1.2. Agreement for establishment of Tree nurseries with ICE	Y1/Q1	To provide up to 10,000 trees/year for reforestation.	5 target landscapes	SGP team; MAG; CADETI; ICE
	1.1.6 State-promoted CBO/CSO and individual inscription in PES schemes	Project duration	State facilitates access to long-term protection of existing forests and compensation for tree-planting for producers.	5 target landscapes	ASADAS, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, individual producers/ SGP team; MAG; SINAC; CADETI; FONAFIFO.
Outcome 1.2: The sustainability of production systems in the target landscapes is strengthened through integrated agro-ecological practices.					
O1.2	1.2.1-5. Selection and preparation of selected community initiatives applying integrated agro-ecological practices.	Y1/Q1-Y3/Q2	Reception and selection of project ideas and full-size proposals enhancing the sustainability and resilience of production systems, including soil and water conservation practices, silvopastoral and agroforestry systems, increased on-farm arboreal coverage; agro-ecological practices and cropping systems, including at least 5 new grant projects targeting women's groups applying sustainable income-generating production systems.	5 target landscapes	Community leaders, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, women's groups and indigenous territory, supported by relevant state actors and private sector for project proposal/ CADETI (TAG); NSC in project selection and approval.

Outcome/ Output	Activities	Timing	Objective	Location	Stakeholders
Outcome 1.3 Community livelihoods in the target landscapes become more resilient by developing eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises and improving market access.					
O1.3	1.3.1. Development of value chain strategy	Y1/Q2-Q4	Establishment of collaborative platforms between universities, private sector, state institutions and individual expertise with specific selected CBOs to identify value chain strategies	Jesus Maria and Barranca watersheds (later rolled out to new landscapes as appropriate)	Universities, NGOs and government institutes establish collaborative relationships with distinct community initiatives, especially women's groups to improve production and value-addition methods, practices and systems. NSC/CADETI
	1.3.2. Training and technical assistance provided to selected community groups producing food products on value chain strengthening	Y1/Q3-Y3-Q2			
	1.3.3. Alternative certification schemes for responsible production identified and rolled out to producers' groups.	Y1/Q2-Y3-Q2	Identification of existing alternative certification mechanisms and feasibility of implementation for diverse producers' groups.	5 target landscapes	Community leaders, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, women's groups and indigenous territory, supported by relevant state actors, MAG (certification office), local governments.
	1.3.4. Identification and support to municipal "green" fairs	Y1/Q2-Y4-Q2	Dialogue with selected local governments for implementation of producers' markets promoting environmentally-friendly produce.	San Ramón, Garabito, Santa Ana	Local governments, CADETI, MAG, SINAC, local producers' associations
	1.3.5. Selected project/s targeting the transformation of tragic plastic pollution from rivers and coasts introduced and piloted.	Y1/Q2-Y3-Q2	Identification and selection of innovative mechanisms for plastic upcycling and sensitization of local communities	5 target landscapes, especially coastal areas	Community leaders, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, women's groups and indigenous territory, supported by relevant state actors, private sector, CADETI; UNDP (plastics project)
	1.3.6. Rural community tourism services enhanced in biological corridors	Y1/Q2-Y3-Q2	Identification of potentialities for integrated tourism services development and support to implementation.	Montes de Aguacate and Paso Las Lapas Biological Corridors	Community leaders, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, women's groups and indigenous territory, supported by relevant state actors (esp. SINAC, INDER), private sector, universities, CADETI; UNDP (BIOFIN project)
Outcome 1.4 Increased adoption (development, demonstration and financing) of renewable and energy efficient technologies at community level					
O1.4	1.4.1-3. Selection, preparation, implementation, Monitoring & documenting of at least 4 innovative technological solutions	Y1/Q1-Y3-Q2	Feasibility studies and selection of pilot technologies to enhance energy-saving solutions and processing alternatives at community and/or producers' association level and systemization, dissemination and uptake of project results.	5 target landscapes	Community leaders, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, women's groups and indigenous territory, supported by relevant state actors (esp. SINAC, INDER), private sector, universities, CADETI and NSC

Outcome/ Output	Activities	Timing	Objective	Location	Stakeholders
Outcome 2.1: Multi-stakeholder bio-entrepreneurship networks established and operational in the target landscapes for landscape governance and coordinated market access					
O2.1.1	2.1.1.1-2 Geospatial mapping prioritizing key intervention sites and training on use	Y1/Q1-2	Prioritization key zones for restoring, conserving and protecting riparian gallery forests, urban landscapes and connectivity between protected areas, via planned reforestation or natural regeneration (AFOLU CO2e mitigated) and through improved agricultural practices to be presented to landscape governance platforms. Government agents (MINAE, MAG) trained in use of geospatial mapping and accessible technologies for geo-referencing and monitoring of project intervention sites.	San Jose	NSC and CADETI; universities; NGOs; relevant state actors (esp. SINAC and MAG).
	2.1.1.3-5 Support provided to multistakeholder governance platforms and community-based projects	Y1/Q2-Y3-Q2	Multistakeholder governance platforms strengthened through strategic planning tools, training and implementation of meetings with community participation.	JMRB/BRB commissions/Local Committees of 2 target Biological Corridors	JMRB/BRB commissions/Local Committees of 2 target Biological Corridors/CADETI; relevant state actors (esp. SINAC and MAG).
	2.1.1.6 Implementation of at least two community driven by the Tarcoles Sub-commission.	Y1/Q2-Y3-Q2	Support and strengthen the Tarcoles sub-commission through for enhancing landscape social and ecological resilience in target landscapes.	Area covered by the lower Tarcoles river commissions	Community leaders, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, women's groups/Lower Tarcoles river commissions/ CADETI; relevant state actors (esp. SINAC and MAG).
O2.1.2	2.1.2.1 Application of Satoyama Indicators	Y1/Q1/mid and end of project	Measure changes in perception for key landscape indicators	Paso Las Lapas BC	Local Committee of BC/SGP team, other community representatives.
	2.1.2.2 Strategic Project support to ASADAS	Y1/Q1-Y3-Q2	60 selected ASADAS strengthened through technical, administrative and organizational training, management tools, second-tier organizational structures (federations, leagues), prioritized hydro-geological studies. freshwater springs protection measures and infrastructure investment to ensure water conservation measures and the quality and quantity of water resources to rural communities threatened by climate change and threats to water catchment areas.	5 target landscapes	ASADAS, AyA, NSC, CADETI, SINAC, MAG, support NGOs, universities (for specific studies and training); UNDP (ASADAS project).

Outcome/ Output	Activities	Timing	Objective	Location	Stakeholders
	2.1.2.3 Youth trained	Y1/Q3-Y3-Q3	Youth and women's leaders identified and selected and trained in community development and landscape resilience tools with project proposals presented to the NSC for financing at end of course	5 target landscapes	Community leaders, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, women's groups, youth, indigenous groups. CADETI/NSC
O2.1.3.	Development of communication strategy, KM products	Y1/Q1-Y4-Q2	Establish strategy for enhanced communication, visibility and dissemination of best practices, life stories.	San Jose	UNDP CO; CBOs; community leaders; women and youth
	Support to environmental education in schools.		Implementation of education programme in selected schools	5 target landscapes	SINAC, MEP, CADETI; schools.

Stakeholders consulted during PPG Phase

Marlon Salazar	NSC (UNED)
Patricia Bolaños	NSC (MINAE – International Cooperation)
Yalily Cespedes	NSC (MIDEPLAN – International Cooperation)
Nazareth Porras	NSC (MIDEPLAN – International cooperation)
Geovanny Quiros	NSC (UNAFOR)
Carlos Barboza	CADETI MAG San Mateo
Katia Carvajal	CADETI-IMN
Heiner Rodriguez	CADETI-MAG Esparza
Alban Rosales	CADETI-INTA
Jairo Sancho	CADETI-SINAC (National Programme of Biological Corridors)
Rafael Mata	CADETI-UCR
Enith Chaverri	CADETI-MINAE (International Cooperation)
Carlo Magno Salazar	CADETI-INTA
Fernando Mojica	CADETI-UNA
Renato Jimenez	CADETI-INTA
Oscar Luke	CADETI-CCT
Wilmer Quiros	Municipalidad de Garabito
Freddy Azofeifa	MAG-Jaco
Dagoberto Elizondo	MAG Santa Ana
Olman Murillo	CLUB 4S-MAG
Victor Trejos	MAG-Puriscal
Ivan Quesada	MAG-Puriscal

Cristina Rodriguez	MAG-Puriscal
Marco Madrigal	MAG-Turrubares
Jose Cardenas	MAG-Bijagual
Jorlani Mata	MAG
Victor Salazar	MAG-Esparza
Warner Rodriguez	MAG-Naranjo
Eduardo Losilla	MAG-Naranjo
Ana Lucia Chacon	MAG-Atenas
Juan Vicente Orozco	MAG-San Ramon
Juan Carlos Moya	MAG-San Ramon
Karla Mena	MAG-San Ramon
Sergio Delgado	MAG La Gloria
Luis Cordero	MAG La Gloria
Andres Zuñiga	MAG Pursical
Francisco Artavia	MAG Puriscal
Abel Vargas	AyA Puriscal
Kattia Salas	AyA Puntarenas
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Luis Sanchez	SINAC-ACOPAC
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Luis Picado	SINAC-ACOPAC
Carlos Cordero	SINAC-ACOPAC
Kendry Sanchez	SINAC-ACOPAC
Orlando Valverde	SINAC-ACC PN La Cangreja
Ana Yancy Jimenez	SINAC San Ramón
Rodolfo Zumbado Arias	SINAC PN Carara
Guillermo Espinoza	SINAC PN La Cangreja
Donald Vasquez	SINAC-ACC (San Ramón)
Alonso Vindas Angulo	SINAC San Ramón (big cat monitoring)
Roger Madrigal	SINAC Tivives
Maria Fernanda Reyes	INDER Puriscal

Erick Segura	MIDEPLAN Puriscal
Lizbeth Ramirez	Municipalidad de San Ramon
Raquel Hernandez	Municipalidad de Santa Ana
Alberto Ureña	Municipalidad de Santa Ana
Ivannia Arguedas	PROCOMER
Víctor Umaña	PROCOMER
Carolina Herrera	UTN
Amanda Campos	COOPEATENAS
Dania Steller	UCR
Maike-Christine Potthast	GIZ Biodiver_city
Michael Schloenvoigt	GIZ National Biological Corridor Programme
Patricia Ruiz	GIZ National Biological Corridor Programme
Sabrina Geppert	GIZ National Biological Corridor Programme
Miembros de la Asociación de Mujeres Indígenas Huetares de Zapatón (ASOMOMIHZA) (8)	
Miembros de la Asociación de Mujeres de Zapatón (4)	
Miembros de la Asociación de Mujeres Apícolas Ecologistas de San Pedro de Turrubares (AMAESPET) (4)	
Miembros de la Asociación de Productores del Cerro Turrubares (APROCETU) (3)	
Miembros de la Asociación de Turismo Rural de Lagunas (2)	
Miembros de la Asociación de Ganaderos de Turrubares – APAECTU (2)	
Nuria Mora	Unión de Productores de Puriscal – UPAP
Dagaberto Jimenez	Unión de Productores de Puriscal - UPAP
Marianela Chávez	Corporación Ganadera CORFOGA
Laura Porras	Fundecooperacion
Betsi Solís	Fundecooperacion
Geovanny Sanchez	COOPEPURISCAL
Hannia Gomez	ECOTROPICA
Leda Paniagua	Grupo de Mujeres de Peñas Blancas
Lila Barrantes	Grupo de Mujeres de Rio Jesús de San Ramón
Hugo Villalobos	Fundación Bosques del Occidente
Dagoberto Venegas	APIPAC
María Isabel Hernández	Asociación de Desarrollo Integral de Cerrillos.
Ana Ruth Salas	Asociación de Desarrollo Integral de Naranjo, Barranca
Adrián Sandí	Asociación Costarricense de Biogás
Claudia Chávez	Asociación Costarricense de Biogás (TEC)
Ronald Sánchez	ECOSUR
Karol Borbón	ECOSUR
Gilda Sanchez	ECOSUR
Henry Salazar	ECOSUR

Comité Local CB Paso Las Lapas

Huberth Agüero	President
Fernando Rosabel	ECOTARCOLES
Raquel Parrales	ECOTARCOLES
Ligia Maria Guzman	Municipalidad de Puriscal
Gerardo Varela	SINAC PN Carara
Leonel López	Municipalidad Garabito
Kattia Barboza	Fundación Ecotropica

Annex 5: Social and Environmental Screening Procedure conducted during the PPG development

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach
The Small Grants Programme for Costa Rica aims to mainstream human rights into every aspect of its work, following the principles of the country's overarching commitment to human rights, both at an international and national level. According to the respective international conventions of the UN System and Inter-American Court of Human Rights ratified by Costa Rica, all forms of discrimination and exclusion are strictly prohibited. The work of the United Nations in Costa Rica is aimed at strengthening the capacities of public institutions to guarantee the compliance of human rights and the implementation of the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda. The SGP CR fully supports the implementation of these, though focusing more on the local level, through the following measures: • **Through local organizational strengthening, training and technical assistance, SGP enhances the availability, accessibility and quality of benefits and services for potentially marginalized individuals and groups, including women and youth and indigenous peoples, and seeks to increase their inclusion in decision-making processes that may impact them in the case of landscape platforms (river basin commissions and local committees of biological corridors) and local producer's associations, water service provider associations (ASADAS), and local integrated development associations. (ADI).** • **SGP Costa Rica supports the meaningful participation and inclusion of all stakeholders, in particular marginalized individuals and groups, in processes that may impact them including design, implementation and monitoring of the project, e.g. through capacity building, creating an enabling environment for participation, etc. (consistent with participation and inclusion human rights principle).**
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment
• **Gender has been considered throughout this project's design and implementation. A Gender Action Plan was be undertaken at the PPG stage. The project design prioritizes work with women's groups, as well as girls' groups and sets measurable indicators related to gender equality and women's empowerment. The results framework will include: (a) special measures/outputs, and (b) indicators to address gender inequality issues.** • **The Country Programme team has adopted a specific strategy to engage women/girl's groups as primary actors in landscape and resource management and micro and small enterprise development. Some examples are through organic horticultural production, stingless bee honey production and solid waste management.** • **The Country Programme team will name a gender focal point on the National Steering Committee to help identify potential project ideas for initial discussions with women's and girls' groups and further actions on gender strengthening and awareness in communities, as well as ensure gender sensitivity in all projects for approval.** • **Gender-sensitive NGOs will be engaged to support women/girls' groups in defining grant project objectives and designing grant project activities, as needed.** • **Women/girls groups will evaluate their projects' performance to identify lessons and knowledge for adaptive management as well as gender specific policy recommendations. Systemizations of gender-focused projects will be undertaken.** • **SGP team will ensure that the Project scores 3 or 2 as per the ATLAS Gender Marker and 1 according to the OECD Gender marker (Significant (marked 1) means that gender equality is an important and deliberate objective).**
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability
• **The SGP finances community organizations to design and implement sustainable development projects that also produce global environmental benefits.**

- **The SGP design is clearly marked within the framework of the country commitments under Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and supports the on-the-ground implementation of these at the community level, especially the CBD (and the Aichi targets), the UNFCC and the UNCCD and the national planning instruments relevant to these sectors.**
- **Furthermore, it aims to strengthen environmental management capacities of country partners at the community level and the engagement of these with national authorities (MINAE, SINAC and MAG), facilitating the introduction of improved management practices, landscape restoration and reforestation efforts, aligned with the country's development plans and decarbonization process.**
- **SGP is a school for innovation and by generating synergies with on-going and planned large scale impact projects, it aims to scale-up best practices.**
- **During project preparation, those communities potentially close to critical habitats will be closely involved and engaged, and an assessment of their projects´ potential impacts on critical habitats will be undertaken. For areas potentially subject to reforestation efforts, impact assessments will be made during project preparation, priority areas established, and monitoring mechanisms developed.**
- **All GEF SGP proposals are reviewed and approved by a National Steering Committee comprised of experts in different fields, including biodiversity conservation, ecosystem service, sustainable resource management, and others. Project implementation is monitored by the National Coordination team, as well as NSC members who often accompany monitoring visits. Expert NGOs may be contracted to provide an additional layer of technical assistance and support.**

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any "Yes" responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note "No Risks Identified" and skip to Question 4 and Select "Low Risk". Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6*			**QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?**
Risk Description	***Impact and Probability (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate, High)***	***Comments***	***Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.***
Risk 1: Project may potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender.	I = 3 P = 2	Moderate	Women are underrepresented in agriculture in the target region, as well as decision-making bodies, due to long-standing social and cultural norms. They are traditionally excluded from	The project promotes assertive and equitable distribution of project benefits for women and men (e.g., incentives, capacity building, and technical assistance). A Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan have been formulated, earmarking specific activities, indicators and budget to ensure gender participation and gender equality. This document (see Annex 9) includes considerations to address their different needs and the impacts

			reaping the economic and social benefits of income-generating projects. A few women's groups are already challenging those norms, with some difficulties.	of environmental degradation and climate change on women in the target landscapes. All GEF SGP proposals are reviewed and approved by a National Steering Committee comprised of experts in different fields, including a gender and development expert.
Risk 2: Poor site selection within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, such as public protected areas and private reserves may enable harvesting of natural resources and forests, plantation development or reforestation.	I = 3 P = 2	**Moderate**	Due to the fact that the target area includes two biological corridors, some projects are likely to take place within or adjacent to critical habitats or sensitive areas in the target landscape, such as national parks, wetlands and other key biodiversity areas. The project will facilitate the reforestation and natural regeneration of degraded areas for landscape restoration in the target landscape	During the development of the PPG those communities close to critical habitats were involved and engaged, and an assessment of their projects' potential impacts on critical habitats was undertaken. SGP Costa Rica also has a long tradition of working closely and coordinating with the National System of Conservation Areas – SINAC – to ensure that projects are aligned with national legislation and regulations with respect to protected areas. During the development of the project, an assessment of those areas for potential reforestation was made and priority areas established. Furthermore, all GEF SGP proposals are reviewed and approved by a National Steering Committee comprised of experts in different fields, including biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services, sustainable resource management, and others. Project implementation is monitored by the National Coordination team, as well as NSC members who often accompany monitoring visits. Expert NGOs may be contracted to provide an additional layer of technical assistance and support.
Risk 3: Extraction or containment of surface water from rainfall or ground water due to water harvesting techniques on farms may affect water availability to other producers	I = 3 P = 2	**Moderate**	The target landscapes are three river basins; no affectation of natural water courses is planned in terms of diversion of water. Some projects might include small-scale water catchment systems for on-farm irrigation and some projects with ASADAS will look to protect and conserve water catchment areas. All projects will be based on successful	During the development of the project, an assessment of those projects that might affect water resources was made and discussed with local project authorities (SINAC; MAG; AyA; local committees of the biological corridors). The project will ensure that benefits provided to one set of individuals will not be detrimental to others. Furthermore, all GEF SGP proposals are reviewed and approved by a National Steering Committee comprised of experts in different fields, including biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services, sustainable resource management, and others. Project implementation is monitored by the National Coordination team, as well as NSC members who often accompany monitoring visits. Expert NGOs may be contracted

			experience and lessons learned from previous SGP phases.	to provide an additional layer of technical assistance and support.
Risk 4: Potential outcomes of the Project are sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change including extreme climatic conditions, leading to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, or flooding, which may affect community-based conservation and sustainable production initiatives and undermine efforts to arrest biodiversity loss and land degradation.	I = 2 P = 3	**Moderate**	A progressively drier and warmer climate may enhance the possibility of runaway fires in the dry forest as well as the frequency and intensity of rainfall in mountain ecosystems. Furthermore, the project target landscapes are vulnerable to natural hazards (floods, landslides, earthquakes) that may, at some point, affect the projects.	SGP will support fire management projects in coordination with national authorities and local communities. The risk of climate change is one of several reasons that the project has chosen to emphasize landscape-level management and coordination in productive landscapes. The project will promote a variety of adaptive biodiversity and land resource planning and management actions in forests, pastures and other agroecosystems. The target landscapes are the three most degraded watersheds in the country; since 2011, SGP has been supporting the introduction of improved agro ecological management practices with regards to soil conservation, agroforestry and sylvopastoral cattle production in two of these watersheds to off-set land degradation. These experiences will be consolidated in the JMRB and the BRB and scaled up to the new target landscapes. The NC, together with project partners will monitor closely climatic conditions in order to identify emerging threats. Small grant projects usually provide for contingencies within their budgets to better adapt to potential events.
Risk 5: The installation and management of renewable energy and low-carbon technologies may cause minor injuries and/or fire hazards.	I = 3 P = 2	**Moderate**	Moderate risks due to the improper installation and management of certain RE and low carbon technologies identified in the CCM analysis, such as, gasification of biomass, solar energy applications, anaerobic solid waste digestors, solar dryers, micro wind turbines, energy efficient stoves and biodigesters.	During Project development, a Climate Change Mitigation Analysis and Action Plan was carried out, identifying technologies to be potentially applied during project implementation. Further to this, feasibility studies are underway for specific technologies and target groups. As part of this exercise, training and technical assistance needs will be identified to adequately ensure that project beneficiaries do not face risks such as injuries, electrocution, burns or fire hazards, resulting from poor management of these technologies. Furthermore, an ESIA will be undertaken prior to the development of each selected technology to ensure that the requisite safeguards are respected and applied.
Risk 6: The Project may potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous communities present in the project area	I=3 P=2	**Moderate**	Moderate risk due to potential impacts on IP rights, lands, territories and traditional livelihoods (Q 6.3)	As part of project preparation, consistency of activities with indigenous peoples' standards has been ensured as indigenous communities will design and carry out their own activities during project implementation. Consultations were carried out with the Zapaton community leaders during the PPG phase. Furthermore, prior to the selection of project proposals from

			Within the Paso Las Lapas Biological Corridor there is an indigenous territory (Zapatón) which may present a project to be considered for funding. No proposals are accepted or approved without thorough review by the NC and NSC of consultations and participation of proponent organizations and communities.	Indigenous Peoples, a Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) assessment will be carried out to ensure that human, environmental, land and customary rights are respected and safeguarded within the potentially affected communities and that inclusive decision-making processes are upheld to guarantee the equal consideration of the various perspectives held within them. The National Steering Committee has demonstrated over the past two decades of SGP work in Costa Rica that indigenous people's rights, livelihood, culture and resources are fundamental concerns when assessing grant project proposals for approval for financing.

QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?

Select one (see SESP for guidance)		Comments
Low Risk		
Moderate Risk	***X***	A total of six risks have been identified, all of which have been assessed as of moderate significance. The overall project risk categorization is moderate. The project builds on more than 25 years of SGP experience in Costa Rica and the established programming, governance and operational mechanisms of the SGP Country Program. UNDP sits on the National Steering Committee of the Country Program, which reviews and approves the Project Document, landscape strategies, project eligibility criteria and proposals for approval. Other NSC members include government representatives, academic institutions, and civil society organizations, including representatives of indigenous peoples, women and other rural actors. The project focuses on conservation of biodiversity and optimization of ecosystem

			services in key watersheds, a portion of which (Zapaton) belongs to indigenous peoples, with the aim of enhancing resilience across these landscapes. Nevertheless, given the nature of the project and the country context, in accordance with UNDP's SES guidelines, further assessment of the risks will be undertaken as part of each grant project's design. Based on that assessment, a management plan (e.g. ESMF/P, or Indigenous Peoples Plan) will be developed, as needed. This SESP template will form the basis of the targeted assessment and will be updated as required. In addition, a gender assessment has been completed along with a gender mainstreaming plan for the project to be more gender responsive and ensure long-term sustainability of the project outcomes. Interested stakeholders may raise a grievance at any time to the Country Program Management Unit, the Executing Agency (UNOPS), UNDP, or the GEF Secretariat.
	High Risk	☐	
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
	Check all that apply		**Comments**
	Principle 1: Human Rights	☐	
	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	*X*	Moderate risk of discrimination against women due to affirmative actions and incorporation of a gender-focused approach to project selection and capacity development.

	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	*X*	Moderate risk as the SGP expressly finances projects to conserve and use biodiversity sustainably. As part of project preparation, consistency of activities with biodiversity conservation standards has been ensured. The SGP National Steering Committee possesses a high-level biodiversity conservation expertise in its membership; the NSC reviews all proposals for eligibility and then approves for funding if found eligible or approves funding to improve project design
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	*X*	Moderate risk: The project area is vulnerable to climate change effects and natural hazards. Project promotes adaptive biodiversity and landscape-level resource planning/management to counter potential effects of climate change.
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	☐	
	4. Cultural Heritage	☐	
	5. Displacement and Resettlement		
	6. Indigenous Peoples	*X*	Moderate risk: Effects on livelihoods of indigenous peoples anticipated to be positive. As part of project preparation, consistency of activities with indigenous people's standard has been ensured
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	☐	

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
Principles 1: Human Rights		**Answer (Yes/No)**
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	NO
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? [25]	NO
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	NO
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	NO
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	NO
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	NO
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	NO
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	NO
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	NO
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	NO
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	Yes
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?	NO

[25] Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?	NO
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	YES
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods?	NO
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	NO
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	NO
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	YES
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	NO
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water?	NO
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	NO
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	NO
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area?	NO
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant[26] greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	NO
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	YES

[26] In regards to CO_2, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources).

2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)?	NO
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	NO
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	NO
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	NO
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	NO
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	YES
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	NO
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	NO
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	NO
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	NO
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)?	NO
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	NO
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	NO

5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	NO
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?[27]	NO
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	NO
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	YES
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	YES
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)?	YES
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	NO
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	YES
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	NO
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	NO
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	NO
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	NO
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		

[27] Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	NO
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	NO
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?	NO
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	NO
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	NO

Annex 6: UNDP Risk Log

#	Description	Date Identified	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner	Status
	Enter a brief description of the risk. Risk description should include future event and cause. Risks identified through HACT, SES, Private Sector Due Diligence, and other assessments should be included. *(In Atlas, use the Description field.* ***Note: This field cannot be modified after first data entry)***	Enter date	Social and Environmental Financial Operational Organizational Political Regulatory Strategic Other Subcategories for each risk type should be consulted to understand each risk type (see Deliverable Description for more information) *(In Atlas, select from list)*	Describe the potential **effect** on the project if the future event were to occur. Enter **probability** based on 1-5 scale (1 = Not likely; 5 = Expected) Enter **impact** based on 1-5 scale (1 = Low; 5 = Critical) *(in Atlas, use the Management Response box. This field can be modified at any time. Create separate boxes as necessary using "+", for instance to record updates at different times. Check "critical" if P x I = 20 or above)*	What actions have been taken/will be taken to manage this risk. *(in Atlas, use the Management Response box)*	The person or entity with the responsibility to manage the risk. *(in Atlas, use the Management Response box)*	Status and effectiveness of management measures. *(in Atlas, use the Management Response box to describe status of management measures. Update Probability and Impact as needed)*
1	State institutions do not fully engage with the Project to provide technical assistance to CBOs and CSOs in the identification, formulation and implementation of grant projects.	January 2020	Operational	During GEF-5 and GEF-6, state institutions, especially CADETI, MAG and MINAE/SINAC have participated fully in providing continual TA services to community organisations. A failure to engage in future interventions and Project activities would have a significant on the provision of these services. P = 1	SGP Costa Rica, supported by the UNDP CO has fully involved the relevant state institutions during the PPG phase and GEF-7 design. Furthermore, the CO maintains and constantly engages the Ministries of Environment and Agriculture at the highest level. MINAE and CADETI – with representation of MAG and SINAC form part of the NSC (Project Board).	National Project Coordinator/CO UNDP Costa Rica	

				I = 3			
2	Changes in national governments during the project implementation period and turnover of high-level decision makers at the national and sub-national levels, leading to change in the government's commitments for biodiversity conservation and green development	January 2020	Political & Regulatory	Elections for the National government set for 2022 could result in re-prioritizing the country's commitments to the national and international environmental agenda and personnel changes in supporting state institutions, affecting support to the SGP and other programmes. P = 2 I = 3	The project design has sought to mitigate this risk by aligning the project objectives and outcomes with the principle national strategies and plans and programmes including the official targets relating to the multilateral conventions on biodiversity, desertification and land degradation, sustainable forest management and emission reductions to which Costa Rica is signatory. The CO maintains a constant and fruitful communication and engagement with the national government and state institutions at the highest levels.	National Project Coordinator/CO UNDP Costa Rica	
3	Lack of willingness of private sector to support and engage in project activities, especially relating to piloting innovative renewable energy and low-carbon technologies, recycling models, and value chain development for small farmers.	January 2020	**Operational**	Viable options for sourcing potential technologies and market access would be reduced, thus reducing the feasibility of certain community-based projects. P = 1 I = 3	SGP, with support of its Project Board and the CO, will develop strategies and specific consultancies for identifying and engaging with respective private sector entities and experts for value chain development and technological solutions.	National Project Coordinator/CO UNDP Costa Rica	
4	Civil society organizations that have a low level of technical and management capacity implement grant projects	January 2020	**Organizational**	Low capacity and awareness of local NGOs and CBOs may decrease demand for community driven projects as well as influence the pace and	In light of SGP's Costa Rica past performance rating of 95% achievement, there is a very low risk that interventions will not be implemented effectively.	National Project Coordinator	

				implementation of grant projects once approved. P: 2 I: 3	Nevertheless, risk mitigation systems in place will be strengthened to maintain or improve this rate of achievement. The Costa Rica SGP Country Programme works with all grantees to help build capacities by identifying appropriate rates of disbursement, linking grantee partners to learn from each other (peer-to-peer), and working in a flexible manner that responds to the strengths and comparative advantages of grantees. The SGP Country Programme also reduces risk by supporting replication of good practices that have proven to deliver on GEF strategic priorities at the community level.		
5	Project activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas	January 2020	Environmental	Due to the fact that the target area includes two biological corridors, some projects are likely to take place within or adjacent to critical habitats or sensitive areas in the target landscape, such as national parks, wetlands and other key biodiversity areas P = 1	During the development of the project, those communities potentially close to critical habitats will be closely involved and engaged, and an assessment of their projects potential impacts on critical habitats will be undertaken. Furthermore, all GEF SGP proposals are reviewed and approved by a National	National Project Coordinator	

				I = 1	Steering Committee comprised of experts in different fields, including biodiversity conservation, ecosystem service, sustainable resource management, and others. Project implementation is monitored by the National Coordination team, as well as NSC members who often accompany monitoring visits. Expert NGOs may be contracted to provide an additional layer of technical assistance and support.		
6	Potential outcomes of the Project are sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change.	January 2020	**Environmental**	A progressively drier and warmer climate may enhance the possibility of catastrophic fires in the dry forest as well as the frequency and intensity of rainfall in mountain ecosystems. P = 2 I = 2	SGP will support fire management projects in coordination will national authorities and local communities. The risk of climate change is one of several reasons that the project has chosen to emphasize landscape-level management and coordination in productive landscapes. The project will promote a variety of adaptive biodiversity and land resource planning and management actions in forests, pastures and other agroecosystems.	National Project Coordinator	
7	Potential outcomes of the Project are sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change.	January 2020	**Environmental**	A progressively drier and warmer climate may enhance the possibility of catastrophic fires in the dry forest as well as the frequency and intensity of rainfall in mountain ecosystems.	SGP will support fire management projects in coordination will national authorities and local communities. The risk of climate change is one of several reasons that the project has chosen to	National Project Coordinator	

				I = 2 P = 2	emphasize landscape-level management and coordination in productive landscapes. The project will promote a variety of adaptive biodiversity and land resource planning and management actions in forests, pastures and other agroecosystems.		

Annex 7: Terms of References

Terms of Reference of Techncial Services to be provided by UNDP:

Terms of Reference for National Coordinator

I. IDENTIFICATION OF THE POST

Post Title:	National Coordinator	Post Number:	
Organizational Unit:	Global Environment Facility – Small Grants Programme (GEF-SGP)	Post Level:	Service Contract ICS-9
Country/Duty Station:			
Post Status:	New		
Post Type:	Project-funded		
Supervisor's Title:	UNDP GEF Global Coordinator SGP Upgraded Country Programmes	Level:	

II. POST'S ORGANIZATIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY:

Effective technical, financial, and operational management of the Global Environment Facility's Small Grants Programme and its portfolio.

Effective managerial function, by building an effective SGP Country Programme team and foster teamwork within the SGP Country Programme team, the National Steering Committee members, and with the UNDP Country Office team

Mobilize and leverage financial and other resources as well as establish strong partnerships at the programme and project levels for sustained and scaled up initiatives.

Effectively facilitate knowledge management, share and exchange knowledge on lessons learnt and best practices of SGP programme and projects.

III. KEY RESULTS EXPECTED/MAJOR FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITIES

`% of Time		Key Results Expected/Major Functional Activities
20%	1.	Managerial Functions Supervise the SGP Country Programme team members and provide necessary guidance and coaching; Promote and maintain effective teamwork within the SGP Country Programme team, the National Steering Committee members, and with the UNDP CO team; Prepare and implement annual workplan, including strategic and/or innovative initiatives, with set delivery and co-financing targets; draft annual SGP Country Office administrative and project operational budget proposal Set annual performance parameters and learning objectives for the SGP Country Programme team, assess their performance and provide feedback;
40%	2.	Programme/Portfolio Development and Management Keep abreast of national environmental concerns and priorities as well as the socio-economic conditions and trends as they relate to the SGP, and assess their impact on SGP's work and programme. Ensure formulation and implementation of the Country Programme Strategy (CPS), and its periodic review and update;

		Manage the SGP grant allocations and country operating budget, maintain the financial integrity of the programme by ensuring adherence to SGP Standard Operating Procedures as well as UNOPS rules and regulations, and ensure timely and effective use of SGP resources; Exercise quality control over the development of a portfolio of project ideas and concepts, and closely monitor the programme implementation progress and results; Organize periodic stakeholder workshops and project development sessions for civil society organizations (CSOs) and local communities, and potential applicants and other stakeholders to inform about SGP and its Strategic Initiatives; Work closely with CSOs and CBOs in preparation of project concepts and proposals to ensure that projects fit with the SGP Strategic Initiatives, Country Programme Strategy, and technical guidance notes; Authorize and manage project planning grants as required. Oversee ongoing SGP grant projects, and conduct periodic project monitoring field visits and provide technical and operational support and guidance to SGP grantees as required; Plan and serve as secretary to the National Steering Committee meetings. Support and closely coordinate with the National Steering Committee and Technical Advisory Group where relevant, in the process of project proposal review, selection and approval, especially the initial appraisal of proposals and assessment of eligibility. Foster programme, project, and policy linkages between the SGP and the full or medium-sized GEF projects, planned or underway in the country, as well as those of other government, donors and development partners. Report periodically to UCP Global Coordinator on programme implementation status, including annual monitoring reporting, financial reporting, audit, and update the relevant UNOPS and SGP databases. Undertake monitoring and evaluation of SGP Country Programme and projects, and grantmaker+ initiatives, in coordination with NSC and UCP Global Coordinator Perform and coordinate administrative tasks (i.e. procurement, travel) adhering to SGP SOPs procurement rules and regulation; as required for programme implementation
20%	3.	Resource Mobilization and Partnerships Establish and maintain close working relationships with stakeholders as well as promote the value, comparative advantages, and ensure visibility of the SGP. Assess interest and priorities of key donors and other development partners and develop/update and implement the resource mobilization and partnership strategy to mobilize resources from and develop partnerships with the government, donors and other partners to best leverage SGP resources and develop programme level partnerships. Support SGP grantees in securing co-financing and project level partnerships and assist in identifying opportunities and resources for sustaining and scaling up projects.
20%	5.	Knowledge Management Document programme/project stories, lessons learned, and best practices in SGP programme/project development, implementation, and oversight; Access SGP and other global and regional knowledge, distill best practices and facilitate their dissemination and incorporation within SGP Country Programme and projects, UNDP CO, and to counterparts and partners; Support capacity building and networking of grantees to facilitate knowledge exchange, and promote uptake through Knowledge platforms, Knowledge fairs etc.

IV. IMPACT OF KEY RESULTS / KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Sound SGP programme results and impacts, in alignment with national strategies and priorities and SGP strategy and approaches, that contribute to transformational change in society and economy to conserve the global environment and

achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, Innovative, technically sound and socially inclusive grant portfolio is developed and implemented. Effective and efficient use of resources to create maximum project/programme impact. Increased trust by clients and donors and increased opportunities for visibility, partnerships and co-financing.

V. Qualifications & Skills Required

Education:	Advanced university degree in environment or natural resource management, Environmental Economics, Development, Business Administration or similar field.
Experience:	At least 3 years of relevant experience in environment and development work, which should include programme management, preferably with an extended specialized experience in any of the GEF-SGP thematic areas at the national level.
Managerial skills	Excellent teamwork, people management and interpersonal skills. Excellent analytical, writing, and communication skills Strong negotiation, conflict resolution and problem-solving skills.
Language requirements:	Fluency in the official national language and English is required. Knowledge of other UN languages is considered asset.
IT skills	Proficiency in standard computer software (word-processing, excel, presentations, databases and internet)

Programme Assistant

POST PROFILE

I. IDENTIFICATION OF THE POST

Post Title:	SGP Programme Assistant	Post Number:	
Organizational Unit:	Global Environment Facility – Small Grants Programme (GEF-SGP)	Post Level:	ICS-5
Country/Duty Station:			
Post Status:	New		
Post Type:	Project-funded		
Supervisor's Title:	National Coordinator	Level:	ICS-9

II. POST'S ORGANIZATIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY:

Effective day-to-day technical, administrative, financial, and knowledge management support to the SGP country programme to ensure effective and efficient operation and management of the GEF-SGP country programme portfolio with partners.

III. KEY RESULTS EXPECTED/MAJOR FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITIES

% of Time		Key Results Expected/Major Functional Activities
35%	1.	Support to Programme implementation Contribute to day-to-day support to programme/project implementation and ensuring conformity to expected results, outputs, objectives and work-plans; Assist the NC in prescreening project concepts and project proposals, and evaluate the financial part of the project proposals;

		Assist the NC in development and revision of grant application forms and other management tools, requirements of the programme and other SGP documents Advise potential grantees on project preparation processes and guidelines, and report to NC and NSC on project development activities, as required; Provide day-to-day support and guidance to new and ongoing projects and its grantees, as required; Assist the NC in project implementation,monitoring and evaluation, including participation in field visits; Support on organization and preparation of minutes of NSC meetings and other SGP events; Maintain contacts and professional working relationship with NGOs, governmental institutions, donors, other SGP stakeholders; Assist NC in reporting regularly to the UCP Global Coordinator, CPMT, UNOPS and UNDP CO, and assist NC in timely preparation of the PIR, annual monitoring survey, and other CPMT / UNOPS surveys and reports as required; Draft memos and other operational documents on behalf of NC, and respond to queries on SGP programme matter; Regularly update and maintain SGP project database as well as stakeholders' database;
30%	2.	Financial Management Provide guidance, review, and control the accuracy of supporting documentation of projects' interim and final financial reports, such as invoices, and advise the NC as required Process payment requests from grantees and vendors through obtaining necessary clearances and authorizations and ensuring payments are effected promptly, and in accordance with SGP Standard Operation Procedures; Maintain close working contact with respective UNOPS Regional Focal Point and seek her/his support, advice and guidance on how better to operate OneUNOPS in accordance with SGP SOPs, if needed. In collaboration with the NC, maintain financial integrity of the programme, implement and monitor accounting system and databases of SGP country operational budget; Prepare and maintain the grant disbursement table and calendar; as well as track the Country Operating Budget to ensure compliance with approved yearly budget. Draft annual SGP Country office administrative and project budget proposals; Management of the Petty Cash account with proper documentation and proper tractable records. Enter, extract, transfer data from OneUNOPS and SGP database and produce reports as required; Follow up of travel arrangements and DSA payments for NC and NSC members Provide other financial reports as required.
25%	3.	Administrative Functions Procure office supplies, equipment, and furniture adhering to SGP SOPs procurement rules and regulation; Manage and organize everyday office work. Establish a proper filing system, maintain SGP country office administrative, financial, and management files and update them with original documentation or copy of the original documentation as necessary. Special focus on: Establish and maintain a separate folder with all NSC meetings signed minutes that approve new SGP granted project Establish and maintain projects filing system containing original MOAs and amendments, original or copies of interim and final reports with all supporting documents, and mission reports or evaluation documents. Establish and maintain financial folder for all SGP country office financial transactions.

		Maintain personnel files, performance evaluation reports, leave records, and other pertinent personnel/consultant records Draft routine correspondence and communications and establish filing system to record communications with local stakeholders; Prepare background information and documentation, update data relevant to the programme areas and compile background material for the NC and NSC; Ensure flow of information and dissemination of materials with all concerned; Maintain and updated inventory of all physical assets and register all inventory in the asset inventory sheet. Provide logistical and administrative support tovisiting missions, travel arrangements, and meetings for the NC, NSC, adhering to SGP SOPs procurement rules and regulation;
10%	4.	Knowledge Management and Communication Actively support the SGP country office in the efforts on knowledge management, knowledge networking and visibility of SGP; In accordance with SGP branding guidelines, support NC and NSC in the efforts towards proper recognition of SGP in any KM & Communication material produced by SGP grantees or stakeholders. Facilitate organization of SGP advocacy events, workshops, stakeholders' dialogues and round-tables; Assist in drafting articles and publications with proper recognition of SGP ; Participate at events for SGP information dissemination purposes Maintain, update or provide valid SGP information for the SGP website, SGP Global database and UNDP CO website.

IV. Qualifications and Skills Required:

Education:	A high school diploma with additional experience is required. University degree, preferably in Business Administration or an environmental science field is desirable.
Nationality requirement:	Candidate should be a national or naturalized citizen of the country.
Experience:	At least 5 years of relevant experience in office management, including financial reporting; Previous working experience with a UN agency an asset.
Skills	Good communications and interpersonal skills essential; Excellent drafting and analytical skills required. Good knowledge of budget control and financial management.
Language requirements:	Fluency in the official national language, and English, French, or Spanish.
IT skills:	Excellent knowledge of MS Office, database and Internet use.

Annex 8: Gender Analysis and Action Plan

(N.B. This is an abridged version of the report produced by the Gender consultant for SGP Costa Rica – *for the full report please click on this link*:

Project Objective: To build the socio-ecological and economic resilience of the Jesus Maria and Barranca watersheds, the lower and middle watershed of the Grande de Tarcoles river and the Paso Las Lapas Biological Corridor in Costa Rica through community-based initiatives for global environmental benefits and sustainable development							
Project component 1 Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection							
Gender related output: - Gender and youth perspective strengthened and mainstreamed in project cycle.							
Project-level activity or Gender-related activity	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Baseline**	**Data Source/Reporting Mechanism**	**Timeline**	**Responsibility**	**Budget US$**
Revise and modify project formats for project ideas and documents, administrative guides, participant lists, evaluation and financial and administrative guides to incorporate a gender perspective.	Number of improved formats	2	2	Existing formats	2020	SGP / support team / M&E	0
Gender related output: - Strengthened institutional capacities of CADETI, MAG; MINAE and field staff from intervention area. .							
Project-level activity or Gender-related activity	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Baseline**	**Data Source/Reporting Mechanism**	**Timeline**	**Responsibility**	**Budget US$**
Establish strategic Alliance with the gender department of MAG and FAO for the joint implementation of processes of sensibilization in gender equality and masculinity directed a field officers from MINAE and MAG in the intervention area.	Number of established alliances	2	0	Reports	2020	SGP / support team / Gender FP UNDP	500
Implement a process of technical training on gender equality in sustainable development directed at staff from MAG, MINAE and CADETI.	Number of workshops	2	0	Reports	2020-2021	SGP / support team/ Gender FP UNDP/consultant	1500
Train field officers from MAG and MINAE on how to incorporate gender perspective in Project documents and profiles.	Number of workshops.	2	0	Reports/prodoc	2020-2023	SGP / support team/Gender FP UNDP/consultant	2500

COMPONENT 2: Landscape governance and adaptive management for upscaling and replication							
Gender related output: - Promote the reduction in social and economic gaps for women and vulnerable groups through their participation and empowerment.							
Project-level activity or Gender-related activity	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Baseline**	**Data Source/Reporting Mechanism**	**Timeline**	**Responsibility**	**Budget US$**
Establish Alliance with INAMU and its regional centres to train/orientate women's groups in the following themes; gender perspective and masculinity, decision making, domestic violence.	Number of Alliances	3	0	Reports/participant lists	2020	SGP / support team / Gender FP UNDP	0
Implement workshops/consultancies with women's groups on gender perspective and masculinity, decision making, domestic violence	Number of workshops.	At least 4	0	Reports/participant lists	2020-2023	SGP/INAMU/support team	2500
Establish Alliance with Habitat for Humanity to implement training modules in financial education, market Access, microfinance (grant mode)	Alliance established	1	0	Agreement/reports/ participant lists	2020-2021	SGP / support team / Habitat for Humanity	0
Implement training modules in financial education, market Access, microfinance for producers, female family leaders, spouses and indigenous women.	Number of workshops	200 women and youth trained and assessed	0	Reports/participant lists/final assessment	2020-2023	SGP / support team / Habitat for Humanity	5000
Establish process of strengthening capacities in gender in indigenous organizations in Zapaton in order to ensure the participation of women in projects supported by SGP.	Number of workshops	At least 2	0	Reports	2020-2023	SGP / support team / UNDP Gender FP/INAMU	1000
Rural women's groups and community organizations led by women participate in activities of biodiversity conservation, sustainable management of land and Forest in production landscapes.	Number of projects financed	At least 11 women's groups (166 women) adopting sustainable production systems	5 women's groups (76 women) supported during GEF-6	# financed groups and investment mobilized	2020-2023	SGP/support team/CD	200,000
Youth and women (including indigenous communities) benefitted from training scholarships in community landscape planning and project design.	# persons	10	0	Reports/participant lists	2020-2024	SGP/support team/Youth	25,000

Gender related output: - Strengthen systemization of knowledge management and best practices in gender perspective incorporation and its dissemination.							
Project-level activity or Gender-related activity	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Baseline**	**Data Source/Reporting Mechanism**	**Timeline**	**Responsibility**	**Budget US$**
Systemization of women's leadership in social and productive activities and their link to biodiversity conservation.	Systemization document	1	0	Reports and systemization document	2021-2023	SGP/support team/women's groups	2500
Case study on role of women in the agricultural and livestock production units.	Case study	1	0	Reports and case study	2021-2024	SGP/support team/women's groups	2500
Systemization of experiences and lessons learned regarding gender equality and women's empowerment in intervention area.	Case study	1	0	Reports and case study	2021-2025	SGP/support team/women's groups	2500
TOTAL							241,200.00

Annex 9: UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report (to be completed in UNDP online corporate planning)

EVALUACIÓN DE LA CALIDAD DEL PROYECTO: DISEÑO

TÍTULO DEL PROYECTO: SEVENTH OPERATIONAL PHASE OF THE GEF SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME IN COSTA RICA
NÚMERO DE PROYECTO: UNDP-GEF PIMS ID NUMBER: 6251
FECHA: 28/01/2020

CALIFICACIÓN GENERAL DEL PROYECTO:

EJEMPLAR (5) ◎◎◎◎◎	ALTAMENTE SATISFACTORIO (4) ◎◎◎◎○	SATISFACTORIO (3) ◎◎◎○○	REQUIERE MEJORA (2) ◎◎○○○	INADECUADO(1) ◎○○○○
Al menos cuatro criterios se califican como Ejemplares, y todos los criterios son Altamente Satisfactorios o Ejemplares	Todos los criterios se califican como Satisfactorios o superiores, y al menos cuatro criterios son Altamente Satisfactorios o Ejemplares	Al menos seis criterios se califican como Satisfactorios o superiores, y solamente uno se califica como Requiere Mejora. Debe calificarse el criterio de los Estándares Sociales y Ambientales (SESP) como Satisfactorio o superior.	Al menos tres criterios se califican como Satisfactorios o superiores, y solamente cuatro criterios pueden calificarse como Requiere Mejora.	Uno o más criterios se califican como inadecuados, o cinco o más criterios se califican como Requiere Mejora.

DECISIÓN: APROBADO

- **APROBADO** – el proyecto tiene la calidad suficiente como para seguir tal cual lo planificado. Toda medida de gestión debe abordarse de manera oportuna.
- **APROBADO CON RESERVAS** – el proyecto tiene problemas que deben abordarse antes de la aprobación del documento de proyecto. Toda medida de gestión debe abordarse de manera oportuna.
- **DESAPROBADO** – el proyecto tiene problemas significativos que evitan que el proyecto se apruebe tal como fue redactado.

CRITERIOS DE CALIFICACIÓN

ESTRATÉGICO

1. La Teoría del Cambio del proyecto ¿especifica de qué modo habrá de contribuir a un mayor nivel de cambio? (Seleccione entre las opciones 1 a 3 la que mejor refleje lo que corresponde al proyecto): • **3:** El proyecto tiene una teoría del cambio con supuestos explícitos y una trayectoria de cambio clara que describe de qué manera contribuirá el proyecto al cambio a nivel de efectos (outcome), según lo especificado en el Programa de País (CPD), respaldado por evidencia creíble sobre lo que funciona efectivamente en este contexto. El documento de proyecto describe claramente por qué la estrategia del proyecto es el mejor enfoque en el momento actual. • **2:** El proyecto cuenta con una teoría del cambio. Tiene una trayectoria de cambio explícita que explica de qué manera el proyecto tiene la intención de contribuir al cambio en el nivel de efectos (outcome) y por qué la estrategia del proyecto es el mejor enfoque en el momento actual, aunque respaldado por una evidencia limitada. • **1:** El proyecto no cuenta con una teoría del cambio, pero el documento de proyecto puede llegar a describir en forma genérica de qué manera el proyecto puede contribuir a los resultados de desarrollo, sin especificar los supuestos clave. No establece un vínculo explícito con la teoría del cambio del Programa de País (CPD). *Nota: En caso de seleccionar la opción 1, deben especificarse las acciones a tomar a nivel gerencial o una justificación de gestión sólida.	3 2 1 Se presenta un flujo lógico de causas-efectos en base a un análisis contextual participativo; las soluciones planteadas son realistas para lograr los resultados y objetivo propuestos.

2. ¿Se encuentra el proyecto alineado con el foco temático del Plan Estratégico del PNUD? (Seleccione entre las opciones 1 a 3 la que mejor refleje lo que corresponde al proyecto): • **3:** El proyecto responde a una de las tres áreas del trabajo de desarrollo[28], según se especifica en el Plan Estratégico; aborda al menos una de las áreas nuevas emergentes[29]; se ha incorporado en el diseño del proyecto un análisis de los problemas; y el MRR del proyecto incluye todos los indicadores de producto relevantes del Plan Estratégico (*para seleccionar esta opción debe verificarse todo lo anterior*). • **2:** El proyecto responde a una de las tres áreas del trabajo de desarrollo[1] según se especifica en el Plan Estratégico. El MRR del proyecto incluye al menos un indicador de producto del Plan Estratégico, si fuese relevante (*para seleccionar esta opción debe verificarse todo lo anterior*). • **1:** En tanto el proyecto puede responder a una de las tres áreas del trabajo de desarrollo[1] según se especifica en el Plan Estratégico, ello se basa en un enfoque sectorial sin abordar la complejidad del problema del desarrollo. El MRR no incluye ninguno de los indicadores del Plan Estratégico. Esta respuesta también se seleccionará si el proyecto no responde a ninguna de las tres áreas del trabajo de desarrollo incluido en el Plan Estratégico.	3 | 2 1 Outcome 1: Output 1.4.1. Solutions scaled up for sustainable management of natural resources, including sustainable commodities and green and inclusive value chains**.**
RELEVANCIA	
3. El proyecto ¿cuenta con estrategias a fin de identificar, comprometer y asegurar efectivamente la participación significativa de los grupos objetivo/las áreas geográficas, centrándose con prioridad en los excluidos y marginados? (Seleccione entre las opciones 1 a 3 la que mejor refleje lo que corresponde al proyecto): • **3:** Los grupos objetivo/las áreas geográficas se especifican adecuadamente, priorizando a los excluidos y/o marginados. Los beneficiarios se identificarán mediante un proceso riguroso basado en la evidencia (si fuese aplicable). El proyecto tiene una estrategia explícita para identificar, comprometer y asegurar la participación significativa de determinados grupos objetivo/áreas geográficas a través del proyecto, lo que incluye el monitoreo y la toma de decisiones (por ejemplo, su representación en la Junta del Proyecto) (p*ara seleccionar esta opción debe verificarse todo lo anterior*). • **2:** Los grupos objetivo/las áreas geográficas se especifican correctamente, priorizando a los excluidos y/o marginados. El documento de proyecto establece de qué modo se habrán de identificar y comprometer la participación de los beneficiarios, y de qué manera se habrá de asegurar una participación significativa durante toda la vida del proyecto (*para seleccionar esta opción debe verificarse todo lo anterior*). • **1:** No se especifican los grupos objetivo/las áreas geográficas, ni se prioriza a las poblaciones excluidas y/o marginadas. El proyecto no tiene una estrategia por escrito para poder identificar o comprometer o asegurar la participación significativa de los grupos objetivo/áreas geográficas durante toda la vida del proyecto. *Nota: En caso de seleccionar la opción 1, deben especificarse las acciones a tomar a nivel gerencial o una justificación de gestión sólida.	3 | 2 1 No Aplica *El diseño se basa en un análisis del contexto y las condiciones socio-económicas de la población meta, proponiendo acciones que abordan el mejoramiento en las condiciones de vida de estas personas, particularmente las mujeres, jóvenes. El SESP presenta las condiciones de abordaje en el único territorio indígena – Zapatón en el área de intervención.*
	3 | 2 1

[28] 1. Vías de Desarrollo Sostenible; 2. Gobernanza Democrática; 3. Aumento de la Resiliencia.

[29] Tecnologías productivas sostenibles, acceso a los servicios modernos de energía y eficiencia energética, gestión de los recursos naturales, industrias extractivas, urbanización, seguridad ciudadana, protección social, y gestión del riesgo para la resiliencia.

4. ¿Se utilizaron los conocimientos, las buenas prácticas y las lecciones aprendidas del PNUD y de otros para informar el diseño del proyecto? (Seleccione entre las opciones 1 a 3 la que mejor refleje lo que corresponde al proyecto): • **3:** Se han utilizado explícitamente los conocimientos y lecciones aprendidas (obtenidas por ejemplo a través de sesiones de asistencia de pares), respaldadas por evidencia creíble de evaluaciones, políticas/estrategias corporativas y los monitoreos correspondientes, para desarrollar la teoría del cambio del proyecto y justificar el enfoque utilizado por sobre otras alternativas. • **2:** El diseño del proyecto menciona los conocimientos y las lecciones aprendidas, respaldadas por evidencia / fuentes, que informan la teoría del cambio del proyecto pero no se han utilizado/no son suficientes para justificar el enfoque seleccionado por sobre otras alternativas. • **1:** Hay escasa mención o ninguna en absoluto al hecho de que el diseño del proyecto haya sido informado por los conocimientos y lecciones aprendidas. Toda referencia que se realiza no se encuentra respaldada por la evidencia. *Nota: En caso de seleccionar la opción 1, deben especificarse las acciones a tomar a nivel gerencial o una justificación de gestión sólida.	El diseño se basa y se construye sobre los resultados y lecciones aprendidas de OP-5 y OP-6 en la misma área de intervención, asimismo, las recomendaciones de la Evaluación Final de la OP-6
5. ¿Utiliza el proyecto el análisis de género en su diseño, y el proyecto responde a este análisis de género con medidas concretas para abordar las inequidades de género y empoderar a las mujeres? (Seleccione entre las opciones 1 a 3 la que mejor refleje lo que corresponde al proyecto): • **3:** Se ha realizado un análisis de género participativo respecto del proyecto. Este análisis se refleja en las diferentes necesidades, roles y acceso a / control de los recursos por parte de las mujeres y los hombres, y ello se encuentra plenamente integrado en el documento de proyecto. El proyecto establece prioridades concretas para abordar las inequidades de género en su estrategia. El marco de resultados incluye los productos y las actividades que responden específicamente a este análisis de género, con indicadores que miden y monitorean los resultados que contribuyen a la igualdad de género. (*Para seleccionar esta opción debe verificarse todo lo anterior*) • **2:** Se ha efectuado un análisis de género respecto del proyecto. Este análisis se refleja en las diferentes necesidades, roles y acceso a / control de los recursos por parte de mujeres y hombres. Las inquietudes de género se integran en las secciones sobre el desafío y la estrategia de desarrollo del documento de proyecto. El marco de resultados incluye productos y actividades que responden específicamente a este análisis de género, con indicadores que miden y monitorean los resultados que contribuyen a la igualdad de género (*para seleccionar esta opción debe verificarse todo lo anterior*). • **1:** El diseño del proyecto puede o no mencionar información y/o datos sobre el impacto diferente que tiene el proyecto sobre las relaciones de género, mujeres y hombres, pero las restricciones no se han identificado claramente y no se han considerado las intervenciones. *Nota: En caso de seleccionar la opción 1, deben especificarse las acciones a tomar a nivel gerencial o una justificación de gestión sólida.	3 2 1 Se cuenta con un Análisis y Plan de Acción de Genero, indicadores específicos en el MRR y presupuesto específico para grupos de mujeres y jóvenes, asi como acciones que impulsan el empoderamiento, la participación y el acceso a medios de vida sustentables
6. ¿Tiene el PNUD una ventaja clara para asumir el rol previsto por el proyecto en relación con los asociados nacionales, otros asociados en el desarrollo y otros actores? (Seleccione entre las opciones 1 a 3 la que mejor refleje lo que corresponde al proyecto): • **3:** Se ha efectuado un análisis del papel de otros asociados en el área en la que pretende trabajar el proyecto, y existe evidencia creíble que respalda la participación propuesta del PNUD y sus asociados a través del proyecto. Queda claro de qué manera los resultados logrados por asociados relevantes habrán de contribuir a los efectos (outcomes) que complementan aquellos previstos dentro del proyecto. Si fuese relevante, se ha considerado la cooperación Sur/Sur y Triangular, según correspondiese (*para seleccionar esta opción debe verificarse todo lo anterior*). • **2:** Se ha realizado cierto análisis sobre el papel que juegan otros asociados en el área en la que pretende trabajar el proyecto, y existe evidencia limitada que respalda la participación propuesta, así como la división de tareas entre el PNUD y sus asociados en el proyecto. Durante el diseño del proyecto, no se han desarrollado plenamente las opciones de cooperación Sur/Sur y Triangular, aún cuando se hubiesen identificado oportunidades relevantes. • **1:** No se ha efectuado un análisis claro sobre el rol de los otros asociados en el área en la que pretende trabajar el proyecto, y existe evidencia relativamente limitada que respalda la participación propuesta del PNUD y sus asociados en el proyecto. Existe el riesgo de que el proyecto se superponga y/o no coordine con las	3 2 1 **Evidencia** PNUD ha estado apoyando a la implementación del SGP desde hace 27 años y es la agencia principal en Costa Rica de gestión de fondos GEF. Cuenta con una amplia experiencia y apoyo de la CO al Proyecto. El proyecto presenta un análisis completa de los

intervenciones de sus asociados en esta área. A pesar de su potencial relevancia, no se han tomado en cuenta las opciones de cooperación Sur/Sur y Triangular. *Nota: En caso de seleccionar la opción 1, deben especificarse las acciones a tomar a nivel gerencial o una justificación de gestión sólida.	actores interesados y su rol y responsabilidad. La cooperación Sur-sur está ampliamente considerado y tanto SGP, como PNUD tiene experiencias muy positivas en estos aspectos.
ESTÁNDARES SOCIALES Y AMBIENTALES	
7. ¿El proyecto busca promover una mayor realización de los derechos humanos mediante la utilización de un enfoque basado en los derechos humanos? (Seleccione entre las opciones 1 a 3 la que mejor refleje lo que corresponde al proyecto): • **3:** Existe evidencia creíble de que el proyecto apunta a una mayor realización de los derechos humanos, sosteniendo las leyes y normas internacionales y nacionales relevantes en el área del proyecto. Se identificó y evaluó según correspondiese, cualquier posible impacto adverso sobre el goce de los derechos humanos, incorporándose al diseño y presupuesto del proyecto medidas apropiadas de mitigación y gestión (*para seleccionar esta opción debe verificarse todo lo anterior*). • **2:** Existe cierta evidencia de que el proyecto tiene por objetivo promover la realización de los derechos humanos. Se identificaron y evaluaron según correspondiese, los posibles impactos adversos sobre el goce de los derechos humanos, y se incorporaron en el diseño y presupuesto del proyecto medidas apropiadas de mitigación y gestión. • **1:** No existe evidencia de que el proyecto tenga por objetivo promover la realización de los derechos humanos. Existe evidencia limitada o nula de que se hayan considerado los posibles impactos adversos sobre el goce de los derechos humanos. *Nota: En caso de seleccionar la opción 1, deben especificarse las acciones a tomar a nivel gerencial o una justificación de gestión sólida.	3 2 1 El Proyecto se alinea con los instrumentos nacionales e internacionales con respecto a los DDHH. El proyecto plantea dotar a las organizaciones de base conocimiento y herramientas de fortalecimiento, los derechos de las mujeres y territorios indígenas y considera acciones afirmativas.
8. ¿Tomó en cuenta el proyecto las posibles oportunidades ambientales y los impactos adversos mediante la aplicación de un enfoque preventivo? (Seleccione entre las opciones 1 a 3 la que mejor refleje lo que corresponde al proyecto): • **3:** Existe evidencia creíble de que se consideraron como muy relevante y se integraron al diseño y estrategia del proyecto, aquellas oportunidades para mejorar la sostenibilidad ambiental e integrar los vínculos entre la pobreza y el ambiente. Hay evidencia creíble de que se han identificado los impactos ambientales adversos y que se han evaluado rigurosamente con medidas de gestión y mitigación incorporadas en el diseño y presupuesto del proyecto (*para seleccionar esta opción debe verificarse todo lo anterior*). • **2:** No existe evidencia de que se hayan considerado las oportunidades para fortalecer la sostenibilidad ambiental y los vínculos entre la pobreza y el ambiente. Hay evidencia creíble de que se han identificado los posibles impactos ambientales adversos, si fuese relevante, y se han incorporado al diseño y presupuesto del proyecto medidas de gestión y mitigación adecuadas. • **1:** No existe evidencia de que se consideraron las oportunidades de fortalecer la sostenibilidad ambiental y los vínculos entre la pobreza y el ambiente. Existe una evidencia limitada o nula de que se hayan considerado los posibles impactos ambientales adversos. *Nota: En caso de seleccionar la opción 1, deben especificarse las acciones a tomar a nivel gerencial o una justificación de gestión sólida.	3 2 1 El proyecto, por diseño, es un instrumento de mejora del medioambiente enmarcado en las tres convenciones ambientales multilaterales que busca mitigar y mejorar la perdida de la biodiversidad, el cambio climático y la degradación de la tierra. Se ha completado rigurosamente el SESP y el análisis de riesgos, identificando

	potenciales impactos adversos.
9. ¿Se ha realizado el Procedimiento de Diagnóstico Ambiental y Social (SESP por su sigla en inglés) para identificar posibles impactos y riesgos sociales y ambientales? En caso afirmativo, incluya la lista de verificación completa. Si no se requiere el SESP, explique la razón por la cual se le exime al proyecto de esta presentación en la sección correspondiente a la evidencia. Situaciones exentas son: • Elaboración y difusión de informes, documentos y materiales de comunicación. • Organización de un evento, taller, formación. • Fortalecimiento de las capacidades de los socios para participar en negociaciones y conferencias internacionales. • Coordinación de asociaciones (incluida la coordinación de las Naciones Unidas) y gestión de redes. • Proyectos globales / regionales sin actividades a nivel nacional (por ejemplo, gestión del conocimiento, procesos intergubernamentales). • El PNUD actúa como Agente Administrativo.	Sí (3) / No (1)
GESTIÓN Y MONITOREO	
10. ¿Cuenta el proyecto con un marco de resultados sólido? (Seleccione entre las opciones 1 a 3 la que mejor refleje lo que corresponde al proyecto): • **3:** La selección de productos y actividades se encuentra en un nivel adecuado y se relacionan de un modo claro con la teoría del cambio del proyecto. Los productos se acompañan con indicadores SMART[30] orientados a los resultados, que miden todos los cambios clave esperados e identificados en la teoría del cambio, cada uno con fuentes de datos creíbles, y líneas de base y metas con datos completos, incluidos los indicadores sensibles al género, desagregados por sexo cuando correspondiese (*para seleccionar esta opción debe verificarse todo lo anterior*). • **2:** La selección de productos y actividades del proyecto se encuentra en un nivel apropiado aunque tal vez no cubra todos los aspectos de la teoría del cambio del proyecto. Los productos se acompañan con indicadores SMART orientados a los resultados, pero no se han especificado aún en su totalidad las líneas de base, metas y fuentes de datos. Se utilizan en cierta medida los indicadores sensibles al género, desagregados por sexo, cuando correspondiese (*para seleccionar esta opción debe verificarse todo lo anterior*). • **1:** El marco de resultados no cumple con todas las condiciones especificadas en la opción anterior (opción 2). Ello incluye lo siguiente: la selección de productos y actividades del proyecto no se encuentra en un nivel apropiado y no se relacionan claramente con la teoría del cambio del proyecto; los productos no se acompañan con el SMART, indicadores orientados a los resultados que midan el cambio esperado, y no hay líneas de base y metas con datos completos; no se especifican las fuentes de datos y/o indicadores sensibles al género, desagregados por sexo. *Nota: En caso de seleccionar la opción 1, deben especificarse las acciones a tomar a nivel gerencial o una justificación de gestión sólida.	3 / 2 / 1 Si – El MRR presenta una lógica vertical y horizontal apropiada y reúne los estándares esperados en cuanto sus indicadores SMART, línea de base y metas claras. Cuenta con indicadores sensibles al genero y desagregados por sexo.
11. ¿Existe un plan de Monitoreo y Evaluación integral y costeado, con fuentes y métodos de recolección de datos específicos para respaldar la gestión, el monitoreo y evaluación del proyecto basado en la evidencia?	Sí (3) / No (1)
12. ¿Se encuentra claramente definido en el documento de proyecto el mecanismo de gobernanza del proyecto, incluido la composición prevista para la Junta del Proyecto? (Seleccione entre las opciones 1 a 3 la que mejor refleje lo que corresponde al proyecto): • **3:** El mecanismo de gobernanza del proyecto se encuentra plenamente definido en el armado del proyecto. Se han especificado las personas para cada cargo en el mecanismo de gobernanza (en especial los integrantes de la Junta del Proyecto). Sus miembros han acordados sus roles y responsabilidades según se especifica en los términos de referencia. Los TdR de la Junta del Proyecto se adjuntan al documento de proyecto (*para seleccionar esta opción debe verificarse todo lo anterior*). • **2:** Se define el mecanismo de gobernanza del proyecto en el documento de proyecto; se observa que hay instituciones específicas que juegan los papeles clave en la gobernanza, pero aún no se han especificado los individuos. El Documento de Proyecto enumera las responsabilidades más importantes de la Junta del Proyecto,	3 / 2 / 1 Si – Existe un Stakeholder Engagement Plan p. 42 con el análisis del rol y responsabilidades de los actores interesados; VII.GOVERNANCE AND

[30] SMART (por su sigla en inglés): Específicos, Medibles, Alcanzables, Relevantes y con Plazos Establecidos.

el director/gerente del proyecto, así como los roles de aseguramiento de la calidad (*para seleccionar esta opción debe verificarse todo lo anterior*). • **1:** El mecanismo de gobernanza del proyecto se encuentra definido en el documento de proyecto en líneas generales, haciendo mención solamente a las funciones clave que deben cumplirse más adelante. No se brinda información sobre las responsabilidades de los cargos clave en el mecanismo de gobernanza. *Nota: En caso de seleccionar la opción 1, deben especificarse las acciones a tomar a nivel gerencial o una justificación de gestión sólida.		MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS describe plenamente los roles y responsabilidades del mecanismo de gobernanza. Asimismo, se adjunta los TDR del equipo gestor del Proyecto.
13. ¿Se han identificado los riesgos del proyecto mediante planes claros para gestionar y mitigar cada uno de los riesgos? (Seleccione entre las opciones 1 a 3 la que mejor refleje lo que corresponde al proyecto): • **3:** Los riesgos relacionados con el logro de resultados se describen en detalle en el registro de riesgos del proyecto, sobre la base de un análisis integral realizado conforme la teoría del cambio, las Normas Sociales y Ambientales y su diagnóstico, el análisis de situación, la evaluación de las capacidades y otros análisis. Existe un plan claro y completo para gestionar y mitigar cada riesgo (*para seleccionar esta opción debe verificarse todo lo anterior*). • **2:** Los riesgos del proyecto relacionados con el logro de los resultados han sido identificados en el primer registro de riesgos del proyecto, con medidas de mitigación identificadas para cada riesgo. • **1:** Algunos riesgos pueden haber sido identificados en el registro de riesgos inicial del proyecto, pero no existe evidencia de su análisis ni se han identificado medidas claras para mitigar el riesgo. También se seleccionará esta opción si los riesgos no han sido claramente identificados y no se incluye en el documento de proyecto ningún registro inicial de riesgos. *Nota: En caso de seleccionar la opción 1, deben especificarse las acciones a tomar a nivel gerencial o una justificación de gestión sólida.	3 / 2 / 1	Existe un análisis completo de los riesgos a nivel interno, como externo. P. 38 Risks; P. 75 XI.RISK MANAGEMENT; Annex 5 UNDP Atlas Risk Log.
EFICIENCIA		
14. ¿Se han mencionado como parte del diseño del proyecto medidas específicas para asegurar un uso de los recursos que sea eficiente en función de los costos? Ello podrá incluir: i) utilización del análisis de la teoría del cambio a fin de explorar las diferentes opciones para lograr los mejores resultados con los recursos disponibles; ii) utilización de un enfoque de gestión de la cartera para mejorar la efectividad en función de los costos mediante sinergias con otras intervenciones; iii) operaciones conjuntas con otros asociados (por ejemplo, monitoreo o adquisiciones).	Sí (3)	No (1)
15. ¿Existen planes explícitos para asegurar que el proyecto se vincule con otros proyectos e iniciativas en curso, ya sea lideradas por el PNUD, nacionales o con otros socios, para lograr resultados más eficientes (incluido, por ejemplo, los recursos compartidos o una entrega coordinada)?	Sí (3)	No (1)
16. ¿Se justifica y respalda el proyecto con estimaciones válidas? • **3:** El presupuesto del proyecto se confeccionó a nivel de las actividades con fuentes de financiamiento incluidas, y se especifica por el tiempo de duración del proyecto en un presupuesto plurianual. Los costos se respaldan con estimaciones válidas, utilizando como vara de referenciación proyectos o actividades similares. Se han estimado e incorporado en el presupuesto las implicancias en los costos de la inflación o exposición a la tasa de cambio de la moneda • **2:** El presupuesto del proyecto se confeccionó a nivel de las actividades con fuentes de financiamiento incluidas, en cuanto haya sido posible, y se especifica para el tiempo de duración del proyecto en un presupuesto plurianual. Los costos se respaldan con estimaciones válidas conforme la tasa vigente. • **1:** El presupuesto del proyecto no se especifica a nivel de actividad y/o quizás no se encuentre capturado en un presupuesto plurianual.	3 / 2 / 1	El presupuesto especifica las fuentes de financiamiento (GEF y de contrapartidas), la duración plurianual y a nivel de detalle adecuado para los rubros principales. Se fija en dólares a una tasa fija considerando un

	impacto mínimo por ajustes inflacionarias.
17. ¿La Oficina de País está recuperando totalmente los costos de implementación del proyecto? • **3:** El presupuesto cubre todos los costos directos del proyecto atribuibles al mismo, incluida la gestión del programa y los servicios de efectividad del desarrollo en relación con la planificación estratégica del programa de país, aseguramiento de la calidad, desarrollo de las actividades en trámite, incidencia a favor de las políticas, financiamiento, adquisiciones, recursos humanos, administración, emisión de contratos, seguridad, viajes, activos, servicios generales, información y comunicaciones, sobre la base de un costeo total de conformidad con las políticas vigentes del PNUD (es decir, la Lista Universal de Precios-UPL- o Lista Local de Precios - LPL). • **2:** El presupuesto cubre los costos directos del proyecto atribuibles al mismo, sobre la base de las políticas vigentes del PNUD (es decir, UPL, LPL) según corresponda. • 1: El presupuesto no prevé el reembolso de los costos directos del proyecto al PNUD. El PNUD realiza un subsidio cruzado del proyecto y la oficina debería incidir para que se incluyan los costos directos del proyecto (DPC) en cualquier revisión del presupuesto del proyecto. *Nota: En caso de seleccionar la opción 1, deben especificarse las acciones a tomar a nivel gerencial o una justificación de gestión sólida. El presupuesto se deberá revisar a fin de reflejar en su totalidad los costos de implementación antes de que se inicie el proyecto.	3 2 1 El presupuesto considera los costos de operación, costos implícitos de servicios que brinda la CO y los fees que cobra PNUD.
EFECTIVIDAD	
18. La modalidad de implementación elegida ¿es la más apropiada? (Seleccione entre las opciones 1 a 3 la que mejor refleje lo que corresponde al proyecto): • **3:** Se han realizado las evaluaciones de los asociados en la implementación según los requerimientos (evaluación de capacidades, micro evaluación HACT) y existe evidencia de que las opciones de modalidades de implementación se han considerado en forma detallada. Hay una fuerte justificación para elegir la modalidad seleccionada sobre la base del contexto de desarrollo (*para seleccionar esta opción debe verificarse todo lo anterior*). • **2:** Se han realizado las evaluaciones de los asociados en la implementación según los requerimientos (evaluación de capacidades, micro evaluación HACT) y la modalidad de implementación elegida es coherente con los resultados de las evaluaciones. • **1:** No se han realizado las evaluaciones requeridas pero puede existir cierta evidencia de que se hayan considerado las opciones de modalidades de implementación. *Nota: En caso de seleccionar la opción 1, deben especificarse las acciones a tomar a nivel gerencial o una justificación de gestión sólida.	3 2 1 La modalidad de ejecución se basa en la larga experiencia del SGP como mecanismo de implementación, comprobado en Costa Rica y a nivel mundial. Toma en cuenta las capacidades de ejecución del equipo gestor y el apoyo de la CO de PNUD como garante de su implementación.
19. Los grupos objetivo, priorizando las poblaciones marginadas y los excluidos que serán afectados por el proyecto ¿se han involucrado en el diseño del proyecto de un modo tal de abordar cualquier causa subyacente de exclusión y discriminación? • **3:** Existe evidencia creíble de que se ha involucrado en el diseño del proyecto a todos los grupos objetivo, priorizando a las poblaciones marginadas y excluidas que participarán o se verán afectadas por el proyecto. Sus puntos de vista, derechos y cualquier limitación existente se han analizado e incorporado en el análisis de causa raíz de la teoría del cambio que busca abordar cualquier causa subyacente de exclusión y discriminación y la selección de intervenciones del proyecto. • **2:** Existe cierta evidencia de que se ha involucrado en el diseño del proyecto a los grupos objetivo clave, priorizando a las poblaciones marginadas y excluidas que participarán en el proyecto. Existe cierta evidencia de que los puntos de vista, derechos y cualquier restricción han sido analizados e incorporados en el análisis de las causas estructurales de la teoría del cambio y la selección de intervenciones del proyecto.	3 2 1 No Aplica Hay una serie de consultas evidenciadas con los actores clave, incluyendo al territorio indígena de Zapaton y con varias organizaciones de base, incluyendo grupos de mujeres

• **1:** No existe evidencia de que se haya involucrado en el diseño del proyecto a las poblaciones marginadas y excluidas que participarán en el mismo. No existe evidencia de que se hayan incorporado al proyecto los puntos de vista, derechos y restricciones de las poblaciones. *Nota: En caso de seleccionar la opción 1, deben especificarse las acciones a tomar a nivel gerencial o una justificación de gestión sólida.	en situación de vulnerabilidad y con limitado acceso a los medios de producción y beneficios de la naturaleza.	
20. ¿Realiza el proyecto actividades de monitoreo periódicas en tiempo y forma, cuenta con planes explícitos de evaluación, e incluye las lecciones aprendidas (por ejemplo, a través de las Reuniones de Reflexión después de la Acción o Talleres de Lecciones Aprendidas), para informar las correcciones, si fuesen necesarias, en la implementación del proyecto?	Sí (3)	No (1)
21. El marcador de género para los productos del proyecto se clasifica como GEN2 o GEN3, indicando que el género se ha integrado plenamente en todos los productos del proyecto como mínimo. *Nota: En caso de seleccionar la opción "no", deben especificarse acciones a tomar a nivel gerencial o una justificación de gestión sólida.	Sí (3)	No (1)
22. ¿Existe un plan de trabajo y presupuesto realista plurianual para asegurar que los productos se entreguen en tiempo y forma y dentro de los recursos asignados? (seleccione entre las opciones 1 a 3 la que mejor refleja lo que sucede en este proyecto): • **3:** El proyecto cuenta con un plan de trabajo y presupuesto realistas que cubren el proyecto por el tiempo de su duración a nivel de actividad, para asegurar que los productos se entreguen en tiempo y forma y dentro del margen de los recursos asignados. • **2:** El proyecto tiene un plan de trabajo y presupuesto que cubren la duración del proyecto a nivel de productos. • **1:** El proyecto no cuenta aún con un plan de trabajo y presupuesto que cubran la duración del proyecto.	3	2 1 P. 72 (Budget) y Annex 2 – Multiyear Workplan.
SOSTENIBILIDAD Y APROPIACIÓN NACIONAL		
23. ¿Los asociados nacionales lideraron o participaron proactivamente en el diseño del proyecto? • **3:** Los asociados nacionales se apropiaron plenamente del proyecto y lideraron el proceso de desarrollo del proyecto junto con el PNUD. • **2:** El proyecto fue desarrollado por el PNUD, en estrecha colaboración con sus asociados nacionales. • **1:** El proyecto fue desarrollado por el PNUD con participación limitada o nula de los asociados nacionales.	3	2 1 No Aplica Hubo varios talleres y sesiones de consulta con el Comité Directivo Nacional, CADETI y otros socios. El taller de validación se realizó el 24 de enero 2020; El LPAC el 5 de febrero 2020.
24. ¿Se identifican las instituciones y los sistemas clave, o existe alguna estrategia para fortalecer las capacidades específicas/integrales sobre la base de las evaluaciones de capacidades realizadas? (Seleccione entre las opciones 1 a 3 según cuál de ellas refleje mejor lo que sucede en este proyecto):	3 2	2.5 1.5 1 No Aplica

• **3:** El proyecto tiene una estrategia integral para fortalecer las capacidades específicas de las instituciones nacionales sobre la base de una evaluación de las capacidades detallada y ya completada. Esta estrategia incluye un enfoque de monitoreo periódico de las capacidades nacionales, utilizando indicadores claros y métodos rigurosos para la recolección de datos, y el ajuste de la estrategia para fortalecer las capacidades nacionales de un modo acorde. • **2.5:** Se ha completado una evaluación de las capacidades. El documento de proyecto ha identificado actividades que se realizarán para fortalecer las capacidades de las instituciones nacionales pero dichas actividades no son parte de una estrategia integral para monitorear y fortalecer las capacidades nacionales. • **2:** Se planea realizar una evaluación de las capacidades luego de iniciado el proyecto. Hay planes para desarrollar una estrategia a fin de fortalecer las capacidades específicas de las instituciones nacionales sobre la base de los resultados de la evaluación de las capacidades. • **1.5:** Se mencionan en el documento de proyecto las capacidades de las instituciones nacionales que deben fortalecerse a través del proyecto pero no se planifica evaluación de capacidades ni estrategia de desarrollo específica. • **1:** No se han realizado ni se prevé la realización de las evaluaciones de capacidades. No existe estrategia alguna para el fortalecimiento de las capacidades específicas de las instituciones nacionales.	La estrategia del proyecto plantea el fortalecimiento de las organizaciones comunitarias de base y no las instituciones del estado que no son el grupo meta final. Sin embargo, plantea las condiciones habilitantes para que estas instituciones puedan realizar y fortalecer sus labores y competencias de asistencia técnica a las organizaciones de base. Asimismo, plantea acciones de fortalecimiento directo a funcionarios con respecto a la equidad de genero, el uso de mapas y tecnologias geoespaciales.	
25. ¿Existe una estrategia clara en el proyecto que especifique de qué manera el proyecto aprovechará en la mayor medida posible los sistemas nacionales (es decir, adquisiciones, monitoreo, evaluaciones, etc.)	Sí (3)	No (1)
	No Aplica	
26. ¿Existe un arreglo/plan de salida gradual para la etapa de transición, desarrollado con las partes interesadas clave a fin de sostener o escalar los resultados (incluida la estrategia de movilización de recursos)?	Sí (3)	No (1)

Annex 10: Climate Change Mitigation Analysis and Action Plan

(N.B. This is an abridged version of the report produced by Biomatec for SGP Costa Rica – for the full report please click on this link

Introduction:

This report is on behalf of the contract number 0214852-P72902-L0-00, developed by Biomatec as Community-based Climate Change Mitigation (CCM) specialists, to support the project development team, carrying out a participatory analysis to fully identify the CCM issues (baseline, barriers and gaps) in each of the four regions, in relation to renewable energy, energy efficiency, carbon sequestration and storage, as well as the potential for CCM projects at community and landscape levels in the target landscapes – Jesus Maria, Barranca and lower Tárcoles watersheds, and the Montes del Aguacate and Paso Las Lapas Biological Corridors.

During this process, partnerships with governmental institutions, NGOs/CSOs and relevant national stakeholders, both male and female, have been identified. This study also includes recommendations to develop potential partnerships, as well as the analysis and estimation of the tons of CO_2e potentially mitigated (including both direct and indirect) by the community and landscape level projects anticipated. The initiatives would be financed by this overall full-scale project using business models and economic activities that involve the implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies for strengthening the climate action businesses.

Projects portfolio

El portafolio de proyectos considera no solamente prospectiva tecnológica de aplicaciones sostenibles, sino, también alternativas para mantener o fortalecer actividades económicas que promuevan el desarrollo de las comunidades en estudio. Es importante considerar que, en la medida en que se fortalezcan y promuevan fuentes de ingreso y empleo sostenible, se contribuirá a la protección de zonas y recursos naturales en el área de impacto.

La promoción de los Objetivos del Desarrollo Sostenible por medio de la técnica de "aprender haciendo" *(hands-on)* en comunidades dentro del alcance del presente proyecto, ofrece al país la posibilidad para replicar los casos de éxito, no solo en otros territorios vulnerables nacionales, sino también a nivel internacional. En esto último, será clave la transferencia de conocimientos y la socialización de experiencias por parte del recurso humano costarricense que haya participado en el desarrollo de tales casos de éxito.

Los resultados de la línea base en relación con las actividades socioeconómicas identificadas, muestran un rezago en términos de sistematización y actualización tecnológica para lograr casos de negocios exitosos, acorde a los avances tecnológicos internacionales. Actualmente, la variedad y la flexibilidad de los sistemas implican una amplia selección de precios según la necesidad.

Un factor crucial para que la solución tecnológica funcione, es el acompañamiento técnico-financiero desde el diseño, la puesta en marcha y el seguimiento de dichos sistemas. La creación orgánica de servicios que respondan de forma eficiente, eficaz y asequible a las necesidades que surjan durante el proceso de acompañamiento mencionado, es un elemento transversal que se puede impulsar en caso de que el mercado exista desde las comunidades. Por tanto, en la sección 4.2 se proponen algunas estrategias de priorización de los proyectos propuestos.

Baseline analysis and key points

Projects to execute

Con base en las observaciones hechas en campo y en el mapeo de tecnologías realizado, se propusieron y priorizaron diez proyectos; se tiene la intención de implementar seis de ellos, mientras que los otros cuatro serán reservados para potenciales labores de diseño, construcción, puesta en marcha y evaluación, en un futuro más lejano. Se considera que todos estos proyectos tendrían impactos importantes no solo en términos de emisiones de GEI, sino, además, en otros aspectos, tales como el mejoramiento de actividades productivos mediante el uso de tecnologías eficientes energéticamente, y mejoras en la salud de los pobladores locales.

El **¡Error! No se encuentra el origen de la referencia.**presentado a continuación, contiene información sobre los seis proyectos a los que se les otorgó la mayor prioridad considerando los recursos disponibles y el alcance para el cumplimiento de los objetivos del PPD. Se muestra detalles sobre la escala estimada y sobre su vida útil, así como estimaciones sobre el presupuesto con el que se contará para la implementación de la totalidad del proyecto, y las

emisiones de GEI que serán evitadas en relación con una línea base. Estas emisiones fueron calculadas, en primera instancia, para cada año -es decir, en unidades de ton CO_2e/año-, y, luego, multiplicadas por la respectiva vida útil prevista.

Cuadro 1. Información acerca de los proyectos por ser implementados en la localidad de interés.

Descripción	Componentes	Detalles sobre la escala	Presupuesto (USD)	Vida útil prevista (años)	Estimado de las emisiones de GEI evitadas (ton CO_2e)	Otras observaciones
Diseño e implementación para ferti-riego	Sistema de riego acoplado a PV y almacenamiento de energía.	Finca de 1.5 ha, bomba de 3 HP, 15 m^3/día, paneles para 0.53 kW	35 000	10	91,7 (evitado por el uso de diésel en bombas)	Se busca sustituir el uso de fertilizantes con altos contenidos de N_2O por el uso de *productos carbonáceos.* También se busca la optimización de sistemas de riego por goteo.
	Sistema integrado para la obtención de productos carbonáceos para recuperación de suelos, y de irrigación de agua y fertilizante por goteo.	Carbonizador de 1 ton/semana para la producción de biocarbón a partir de residuos de madera (30 % humedad)		5	186 (fijado en el producto carbonáceo)	
Instalación de biodigestores en lecherías	En principio, una bolsa de geomembrana para biodigestión. Se podría añadir operaciones para separación de sólidos gruesos, sistemas de limpieza y aprovechamiento del biogás, antorcha para el quemado de biogás residual, y lagunas de oxidación.	26 vacas	6 500	10	10,33	Las emisiones evitadas fueron calculadas tomando, como línea base, el uso de LPG como combustible en estufas y un manejo alternativo del estiércol, diferente a su digestión anaerobia y a su compostaje.
		29 vacas	6 500		11,53	
		33 vacas	6 500		13,12	
		200 vacas	34 400		79,49	
Sistema sostenible para la producción de miel	Colector solar para agua caliente (aplicación en recuperación de cera)	Aproximadamente 150 colmenas (o sea, alrededor de 3 000 kg de miel al año)	5 000	10	2	Las emisiones evitadas fueron calculadas tomando, como línea base, el uso de electricidad para extracción de cera de abeja por medio del método llamado "caldera de agua". Considerando un volumen de colector solar de 150 l y un consumo de 22 m^3 por mes para la temperatura de fusión de la cera de abeja. Esta medida tiene efecto en mejora productiva e innovación tecnológica, para competitividad
	Estufa de leña					

Descripción	Componentes	Detalles sobre la escala	Presupuesto (USD)	Vida útil prevista (años)	Estimado de las emisiones de GEI evitadas (ton CO_2e)	Otras observaciones
						y mejora en la salud de las productoras.
Cocinas eficientes a partir de biomasa	Sistema con una plancha metálica, cámaras de combustión y una chimenea.	Aproximadamente 80 estufas	20 000	10	630	Las emisiones evitadas fueron calculadas tomando, como línea base, 1500 kg de leña por año por familia o cocina durante su vida útil. Se debe controlar el origen de la leña a utilizar y fomentar la reforestación de forma paralela o un esquema integral que se complemente con las acciones en AFOLU.
Gasificador de madera	Gasificador de biomasa con generador eléctrico acoplado.	Potencia eléctrica entregada: 10 kW. Tiempo de operación: 3 meses al año, por 8 horas al día.	70 000	10	5,78	Las emisiones evitadas fueron calculadas tomando, como línea base, el empleo de la red eléctrica nacional y la descomposición de la biomasa forestal a la intemperie.

Other potencial projects

Cuadro 2. Información acerca de proyectos con potencial para diseño e implementación a un plazo mayor, en la localidad de interés.

Descripción	Componentes	Detalles sobre la escala	Presupuesto (USD)	Vida útil prevista (años)	Otras observaciones
Diseño piloto para la elaboración de aceites esenciales	Bomba de calor Implementación de paneles fotovoltáicos para suministro de electricidad Estufa eficiente para otras operaciones unitarias	Por definir	Por definir	20	Concepto y modelo de negocio Clase I. Este negocio se puede tiene un importante impacto en el desarrollo y fortalecimiento de capacidades para mujeres, así como la contribución a la reactivación económica rural de la zona de interés. El valor agregado de productos naturales y promover la exportación. Permite el trabajo coordinado multisectorial e interinstitucional.
Diseño de microplanta móvil para la producción de queso mozarella y otros artesanales, con sistemas de energía renovables y eficientes.	Operaciones unitarias para el proceso. Se incluye el suministro de agua caliente por colectores solares, así como uso de la energía PV.	Planta modular con dos escalas: -300 l de leche -200 l de leche	Por definir	20	Existe hay amplia experiencia en el país para poner una planta de este tipo. Se recomienda el queso tipo mozarella por la alta demanda de este producto en el mercado local y nacional. Esta iniciativa permitiría la generación de empleo femenino acoplada al uso de herramientas tecnológicas. El presupuesto varía entre tecnologías a implementar.
Implementación de bomba de calor para atención en turismo sostenible (geotermia de baja entalpía)	Sistema basado en un ciclo de Rankine, con un condensador, una bomba de recirculación, evaporador, turbina y generador eléctrico.	Potencia eléctrica neta: 18 kW. Potencia térmica neta: 12 kW.	Por definir	10	Su propósito es el de proveer electricidad para la operación de unidades de aire acondicionado (A/C) y calor para el funcionamiento de secadoras de ropa. Las emisiones evitadas fueron calculadas tomando, como línea base, el uso de LPG como combustible en las secadoras de ropa y el uso de energía eléctrica de la red nacional para el funcionamiento de los A/C.
Diseño de negocio inclusivo para el arrendamiento de motocicletas eléctricas	Diseño del negocio para movilidad turística o comunal (puntos de recarga con baterías de almacenamiento y PV) Diseño e implementación de estaciones de recarga desde el municipio interesado.	Por definir	15,000	10	Entrega de planos y análisis financiero de este proyecto, para entrega a instituciones clave. Este proyecto fomenta la movilidad baja en emisiones y podría presentarse como alternativa de negocio inclusivo para grupos de mujeres organizados en territorios rurales. Su impacto en mitigación podría ser significativo para una zona rural.
Diseño de un centro sostenible para visitantes (Sustainable Visitor Center)	Biodigestor de residuos líquidos Compostaje de residuos orgánicos Paneles fotovoltáicos para el suministro de energía eléctrica Bomba de calor para A/C y secado de ropa, por geotermia de baja entalpía	50 visitantes/mes	15,000	10 10 20 10	Para todo el proyecto, se ha previsto una vida útil de 50 años. Se pretende entregar anteproyecto, diseño de los sistemas de energía renovable completos, y análisis financiero. Esto fortalecería el desarrollo de turismo rural organizado por mujeres, ofreciendo un producto de mayor valor agregado.

GEF Core Indicators

En el apartado anterior se detallaron distintos proyectos que tendrían impactos ambientales y energéticos muy positivos para un posible beneficiario, además del impacto de las estrategias de reforestación en la región de estudio. En el Cuadro se alinean estos impactos con base en el formato de presentación de resultados para el *GEF Core Indicator 6: Greenhouse gas emission mitigated.*

Cuadro 3. Values of the GEF Core Indicator number 6: *Greenhouse gas emission mitigated*, for the Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Costa Rica.

Core Indicator 6	Greenhouse gas emission mitigated					(Metric tons of CO_2e)
			Expected metric tons of CO_2e (6.1+6.2)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO_2e (direct)		2,308,000	3,796,259		
	Expected CO_2e (indirect)			21		
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector					
			Expected metric tons of CO_2e			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO_2e (direct)		2,308,000	3,795,188		
	Expected CO_2e (indirect)					
	Anticipated start year of accounting					
	Duration of accounting			*12*		
Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided Outside AFOLU					
			Expected metric tons of CO_2e			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO_2e (direct)			1,071		
	Expected CO_2e (indirect)			*21*		
	Anticipated start year of accounting					
	Duration of accounting			*10*		
Indicator 6.3	Energy saved					
			MJ			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Wood for cookstoves		83,628,980		
		LPG for heating		*738,885*		
		Diesel for water pumps		*278,000*		
Indicator 6.4	Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology					
		Technology	Capacity (MW)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Solar photovoltaic		*0,001*		

		Biomass		*0,071*		
		Solar Thermal		*0,003*		

Indicator 6.1 is obtained from the results presented in section 4.2, based on the area of intervention identified in this operational phase. Indicator 6.2 was obtained after designing the projects detailed in section 4.3 (original report). Direct emissions avoided are related to the replacement of fossil fuels and use of biomass, indirect emissions avoided by the replacement of electricity (energy efficiency). Indicator 6.3 indicates the amount of energy to be replaced according to the projects proposed in section 4.3 (diesel for pumps, wood in stoves or LP gas for thermal uses. Finally, indicator 6.4 details the increase in installed capacity for each type of renewable energy in the intervention area, based on the projects proposed in section 4.3 (original report).

Annex 11 – Co-financing letters (Included as separate attachment)

Annex 12: GEF Core indicators

Core Indicator 1	**Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use**					***(Hectares)***
			Hectares (1.1+1.2)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 1.1	Terrestrial protected areas newly created					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score		
				Baseline		Achieved
				Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Core Indicator 2	**Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use**					***(Hectares)***
			Hectares (2.1+2.2)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	*TE*
Indicator 2.1	Marine protected areas newly created					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Indicator 2.2	Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score		
				Baseline		Achieved
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Core Indicator 3	**Area of land restored**					***(Hectares)***
			Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			7,390 ha	*7,390 ha*		
Indicator 3.1	Area of degraded agricultural land restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			4,500 ha	*4,500 ha*		
Indicator 3.2	Area of forest and forest land restored					
			Hectares			

			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			2,500 ha	*2,500 ha*		
Indicator 3.3	Area of natural grass and shrublands restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.4	Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			390 ha	*390 ha*		
Core Indicator 4	**Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)**					***(Hectares)***
			Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)			
			Expected		Expected	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			8,250	*8,250*		
Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			2,750	*2,750*		
Indicator 4.2	Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			3,000	*3,000*		
Indicator 4.4	Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided					
Include documentation that justifies HCVF *Areas under Payment for Environmental Services through FONAFIFO*			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			2,500	*2,500*		
Core Indicator 5	**Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity**					***(Hectares)***
Indicator 5.1	Number of fisheries that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 5.2	Number of large marine ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollution and hypoxial					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 5.3	Amount of Marine Litter Avoided					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 6	**Greenhouse gas emission mitigated**					***(Metric tons of CO_2e)***
			Expected metric tons of CO_2e (6.1+6.2)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO_2e (direct)		2,308,000	3,796,259		
	Expected CO_2e (indirect)			21		
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector					
			Expected metric tons of CO_2e			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO_2e (direct)		2,308,000	3,795,188		
	Expected CO_2e (indirect)					
	Anticipated start year of accounting					
	Duration of accounting					
Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided Outside AFOLU					
Renewable energies and low carbon technologies (see CCM analysis -Annex 9)			Expected metric tons of CO_2e			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Total expected CO_2e (direct and indirect)		-	1,092		
	Expected CO_2e (direct)		-	1,071		
	Expected CO_2e (indirect)		-	*21*		
	Anticipated start year of accounting					
	Duration of accounting					
Indicator 6.3	Energy saved					
			MJ			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Wood for cookstoves	-	83,628,980		
		LPG for heating	-	*738,885*		
		Diesel for water pumps	-	*278,000*		
Indicator 6.4	Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology					
		Technology	Capacity (MW)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Solar photovoltaic		*0,001*		
		Biomass		*0,071*		
		Solar Thermal		*0,003*		

Core Indicator 7	**Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management**					***(Number)***
Indicator 7.1	Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.2	Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional Management Institutions to support its implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.3	Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.4	Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			Rating		Rating	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 8	**Globally over-exploited fisheries Moved to more sustainable levels**					***(Metric Tons)***
Fishery Details			Metric Tons			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 9	**Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products**					***(Metric Tons)***
			Metric Tons (9.1+9.2+9.3)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	PIF stage	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.1	Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)					
POPs type			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
Indicator 9.2	Quantity of mercury reduced					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.3	Hydrochloroflurocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 9.4	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.5	Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities					
		Technology	Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.6	Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	PIF stage	Endorsement
Core Indicator 10	**Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources**					***(grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)***
Indicator 10.1	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 10.2	Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 11	**Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment**					***(Number)***
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Female	*1,500*	*1,500*		
		Male	*1,500*	*1,500*		
		Total	*3,000*	*3,000*		

Annex 13: GEF 7 Taxonomy

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
X **influencing models**			
	☐ **Transform policy and regulatory environments**		
	X **Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making**		
	☐ **Convene multi-stakeholder alliances**		
	X **Demonstrate innovative approaches**		
	X **Deploy innovative financial instruments**		
X **Stakeholders**			
	X **Indigenous Peoples**		
	X **Private Sector**		
		☐ Capital providers	
		☐ Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		☐ Large corporations	
		X SMEs	
		X Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		☐ Non-Grant Pilot	
		☐ Project Reflow	
	X **Beneficiaries**		
	X **Local Communities**		
	X **Civil Society**		
		X Community Based Organization	
		X Non-Governmental Organization	
		X Academia	
		☐ Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	X **Type of Engagement**		
		☐ Information Dissemination	
		X Partnership	
		X Consultation	
		☐ Participation	
	X **Communications**		
		X Awareness Raising	
		X Education	
		☐ Public Campaigns	
		☐ Behavior Change	
X **Capacity, Knowledge and Research**			
	☐ **Enabling Activities**		
	X **Capacity Development**		
	X **Knowledge Generation and Exchange**		
	☐ **Targeted Research**		
	X **Learning**		
		☐ Theory of Change	
		X Adaptive Management	
		☐ Indicators to Measure Change	
	X **Innovation**		
	X **Knowledge and Learning**		
		X Knowledge Management	
		X Innovation	
		X Capacity Development	
		X Learning	
	X **Stakeholder Engagement Plan**		
X **Gender Equality**			
	X **Gender Mainstreaming**		

		X Beneficiaries	
		X Women groups	
		X Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		X Gender-sensitive indicators	
	X **Gender results areas**		
		☐ Access and control over natural resources	
		X Participation and leadership	
		X Access to benefits and services	
		X Capacity development	
		X Awareness raising	
		☐Knowledge generation	
X **Focal Areas/Theme**			
	☐**Integrated Programs**		
		☐Commodity Supply Chains ([31]Good Growth Partnership)	
			☐ Sustainable Commodities Production
			☐Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐Financial Screening Tools
			☐High Conservation Value Forests
			☐High Carbon Stocks Forests
			☐Soybean Supply Chain
			☐Oil Palm Supply Chain
			☐Beef Supply Chain
			☐Smallholder Farmers
			☐Adaptive Management
		☐ Food Security in Sub-Sahara Africa	
			☐Resilience (climate and shocks)
			☐Sustainable Production Systems
			☐Agroecosystems
			☐Land and Soil Health
			☐Diversified Farming
			☐ Integrated Land and Water Management
			☐Smallholder Farming
			☐Small and Medium Enterprises
			☐Crop Genetic Diversity
			☐Food Value Chains
			☐Gender Dimensions
			☐Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		☐ Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			☐Sustainable Food Systems
			☐Landscape Restoration
			☐ Sustainable Commodity Production
			☐Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			☐Integrated Landscapes
			☐Food Value Chains
			☐Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐Smallholder Farmers
		☐Sustainable Cities	
			☐Integrated urban planning
			☐Urban sustainability framework
			☐Transport and Mobility
			☐Buildings
			☐Municipal waste management
			☐Green space

			☐ Urban Biodiversity
			☐ Urban Food Systems
			☐ Energy efficiency
			☐ Municipal Financing
			☐ Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
			☐ Urban Resilience
	X **Biodiversity**		
		X Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			☐ Terrestrial Protected Areas
			☐ Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			X Productive Landscapes
			☐ Productive Seascapes
			X Community Based Natural Resource Management
		X Mainstreaming	
			☐ Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			☐ Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			X Tourism
			X Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			☐ Fisheries
			☐ Infrastructure
			☐ Certification (National Standards)
			☐ Certification (International Standards)
		X Species	
			☐ Illegal Wildlife Trade
			X Threatened Species
			☐ Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			☐ Crop Wild Relatives
			☐ Plant Genetic Resources
			☐ Animal Genetic Resources
			☐ Livestock Wild Relatives
			☐ Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		X Biomes	
			X Mangroves
			☐ Coral Reefs
			☐ Sea Grasses
			X Wetlands
			X Rivers
			☐ Lakes
			X Tropical Rain Forests
			☐ Tropical Dry Forests
			☐ Temperate Forests
			☐ Grasslands
			☐ Paramo
			☐ Desert
		X Financial and Accounting	
			X Payment for Ecosystem Services
			☐ Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			☐ Conservation Trust Funds
			☐ Conservation Finance
		☐ Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			☐ Biosafety
			☐ Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	☐ **Forests**		
		☐ Forest and Landscape Restoration	

			☐ REDD/REDD+
		☐ Forest	
			☐ Amazon
			☐ Congo
			☐ Drylands
	X **Land Degradation**		
		X Sustainable Land Management	
			X Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			☐ Ecosystem Approach
			X Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			X Community-Based NRM
			X Sustainable Livelihoods
			X Income Generating Activities
			X Sustainable Agriculture
			X Sustainable Pasture Management
			☐ Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			X Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			X Sustainable Fire Management
			☐ Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		X Land Degradation Neutrality	
			X Land Productivity
			X Land Cover and Land cover change
			☐ Carbon stocks above or below ground
		☐ Food Security	
	☐ **International Waters**		
		☐ Ship	
		☐ Coastal	
		☐ Freshwater	
			☐ Aquifer
			☐ River Basin
			☐ Lake Basin
		☐ Learning	
		☐ Fisheries	
		☐ Persistent toxic substances	
		☐ SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
		☐ Targeted Research	
		☐ Pollution	
			☐ Persistent toxic substances
			☐ Plastics
			☐ Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
			☐ Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
		☐ Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		☐ Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		☐ Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		☐ Large Marine Ecosystems	
		☐ Private Sector	
		☐ Aquaculture	
		☐ Marine Protected Area	
		☐ Biomes	
			☐ Mangrove
			☐ Coral Reefs
			☐ Seagrasses
			☐ Polar Ecosystems

			☐ Constructed Wetlands
	☐ **Chemicals and Waste**		
		☐ Mercury	
		☐ Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
		☐ Coal Fired Power Plants	
		☐ Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
		☐ Cement	
		☐ Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
		☐ Ozone	
		☐ Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐ Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐ Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		☐ Waste Management	
			☐ Hazardous Waste Management
			☐ Industrial Waste
			☐ e-Waste
		☐ Emissions	
		☐ Disposal	
		☐ New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐ Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		☐ Plastics	
		☐ Eco-Efficiency	
		☐ Pesticides	
		☐ DDT - Vector Management	
		☐ DDT - Other	
		☐ Industrial Emissions	
		☐ Open Burning	
		☐ Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		☐ Green Chemistry	
	X **Climate Change**		
		X Climate Change Adaptation	
			☐ Climate Finance
			☐ Least Developed Countries
			☐ Small Island Developing States
			☐ Disaster Risk Management
			☐ Sea-level rise
			☐ Climate Resilience
			☐ Climate information
			X Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			☐ Adaptation Tech Transfer
			☐ National Adaptation Programme of Action
			☐ National Adaptation Plan
			☐ Mainstreaming Adaptation
			☐ Private Sector
			☐ Innovation
			☐ Complementarity
			☐ Community-based Adaptation
			☐ Livelihoods
		X **Climate Change Mitigation**	
			X Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			X Energy Efficiency
			☐ Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			☐ Technology Transfer
			☐ Renewable Energy
			☐ Financing
			☐ Enabling Activities
		☐ **Technology Transfer**	

			☐ Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			☐ Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			☐ Endogenous technology
			☐ Technology Needs Assessment
			☐ Adaptation Tech Transfer
		☐ **United Nations Framework on Climate Change**	
			☐ Nationally Determined Contribution
			☐ Paris Agreement
			☒ Sustainable Development Goals
		☒ Climate Finance (Rio Markers)	
			☒ Climate Change Mitigation 1
			☐ Climate Change Mitigation 2
			☒ Climate Change Adaptation 1
			☐ Climate Change Adaptation 2

Annex 14 – SGP Standard Operational Guidelines
Please click on the following link: Operational Guidelines

SGP operates in all participating countries under the common Operational Guidelines, which outlines the governance structure and grant-making processes, among others.