



Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Costa Rica

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10124

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT

NGI

Project Title

Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Costa Rica

Countries

Costa Rica

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s):

UNOPS

Executing Partner Type

Others

GEF Focal Area

Multi Focal Area

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Climate Change Mitigation, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Energy Efficiency, Land Degradation, Land Degradation Neutrality, Land Productivity, Land Cover and Land cover change, Sustainable Land Management, Sustainable Pasture Management, Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques, Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach, Sustainable Fire Management, Sustainable Agriculture, Income Generating Activities, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Sustainable Livelihoods, Biodiversity, Mainstreaming, Tourism, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Productive Landscapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Species, Threatened Species, Financial and Accounting, Payment for Ecosystem Services, Biomes, Mangroves, Tropical Rain Forests, Rivers, Wetlands, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Demonstrate innovative approach, Stakeholders, Beneficiaries, Local Communities, Private Sector, SMEs, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Indigenous Peoples, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Consultation, Communications, Awareness Raising, Education, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Women groups, Gender results areas, Capacity Development, Participation and leadership, Access and control over natural resources, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, Knowledge Generation, Learning, Adaptive management, Innovation, Targeted Research

Rio Markers**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 1

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

3/20/2020

Expected Implementation Start

6/1/2020

Expected Completion Date

6/30/2024

Duration

48In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

197,785

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
BD-1-1	Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors	GET	885,192	2,156,000
CCM-1-1	Promote innovation and technology transfer for sustainable energy breakthroughs for decentralized power with energy usage	GET	311,561	1,078,000
LD-1-1	Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem services to sustain food production and livelihoods through Sustainable Land Management (SLM)	GET	885,192	2,156,000
Total Project Cost(\$)			2,081,945	5,390,000

B. Project description summary

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	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection	Technical Assistance	<p>1.1 Ecosystem services within targeted landscapes are enhanced through multi-functional land-use systems.</p> <p>1.2 The sustainability of production systems in the target landscapes is strengthened through integrated agro-ecological practices.</p> <p>1.3 Community livelihoods in the target landscapes become more resilient by developing eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises and improving market access.</p> <p>1.4 Increased</p>	<p>Output 1.1.1: 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).</p> <p>Output 1.2.1 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.</p> <p>1.3.1.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.</p> <p>1.4.1. Targeted community projects implementing renewable and energy efficient technologies in each landscape.</p>	GET	1,675,635	4,338,094

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Landscape governance and adaptive management for upscaling and replication	Technical Assistance	2.1. Multistakeholder governance platforms strengthened/in place for improved governance of target landscapes for effective participatory decision making to enhance socio-ecological resilience	<p>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.</p> <p>2.1.2 A landscape strategy supported by the corresponding multistakeholder platform for the target landscapes to enhance socio-ecological resilience through community grant projects.</p> <p>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 10 schools/communities.</p>	GET	307,170	795,240
Sub Total (\$)					1,982,805	5,133,334

Project Management Cost (PMC)

GET	99,140	256,666
Sub Total(\$)	99,140	256,666
Total Project Cost(\$)	2,081,945	5,390,000

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
CSO	Community organizations	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,300,000
CSO	Community organizations	Grant	Investment mobilized	500,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000
Government	MINAE	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	800,000
Government	MAG	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,125,000
Government	CADETI	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	250,000
Government	AyA	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100,000
Government	UNA	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	75,000
Others	German Technical Cooperation (GIZ)	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,040,000
			Total Co-Financing(\$)	5,390,000

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

The Investment Mobilized figure from the German Technical Cooperation is based on discussions with them and will be provided as a cash contribution to the objectives and outcomes of the Country Programme through the following related projects: The “National Programme of Biological Corridors”, for which the Paso Las Lapas is a prioritized corridor; “Biodiver_CITY San Jose – Establishment of Interurban Biological Corridors”, which is being implemented in the upper and mid Tarcoles watershed and, the “REDD+ Landscape CCAD-GIZ-MINAE” Programme which supports landscape restoration processes in the Central Pacific Conservation Area (ACOPAC), specifically in Puriscal County. This figure has been formally confirmed through a formal co-financing letter defining the contribution in cash. SGP global policy requests grant recipient CSOs to contribute to their projects in cash to the best of their abilities. The National Steering Committee will foster compliance with this policy as appropriate. These contributions will only be confirmed during project implementation as grant projects are approved. The SGP National Coordinators were instructed to differentiate cofinancing commitments between those corresponding

to recurrent costs e.g. salaries of NGO or government staff, costs of premises, etc., and Investment Mobilized, corresponding to new and additional funding either directly contributed to SGP to apply to project grants, as grantee contributions in kind and in cash, or mobilized to support project objectives but not managed by SGP.

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	Costa Rica	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	885,192	84,093
UNDP	GET	Costa Rica	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	311,561	29,599
UNDP	GET	Costa Rica	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	885,192	84,093
Total Grant Resources(\$)					2,081,945	197,785

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

PPG Amount (\$)

66,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

6,270

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	Costa Rica	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	28,050	2,665
UNDP	GET	Costa Rica	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	9,900	940
UNDP	GET	Costa Rica	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	28,050	2,665
Total Project Costs(\$)					66,000	6,270

Core Indicators

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
7390.00	7390.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
1,629.00	4,500.00		

Indicator 3.2 Area of Forest and Forest Land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
130.00	2,500.00		

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
5,611.00			

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (incl. estuaries, mangroves) restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
20.00	390.00		

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
8250.00	8250.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
6,704.00	2,750.00		

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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0.00			
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Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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1,546.00	3,000.00		
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Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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	2,500.00		
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Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title	Submitted
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Indicator 5 Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 5.1 Number of fisheries that meet national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
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Type/name of the third-party certification

Indicator 5.2 Number of Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollutions and hypoxia

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (achieved at MTR)	Number (achieved at TE)
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0	0	0	0
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LME at PIF

LME at CEO Endorsement

LME at MTR

LME at TE

Indicator 5.3 Amount of Marine Litter Avoided

Metric Tons (expected at PIF)

Metric Tons (expected at CEO Endorsement)

Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)

Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit

(At PIF)

(At CEO Endorsement)

(Achieved at MTR)

(Achieved at TE)

Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)

2308

3796259

0

0

Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)

0

21

0

0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit

(At PIF)

(At CEO Endorsement)

(Achieved at MTR)

(Achieved at TE)

Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)

3,795,188

Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)

Anticipated start year of accounting

2038

Duration of accounting

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit

(At PIF)

(At CEO Endorsement)

(Achieved at MTR)

(Achieved at TE)

Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)

2308

1,071

Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)

21

Anticipated start year of accounting

2038

Duration of accounting

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
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Target Energy Saved (MJ)	84,645,865.00			
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Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)
Solar Photovoltaic <input type="text" value="select"/>		0.00		<input type="checkbox"/>
Biomass <input type="text" value="select"/>		0.07		<input type="checkbox"/>
Solar Thermal <input type="text" value="select"/>		0.00		<input type="checkbox"/>

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	1,500	1,500		
Male	1,500	1,500		
Total	3000	3000	0	0

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

There are no significant changes in alignment with the project design of the original PIF. The Project target landscapes remain the same (five landscapes: i) Jesus Maria (JMRB) and ii) Barranca river basins (BRB); iii) the Montes de Aguacate Biological Corridor (MACB), iv) lower Grande de Tarcoles river basin and the v) Paso Las Lapas Biological Corridor. In the course of project preparation these project landscapes were more precisely defined and the intervention area has slightly increased upon more precise measurement from 181,000 to 199,627 hectares. This increase in the intervention area has also affected the measurement of Core Indicator 6, from 2,308,000 metric tons of CO₂e to 3,796,259 metric tons. This is due to the increased AFOLU mitigation potential and also the inclusion of the measurement of emissions outside AFOLU, namely due to the identification of renewable energies and low carbon technologies as described in the Climate Change Mitigation Analysis and Action Plan: Annex 10 of the Project Document.

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.

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

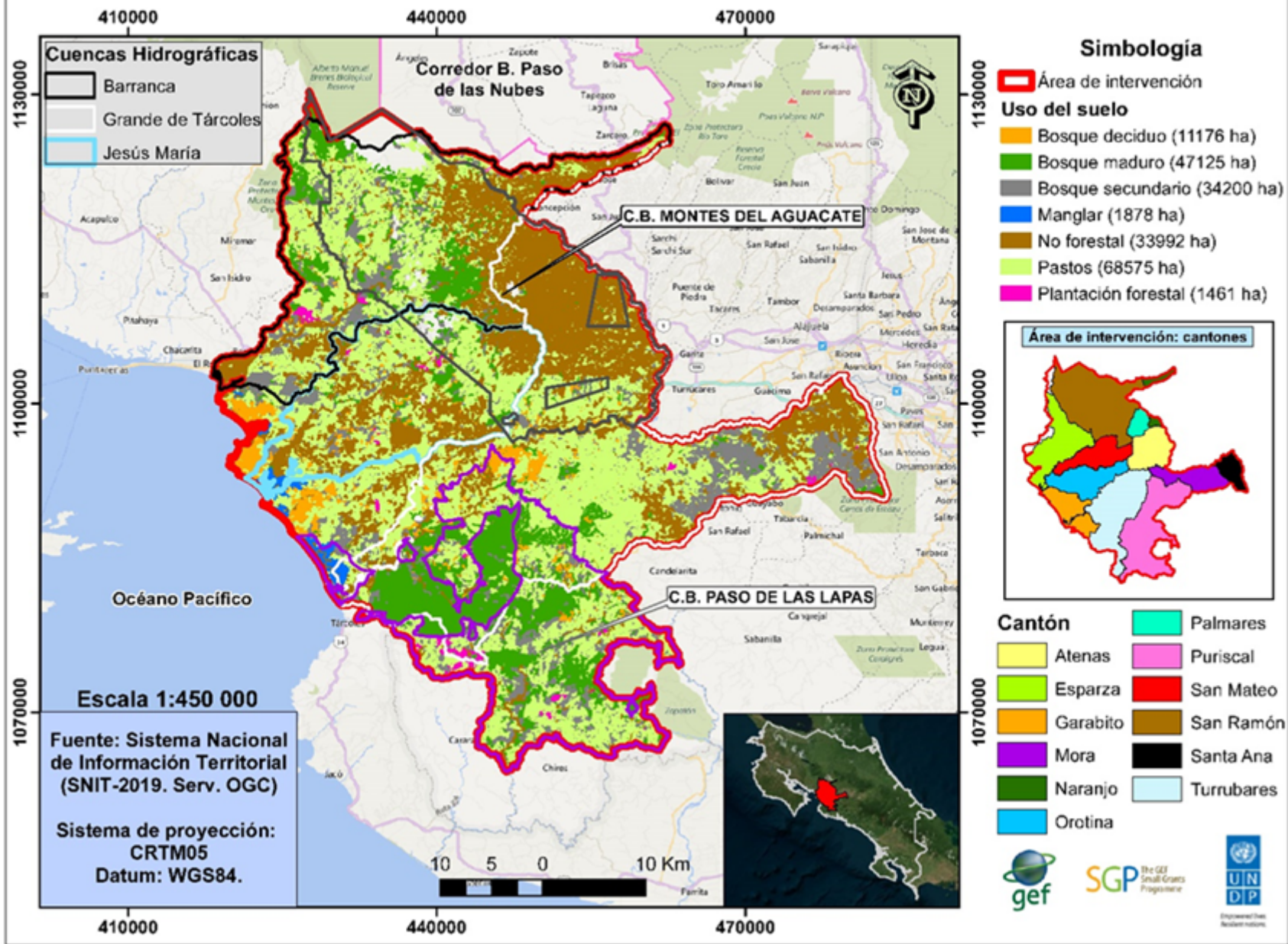
Classification	Area (ha)	%
Mature Forest	47,145	23.8%
Secondary Forest	34,200	17.2%
Deciduous Forest	11,176	5.6%
Mangroves	1,878	0.9%
Plantations	1,461	0.7%

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.

Uso del suelo en el área de intervención



Socio-economic data (pp. 6 of UNDP Project Document)

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, Turribares, 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.

A complete Ecosystem Description is provided for each landscape from pages 7-14 in the UNDP Project Document.

Through the PPG process, threats, impacts, and barriers presented in the original PIF have been further refined and elaborated through consultations. 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.

Please refer to Section II Development challenge in the UNDP Project Document for details.

2) The baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects

There are no significant changes from the PIF. The Project looks to build upon more than 25 years' experience by the GEF SGP Country Programme in strengthening the 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 Project particularly builds upon the past two Operating Phases – GEF-5 and GEF-6: GEF-5 (2011-2015), whereby 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.

The baseline scenario and projects have been updated as identified during the PPG, as well as, a wider range of partners and new baseline projects to coordinate with during project implementation. These have been reflected in the project design as appropriate at activity level (see page 18 of Project Document).

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.

Under Component 2 - *Landscape governance and adaptive management for upscaling and replication*, the **baseline scenario has been updated** to reflect relevant and positive changes to the Project's enabling environment:

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.

3)The proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

The relevance and feasibility of the proposed outcomes and outputs have been confirmed (Refer Figure 2 for Theory of Change and Section IV of the UNDP Project Document) through additional expert review and through extensive consultations during the preparation phase of the project (Refer Section IV Results and Partnerships, Part 4.4 - Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and Annex 4 of UNDP Project Document). **The Project Components, Outcomes and Outputs remain the same as in the PIF**, however, **Activities, Indicators and Targets to achieve these have been further defined** through a series of stakeholder consultations and field visits, including the Zapaton Indigenous Territory, and taking into account the findings of the Gender Action Plan and the Climate Change Mitigation Analysis and Action Plan.

The Project Objective, Components and Outcomes are as follows:

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 Components and Outcomes

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.

A further and detailed analysis of Project Outputs and Activities is presented in the UNDP Project Document, pages 24-32.

The Project remains fully consistent with and supportive of the national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions. However, to reflect a greater consistency with the enabling environment and National Priorities, two more recent national planning instruments have been identified since the PIF endorsement, these being: The National Development Plan 2019-2022 and the National Decarbonization Plan. These provide for further relevance for the SGP Costa Rica Programme in GEF-7, especially with regards to 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 (National Development Plan 2019-2022) and 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 Decarbonization Plan).

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.*”

4) *Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCE, SCCF, CBIT and co-financing*

Baseline projects as well as other contributions to the project's baseline and co-financing are given in UNDP Project Document Section IV (Results and Partnerships) for each project component, and Section IX (Financial Planning and Management). There are no changes from the PIF in the incremental reasoning or the expected contributions from baseline, except for addition of two new baseline projects, which increases opportunities for coordinating and complementing actions within the target landscapes, 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.

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.

The indicative co-financing for the project has been confirmed through discussions with co-financers to identify aligned efforts that can feasibly count as co-financing in accordance with GEF rules. This is shown in Table C. The overall amount of confirmed co-financing declined slightly from \$5,475,000 in the PIF to \$5,390,000 due to the complicated and lengthy administrative processes needed to attain confirmation signatures by INA and the UCR. However, these actors still express a willingness to support the project, and their co-financing status will be confirmed at the MTR and PIR stages. Co-financing is now approximately 2.5:1, which is well over the standard cofinancing ratio for SGP (1:1). Consistent with past SGP practice, cofinancing will be continuously sought during the course of project implementation as opportunities arise.

5) *Global environmental benefits* (GEFTF)

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).

6) 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 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 UNFCCC, 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.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.



The proposed intervention area is found on the central Pacific slopes of Costa Rica: its central area coordinates are Longitude 84°30'; Latitude 10°0' North.

The above map marks the main intervention landscapes proposed under this Project: The Barranca river basin (north-west); The JMRB, to the South of BRB, and the Grande de Tarcoles river basin, contiguous to the South of the JMRB.

The Montes de Aguacate Biological Corridor is marked, running North-West to South-East crossing through the BRB and the JMRB. The Paso Las Lapas Biological Corridor and its protected areas are also shown.

1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

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 and is presented in the ProDoc (pages 41-47). The engagement plan identifies the different roles and responsibilities to be played by diverse actors: Civil Society –the primary stakeholders of the SGP being 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, with a special emphasis on women’s groups, youth and the extra consideration taken in the case of the Zapaton Indigenous Territory, as well as, the 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.

Other important actors identified, engaged and participating in current and future actions are the State Institutions, namely: 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. These have been directly involved in the implementation of GEF-5 and GEF-6 and constitute the principle institutional partners of the SGP.

The National Steering Committee 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. NSC membership will be renewed for GEF-7 to reflect a non-governmental majority and a wider range of technical skills, thematic know-how and requirements.

Other important actors are the national universities and academic sector and the private sector, especially with regards to plastics and solid waste recycling and value chain development.

Table 5 of the ProDoc presents the relevant partners and stakeholders identified for engagement by project outcome/output provides details on the linkages between Outcomes/Outputs, Activities, Oversight Responsibility and the Key Partners to be engaged for these, the targeted organizations and institutions as beneficiaries and the key responsibilities corresponding to the different parties. Furthermore, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan, outlining the timing and location of stakeholder engagement activities is provided in Annex 4.

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier; Yes

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain) Yes

As participants in the landscape governance platforms

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

Gender has 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. 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.

Please see the [Gender Action Plan in Annex 8 of the ProDoc– for full report in Spanish click on this link](#).

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. Gender-sensitive indicators are provided: a) disaggregated indicators by sex for individual participants; b) specific indicators highlighting women and youth (e.g. Indicators 11, 14, 19 and 20 of the Results Framework).

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources; Yes

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

The Project plans to support 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 and micro-processing through value chain strategies and leveraging support from a range of actors, including the private sector. During the PPG phase, meetings were held with private sector companies that have developed technologies for the management and recycling of plastic waste, 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. Likewise, discussions for value chain development for honey production have initiated with a private sector company focussing on fairtrade for beekeepers.

5. Risks

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

Identified risks, consequences, risk rating, mitigation measures and risk category.

<i>Risk Description</i>	<i>Impact and Probability (1-5)</i>	<i>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design.</i>
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<p>Risk 1: Project may potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender.</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>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> <p>The project will facilitate the reforestation and natural regeneration of degraded areas for landscape restoration in the target landscape.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>During the development of the project, an assessment of those areas for potential reforestation was made and priority areas established.</p> <p>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.</p>

<p>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</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>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 experience and lessons learned from previous SGP phases.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>I = 2 P = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>

<p>Risk 5: The installation and management of renewable energy and low-carbon technologies may cause minor injuries and/or fire hazards.</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>I=3 P=2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Moderate risk due to potential impacts on IP rights, lands, territories and traditional livelihoods (Q 6.3)</p> <p>Within the Paso Las Lapas Biological Corridor there is an indigenous territory (Zapatón) which may present a project to be considered for funding.</p> <p>No proposals are accepted or approved without thorough review by the NC and NSC of consultations and participation of proponent organizations and communities.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

Also see Annex 5: Social and Environmental Screening Procedure conducted during the PPG development in the ProDoc.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

Please refer to Section VII Governance and Management Arrangements of the ProDoc, which describes the Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism.

Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF financed projects and other initiatives.

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. 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.
- 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.
- Conserving biodiversity through sustainable management in production landscapes in Costa Rica - # PIMS 5842 ID 9416.

(See page 37 in The Partnerships section of the Project Document for further details).

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

- Biodiversity Finance Initiative – BIOFIN.
- 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.
- National Programme of Biological Corridors in Costa Rica (GIZ-supported);

- The REDD+ Landscape CCAD-GIZ-MINAE Programme

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. (see pages 21 and 22 for further details).

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

Please see sub-section Consistency with National Priorities on page 31 of the Project Document.

- National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA) under LDCF/UNFCCC
- National Action Program (NAP) under UNCCD
- National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) under UNCBD
- National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) under UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD
- Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)
- Biennial Update Report (BUR) under UNFCCC

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

Each SGP grant project is designed to produce three things: global environmental and local sustainable development benefits (impacts); organizational capacities (technical, analytical, etc.) from learning by doing; and knowledge from evaluation of the innovation experience.

At the broader landscape level, the SGP Costa Rica Country Programme will produce a case study of the landscape planning and management experience in each of the selected landscapes. These case studies will highlight the processes of stakeholder participation, as well as the progress toward the targets selected during landscape planning, using the Satoyama Resilience Indicators. A detailed analysis will be produced of the successes and failures in each landscape in regard to the generation of synergies between individual community projects around landscape level outcomes, lessons learned, and future efforts to strengthen the landscape planning and management processes. The results of these studies

will be published and disseminated throughout the country through print and digital media and SGP's institutional partners, NGOs, SGP-supported CSO networks, universities and others.

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.

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.

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. The Project will also promote institutional and public policy buy-in and further disseminate good practices through the GEF and SGP platforms. 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 at least 23 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.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

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. 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.

Please refer to Section VI. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan in the UNDP Project document for further details.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:

Table 6: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:			
GEF M&E requirements	Responsible Parties	Indicative costs (US\$)[1]¹	Time frame
Inception Workshop	Implementing Partner Project Manager	\$2500	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

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:			
GEF M&E requirements	Responsible Parties	Indicative costs (US\$)[1]¹	Time frame
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	

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

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

The GEF SGP Costa Rica Country Programme will tackle the root causes of biodiversity loss in five prioritised landscapes covering approximately 199,627 hectares. These include the three most degraded watersheds in Costa Rica (Jesus María, Barranca and Tarcoles), and two Biological Corridors (Paso Las Lapas and Montes de Aguacate). These landscapes present historical environmental challenges with regards to biodiversity loss, climate change and land degradation, 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.

The Project Objective is 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”.

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. 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 through developing organizational, administrative and technical capacities, value chain strategies and increased market access, towards increased adaptive management skills and build social and ecological reliance. A particular focus is in youth and women.

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.

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Please see page 52 of the UNDP Project document

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

The following table provides responses to specific questions provided by GEF Council members at PIF stage.

Comment	Response	Project Doc. Reference
GEF Compilation of Comments Submitted by GEF Council Members at PIF stage		
Germany		

Comment	Response	Project Doc. Reference
<p>Germany requests that the following requirements are taken into account during the design of the final project proposal:</p> <p>Germany acknowledges the targeted integration of environmental objectives as well as the consideration of related projects and programs, but would like to recommend following adjustments which would add to the coherence of the proposal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It would be very beneficial to provide details on the lessons learnt of the previous phases and how these are used to shape this new proposal (e.g. regarding the participation of local communities in landscape planning or successful mechanisms for the upscaling of SLM). - We would appreciate information on the envisaged linkage between community projects (component 1) and multi-stakeholder platforms (component 2), taking into account potentials for organizational development. - Kindly explain how the landscapes approach supported through the project will contribute to effective combination of institutional efforts for soil protection, biodiversity and climate change adaptation/mitigation. - A more detailed description of the envisaged composition and division of roles of the steering 	<p>The implementation of both GEF-5 and GEF-6 have 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:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>SGP, together with CADETI has looked to strengthen multi-stakeholder platforms and strengthen strategic community participation and representation within governance structures in the JMRB and BRB through the formalization of river basin Committees (three 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 organizations 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</p>	<p>See Project Document paragraphs/pp. 19</p> <p>See Project Document paragraphs/pp. 19 and 20</p>

ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: 66,000			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Project preparation grant to finalize the UNDP-GEF project document for project “Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Costa Rica”.	66,000.00	22,931.44	43,068.56
Total	66,000.00	22,931.44	43,068.56

If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake exclusively preparation activities up to one year of CEO Endorsement/approval date. No later than one year from CEO endorsement/approval date. Agencies should report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

n/a

ANNEX E: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

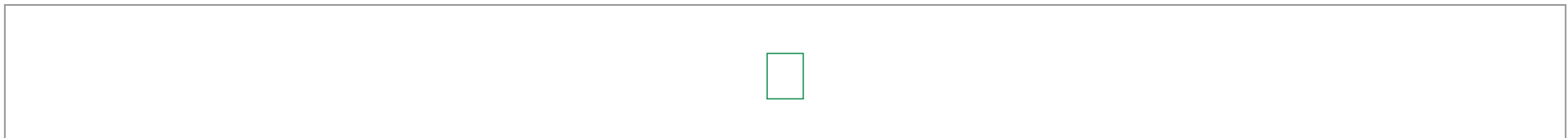
Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.



The proposed intervention area is found on the central Pacific slopes of Costa Rica: its central area coordinates are Longitude 84°30'; Latitude 10°0' North.

The above map marks the main intervention landscapes proposed under this Project: The Barranca river basin (north-west); The JMRB, to the South of BRB, and the Grande de Tarcoles river basin, contiguous to the South of the JMRB.

The Montes de Aguacate Biological Corridor is marked, running North-West to South-East crossing through the BRB and the JMRB. The Paso Las Lapas Biological Corridor and its protected areas are also shown.



Submitted to GEF Secretariat Review

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