

GEF-8 REQUEST FOR Climate Change enabling activity

Proposal for Funding Under the GET
Processing Type: Expedite

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SECTION 1: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Enabling Activity Title

Costa Rica's combined Fifth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report (5NC/2BTR) and the Third Biennial Transparency Report (3BTR) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Country(ies)	GEF Enabling Activity ID
Costa Rica	11847
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency Enabling Activity ID
UNDP	9712
Submission Date	Expected Implementation Start
1/14/2025	3/1/2025
Project Executing Entity(s):	Executing Partner Type
Organizacion de Estudios Tropicales	CSO
GEF Focal Area (s)	Expected Duration (In Months)
Climate Change	48
Type of Report(s)	Expected Report Submission to Convention
UNFCCC Biennial Transparency Report/ National Communication (BTR/NC)	12/31/2026
UNFCCC Biennial Transparency Report (BTR)	12/31/2028

A. Funding Elements

GEF-8 Program	Trust Fund	GEF Financing (\$)
CCM-EA	GET	1,233,000.00
Total Enabling Activity Cost		1,233,000.00

Does the enabling activity deviate from typical cost ranges? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, please describe

N/A

B. Enabling Activity Summary

Enabling Activity Objective

The objective of this project is to assist the Government of Costa Rica in the preparation and submission of the combined Fifth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report (5NC/2BTR) and the Third Biennial Transparency Report (3BTR) for the fulfillment of the obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement (PA), in line with the Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (Decision 18/CMA.1) and the guidance on operationalizing the MPGs as per Decision 5/CMA.3. The project will support Costa Rica in achieving its global environment concerns and commitments to international conventions, and to integrate climate change considerations in national development planning and policy through ensuring continuity of the institutional and technical capacity building, partly initiated, and consequently sustained by reporting instruments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Enabling Activity Summary

This project is prepared in line with the GEF-8 Climate Change Focal Area Strategy and Associated Programming/ Pillar II: Foster enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies/ Objective 2.2 Support relevant Convention obligations and enabling activities.

The Article 13 of the Paris Agreement establishes an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) for action and support designed to build trust and confidence that all countries are contributing their share to the global effort.

The new transparency system under the Paris Agreement builds on and enhances the existing systems under the Convention. NCs, BURs and ICA has formed part of the experience drawn upon and contributed to improvements of capacity constraints and continuous building of capacity and expertise in advance of the ETF.

The CMA[1] decided that Parties shall submit their first BTR and national inventory report, if submitted as a stand-alone report, in accordance with the adopted modalities, procedures and guidelines, at the latest by 31 December 2024 and that LDCs and SIDS may submit this information at their discretion. The Modalities, Procedures, and Guidelines (MPGs) were adopted in the Katowice Climate Package through decision 18/CMA.1 sets the rules for the implementation of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement. At the COP26, the 'Paris Agreement rulebook'/MPGs has been finalized. This set of rules lays out how countries are held accountable for delivering on their climate action promises and self-set targets under their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and enable the operationalization of the enhanced transparency framework. (Decision 5/CMA.3: Guidance for operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.).

The preparation of the BTR2/NC5 + BTR3 with the financial assistance of the GEF will serve to further strengthen institutional and technical capacities of Costa Rica for implementing the Convention Paris Agreement and reporting thereon to the UNFCCC. The project will provide the platform for furthering the development and implementation of the MRV systems for tracking emissions, mitigation, adaptation, and support within the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the PA.

The project objectives will be achieved through the outcomes and outputs as defined in the Project Framework table below. The BTR2/NC5 + BTR3 will be compiled according to the guidelines, requirements and formats set by the MPGs. Their final formats will follow the outline for Biennial Transparency Report and apply common reporting tables and tabular formats presented in Decision 5/CMA.3. Supplemental chapters on research and systemic observation and on education, training, and public awareness as part of the BTR2/NC5 + BTR3 will be compiled in accordance with applicable guidelines of Decision 17/CP.8.

Costa Rica aims to prepare and submit its Adaptation Communication as a component of the BTR2/NC5 + BTR3 in line with Article 7 of the PA and Decision 9/CMA.1

The BTR2/NC5 report is expected to be submitted to the UNFCCC by Dec 2026 and BTR3 stand-alone report is expected to be submitted by December 2028.

Stakeholders' involvement

Stakeholder involvement and consultation processes are critical to the success of the project. An effective engagement of key stakeholders has been done during project preparation and is envisaged during implementation, monitoring and evaluation to enhance ownership of the NC and BTR processes and makes these reports more responsive to national needs. The project proposal intends to strengthen stakeholder's participation to collectively participate in addressing climate change issues and challenges related to the identification and prioritization of activity data, mitigation and adaptation options and indicators as well as support and capacity building. The stakeholders of the project are expected to come from a wide range of backgrounds, including line ministries and agencies, local communities, local authorities and NGOs, mass-media, research institutions, private sector, and international organizations, with particular emphasis on related sectors.

<i>Stakeholder</i>	<i>Role in the project</i>	<i>Means of Engagement</i>
Governmental Institutions		
The Ministry of Environment and Energy of Costa Rica (MINAE)	MINAE is responsible for the management and implementation of the energy and environmental sector's politic and regulations in Costa.	Project Board and working group member
Ministry of Science, Technology and Telecommunications (MICITT)	Alliance for coordination with citizens and institutions for the scientific management of issues such as climate change, adaptation and mitigation of climate change, resilience and environmental sustainability.	Focus group meeting
National Meteorological Institute	Activity data (AD) and emission factors on National Greenhouse Gas Inventory, data on climate scenarios and vulnerability and adaptation studies.	Project Board and working group member Project Management Unit
Directorate of Climate Change	AD and other information on energy, agriculture, farming, livestock among others.	Project Board and working group member
Planning of the Energy Subsector Secretariat (SEPSE)	AD and other information on Energy.	Working group member, GHGI data provider
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	AD and other information on agriculture, farming, livestock among others.	Working group member, GHGI data provider
Ministry of Transport and Public Works	AD and other information related to the transport sector.	Working group member, GHGI data provider
Ministry of Production	AD and other information related to the Industrial sector.	Working group member, GHGI data provider
Ministry of Health	AD and other information on Waste Sector.	Working group member, GHGI data provider
Costa Rican Institute of Aqueducts and Sewers (AyA)	AD and other information related to the water sector.	Working group member, GHGI data provider
Costa Rica's National Service of Underground Water, Irrigation and Drainage (Senara)	Government department responsible for managing and protecting the country's water resources. AD and other information related to the water sector.	Working group member, GHGI data provider
Ministry of Education	Work on dissemination of results.	Focus group meeting
Ministry of Culture	Work on dissemination of results.	Focus group meeting
National Institute for Women	Lead on gender equity in adaptation and mitigation activites, policy formulation and knowledge.	Focus group meeting
Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy	As mitigation lead for the National Development and Public Investment Plan	Focus group meeting

	(Country development plan compatible with the objectives of economic growth and poverty reduction, sustainability parameters, economy decarbonization and resilience). In the project, it will support the analysis of economic policies related with climate change included in the BTR.	
National Electricity Institute	Elaboration of the National GHG Inventories, as they support the estimation of the respective sectorial emissions.	Working group member, GHGI data provider
The National Council for the Care of the Elderly (CONAPAM)	Elderly Protection National Institution. Elderly situation data provider.	Focus group meeting
The National Center for Children (PANI)	Children Protection National Institution. Children situation data provider.	Focus group meeting
Academia		
University of Costa Rica (UCR)	They support the research about emissions and reductions of GHG.	Working group member, GHGI data provider
National University (UNA)	They support the research about emissions and reductions of GHG.	Working group member, GHGI data provider
Costa Rica Technological Institute (TEC)	They support the research about emissions and reductions of GHG.	Working group member, GHGI data provider
State Distance Learning University (UNED)	They support the research about emissions and reductions of GHG.	Working group member, GHGI data provider
Private sector		
Chamber of Industries	They support the estimation of the respective sectorial emissions and mitigation actions.	Working group member, GHGI data provider
Costa Rican Construction Chamber	They support the estimation of the respective sectorial emissions and mitigation actions.	Working group member, GHGI data provider
Costa Rican Forest Chamber	They support the estimation of the respective sectorial emissions and mitigation actions.	Working group member, GHGI data provider
National Forest Office	They support the estimation of the respective sectorial emissions and mitigation actions.	Working group member, GHGI data provider
Banana Production Corporation	They support the estimation of the respective sectorial emissions and mitigation actions.	Working group member, GHGI data provider
NGOs, CSOs		
Feminist Center for Information and Action (Cefemina)	Supporting the integration of gender equity in the implementation project activities and delivery of outcomes.	Focus group meeting
Small Costa Rican Agricultural Producers Union (UPANACIONAL)	It uses the project results to provide comprehensive technical training to farmers for development of productive activities, economic credits and legal regulations to improve their social conditions.	Focus group meeting
Coordination of Rural Women (CMC)	Supporting to integration of gender equity in the implementation of project activities and delivery of outcomes.	Focus group meeting
Ngobegue Guaimies Indigenous Cultural Association of Costa Rica	It uses the project results to give integral attention to Ngobegue Guaimies indigenous	Focus group meeting

	in the face of the environmental, economic, social, educational and social impacts that affect them.	
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A preliminary Stakeholder engagement plan envisage the following meetings:

- Inception workshop to discuss conceptual framework and design for each report/area of work; and to highlight any prevailing challenges to data acquisition and sharing, monitoring assessment and reporting.
- Stakeholder consultations workshops to engage stakeholders and ensure their continuous involvement in the reporting process.
- Capacity building workshops on the thematic areas of the ETF, BTRs and NCs.
- Individual meetings of thematic working groups with sector representatives.
- Group discussions to solicit ideas, create synergies and opportunities for networking, knowledge sharing and joint actions.
- Validation workshops to discuss results and validate accuracy of the analyses and assure quality of the results.
- Final dissemination workshop to discuss findings, raise awareness and reinforce collaboration and networking.

The stakeholder engagement plan will be consolidated and implemented in conjunction with the Gender Action Plan thus ensuring that gender equality considerations are firmly integrated throughout project interactions with stakeholders.

Gender mainstreaming:

At the national level, Costa Rica has made really valuable progress in the context of public policy related to gender equality and climate change. Proof of this is that recently Costa Rica launched the National Policy for the Effective Equality between Women and Men (PIEG 2018-2020) in favor of a transformational gender approach. This Policy includes in Annex 3 a specific result on climate change: More women strengthen their skills and abilities for mitigation and adaptation in cases of emergency or in the presence of disasters derived from natural phenomena and climate change, which means an important advance in public policy between gender and climate change.

Additionally, in August 2023, the President of the Republic, the Minister of Environment and Energy, and the Minister for the Status of Women, signed Executive Decree 44053 declares of public interest the National Action Plan on Gender Equality in Climate Action.

With this standard, the country provides women with tools to face the challenges presented by climate change and highlights the contributions of women in the economic, political, and environmental areas.

National reporting processes can be a meaningful entry point for training, awareness-raising, and capacity-building efforts to ensure women's equal engagement in and benefit from climate change action. Preparation of reports can also influence other, ongoing climate change planning and policymaking processes.

Previous NC/BUR projects addressed Gender mainstreaming into national reporting process in the following ways:

- Costa Rica has addressed the issue of gender mainstreaming, especially in the first BTR in a forceful way, thanks to an important effort to strengthen gender equality and women's empowerment in climate action at the national level by promoting the inclusion of an intersectional gender perspective in the evaluation of the country's efforts to address the climate crisis, in the production of data and analysis to understand the reality with which women in all their diversity face the consequences of climate change, in promoting consultation and attention to the needs of women in all their diversity in the production of climate policies, and finally, in promoting the integration of women in all their diversity in roadmaps for climate solutions in the main sectors related to climate change in the country.
- The first BTR included a gender analysis and gender action plan (GAAP) to explain how climate change affects women more and differently in Costa Rica due to some main reasons: women face the consequences of climate change under structural conditions of inequality, the main sectors related to climate change are male-dominated, there are significant information gaps in understanding the reality and addressing the differentiated needs of women in all their diversity in the face of the climate crisis, there is a lack of attention and consultation on the differentiated needs of women in all their diversity in the face of the climate crisis, and women are not effectively integrated into solutions to address the climate crisis.
- The first BTR included a gender action plan to move towards the effective inclusion of women in all their diversity to address the gaps, establishing the next activities:
 - Ensured the recruitment of staff that understand and know how to apply an intersectional gender perspective in climate action.
 - Established monitoring mechanisms to ensure adequate incorporation of an intersectional gender perspective at all stages of the project.
 - Ensured that at least 15% of the total project budget is dedicated to actions that promote gender equality and women's empowerment.
 - Created strategies to ensure the implementation of the Gender Action Plan in conjunction with national authorities on Climate Change and Gender such as the Minister of Environment and Energy, the Minister for the Status of Women, Directorate of Climate Change and National Meteorological Institute.
 - Coordinated with civil society organizations to encourage participation in consultation workshops, with an emphasis on women's groups and organizations from key climate change sectors and historically excluded women's groups.

This project will apply the “[GENDER RESPONSIVE NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS TOOLKIT](#)^[2]¹” developed by the Global Support Program (GSP) through UNDP and in collaboration with UNEP and GEF and its updated version upon its availability. In line with the [GEF SEC's policy on gender equality](#)^[3]² and [Guidance to advance gender](#)

[equality in GEF projects and programs](#)[4]³, project will finalize [Gender analysis and Gender action plan](#)[5]⁴ during its inception phase[6]⁵.

An initial stocktaking and gender analysis across all areas – and inclusion of stakeholders who understand gender issues in relation to their sectors – will be conducted to assess and understand where deeper analysis and action is required. The areas where data and information on gender and climate change is not available will be identified with priorities and steps to fill gaps.

The update of the national circumstances under each component will disaggregate relevant data by sex with the objective to better understand how the social and economic differences between men and women affects the capability of dealing with mitigating and adapting to climate change. Seeing that women are being acknowledged as agents of change who make important contributions to climate change adaptation and mitigation, a gender perspective will be incorporated in the climate change impacts and adaptation and NDC progress assessment and preparation of mitigation actions.

For all analysis included in the project, gender-disaggregated data from national statistical agency and international approved sources for the following topics: education level, employment by economy sectors and other sectors identified as GHG emitters, gender pay gap (general and by sectors), leadership, economic empowerment, and health among others will be included to summarize status of women and men nationally and by sector.

The Project will provide capacity-building in relation to NC/BTR purpose and content, gender issues in environment and their role in the NC/BTR processes if necessary. The project will encourage the active participation of women and men in decision-making processes. Gender balance will be considered in project management structures and capacity building actions (trainings, workshops)

Enabling Activity Component	Enabling Activity Outcomes	Enabling Activity Outputs	GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$)
1. Development of Costa Rica's Fifth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2/NC5).	1.1. Costa Rica's BTR2/NC5 developed as combined report.	1.1.1. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases updated to 2024 for the sectors of Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste, using 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. 1.1.2. Information, including indicators, necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC up to 2024 provided, with a <u>gender-sensitive approach</u> .	542,000

Enabling Activity Component	Enabling Activity Outcomes	Enabling Activity Outputs	GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$)
		<p>1.1.3. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation up to 2024 provided and Adaptation Communication as component of the BTR2/NC5 prepared, with a gender-sensitive approach.</p> <p>1.1.4. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received up to 2024 provided, with a gender-sensitive approach, areas of improvement, information on research, systemic observation, education, training, public awareness and gender provided, in accordance with applicable guidelines in 17/CP.8 and 6/CP.25.</p> <p>1.1.5. BTR2/NC5 compiled, adopted in a transparent and participatory process and submitted to UNFCCC by December 2026.</p>	
2. Development of Costa Rica's Third Biennial Transparency Report (BTR3)	2.1 Costa Rica's BTR3 developed as a stand-alone report.	<p>2.1.1. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases updated to 2026, for the sectors of Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) and Waste using 2019 Refinement to the 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.</p> <p>2.1.2. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) up to 2026 provided, with a gender-sensitive approach and including estimates of emissions avoided.</p> <p>2.1.3. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation up to 2026 provided, with a gender-sensitive approach.</p>	569,000

Enabling Activity Component	Enabling Activity Outcomes	Enabling Activity Outputs	GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$)
		<p>2.1.4. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received up to 2026 provided, areas of improvement and other relevant information, including gender inclusion described.</p> <p>2.1.5. BTR3 compiled, adopted in a transparent and participatory process and submitted to UNFCCC by December 2028.</p>	
3. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E).	3.1. Project regularly monitored in line with the M&E plan	<p>3.1.1 Monitoring and evaluation products delivered in line with the M&E plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inception workshop organized, and Inception Report compiled. - Project annual financial and progress reports and Annual Status Surveys prepared. - End of project report including lessons learnt and recommendations for next BTR/NC work compiled. 	10,000
Subtotal			1,121,000
Project Management Cost [7]			112,000
Total Enabling Activity Cost			1,233,000

[1]CMA: The Conference of the Parties, the supreme body of the Convention, shall serve as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement. All States that are Parties to the Paris Agreement are represented at the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), while States that are not Parties participate as observers. The CMA oversees the implementation of the Paris Agreement and takes decisions to promote its effective implementation (source: UNFCCC, <https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/supreme-bodies/conference-of-the-parties-serving-as-the-meeting-of-the-parties-to-the-paris-agreement-cma>).

[2] https://www.un-gsp.org/sites/default/files/documentos/undp_gender_responsive_national_communications_toolkit_0.pdf

[3] http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.53.04_Gender_Policy.pdf

[4] http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.54.Inf..05_Guidance_Gender_0.pdf

[5] Guide to Conducting a Participatory Gender Analysis and Developing a Gender Action Plan for projects supported by UNDP with GEF financing:

https://intranet.undp.org/unit/bpps/sdev/gef/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/unit/bpps/sdev/gef/Gender%20Library/UNDP%20GEF%20Guidance.%20How%20to%20conduct%20gender%20analysis%20and%20gender%20action%20plan.pdf&action=default

[6] The GEF Enabling Activities and policy/strategy work 33. Enabling Activity projects provide financing for the preparation of a plan, strategy, or national program to fulfill the commitments under the Conventions that the GEF serves, including national communication or reports to the Conventions. Similarly, many GEF-financed medium- and full-size projects include activities that focus on developing and preparing national policies or strategies and, as such, do not work directly with beneficiaries on the ground. These plans and strategies provide an essential opportunity to recognize, build capacity, and to develop actions to advance GEWE. Some possible actions to include in these national documents include the following:

- request that gender experts review draft plans and strategies;
- ensure that any background and stocktaking exercises associated with development of the plans and strategies adequately account for the different roles for women and men;
- ensure that women are effectively engaged as members of stakeholder groups consulted during development of the strategies and plans;
- consider including gender-disaggregated data collection and/or gender-specific indicators; and
- consider how national gender policies can be incorporated into sectoral strategies and action plans.

[7] This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources. For EAs within the ceiling, PMC could be up to 10% of the Subtotal GEF Project Financing.

ENABLING ACTIVITY COMPONENTS

1. Development of Costa Rica's Fifth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2/NC5).

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 542,000.00

Outcome:

1.1. Costa Rica's BTR2/NC5 developed as combined report.

Output:

1.1.1. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases updated to 2024 for the sectors of Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste, using 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

1.1.2. Information, including indicators, necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC up to 2024 provided, with a gender-sensitive approach.

1.1.3. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation up to 2024 provided and Adaptation Communication as component of the BTR2/NC5 prepared, with a gender-sensitive approach.

1.1.4. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received up to 2024 provided, with a gender-sensitive approach, areas of improvement, information on research, systemic observation, education, training, public awareness and gender provided, in accordance with applicable guidelines in 17/CP.8 and 6/CP.25.

1.1.5. BTR2/NC5 compiled, adopted in a transparent and participatory process and submitted to UNFCCC by December 2026.

2. Development of Costa Rica's Third Biennial Transparency Report (BTR3)

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 569,000.00

Outcome:

2.1 Costa Rica's BTR3 developed as a stand-alone report.

Output:

2.1.1. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases updated to 2026, for the sectors of Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) and Waste using 2019 Refinement to the 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

2.1.2. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) up to 2026 provided, with a gender-sensitive approach and including estimates of emissions avoided.

2.1.3. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation up to 2026 provided, with a gender-sensitive approach.

2.1.4. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received up to 2026 provided, areas of improvement and other relevant information, including gender inclusion described.

2.1.5. BTR3 compiled, adopted in a transparent and participatory process and submitted to UNFCCC by December 2028.

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$):

Outcome:

Output:

- Products delivered will include gender-related results and will be monitored and reported on. M&E teams will adopt a human rights-based approach and ensure that gender equality and women's empowerment concerns are prioritized throughout the project cycle management.

M&E

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 10,000.00

Outcome:

3.1. Project regularly monitored in line with the M&E plan

Output:

3.1.1 Monitoring and evaluation products delivered in line with the M&E plan:

- Inception workshop organized, and Inception Report compiled.
- Project annual financial and progress reports and Annual Status Surveys prepared.
- End of project report including lessons learnt and recommendations for next BTR/NC work compiled.
- Products delivered will include gender-related results and will be monitored and reported on. M&E teams will adopt a human rights-based approach and ensure that gender equality and women's empowerment concerns are prioritized throughout the project cycle management.

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$)
1. Development of Costa Rica's Fifth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2/NC5).	542,000.00
2. Development of Costa Rica's Third Biennial Transparency Report (BTR3)	569,000.00
M&E	10,000.00
Subtotal	1,121,000.00
Project Management Cost	112,000.00
Total Enabling Activity Cost	1,233,000.00

Please provide justification

N/A

SECTION 2: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUPPORTING INFORMATION

C. Eligibility Criteria

Please provide eligibility information for this enabling activity.

Costa Rica ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1994, Kyoto Protocol in 2005 and the Paris Agreement in 2016. As Party to the Convention, Costa Rica has the obligation to implement decisions of the Conference of the Parties (COP) regarding the implementation of policies and measures to adapt to, and mitigate climate change, thereby contributing to the attainment of the objective of the Convention.

So far, Costa Rica has prepared and submitted Four [National Communications](#) (NCs): the Initial National Communication (NC1) in 2000; the Second National Communication (NC2) in 2009; the Third National Communication (NC3) in 2014 and the Fourth National Communication (NC4) in 2021 with a stand alone NIR in 2021 as mandated by articles 4 and 12 of the Convention.

Costa Rica has also prepared and submitted two [Biennial Update Reports](#) (BURs): First Biennial Update Report (BUR1), with a stand alone [NIR \(National Inventory Report\)](#) in 2015; the Second Biennial Update Report (BUR2), with a stand alone [NIR](#) in 2019.

Costa Rica submitted its First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) on 31 Dec 2024, implementing GEF funds to develop their first generation of BTRs. With this First Biennial Transparency Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Costa Rica reaffirms its commitment to ambitious climate action, transparency and collaborative leadership, and to work on this agenda under the principles of equity, transparency and environmental integrity for the benefit of current and future generations. This submission marks a significant milestone in aligning national efforts with the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement.

The project will implement in the BTR2/NC5+BTR3 the recommendations reflected in the End of Project report from the BTR1 and lessons learned from the preparation and submission of the BTR1. Some of the suggested changes for future teams include greater involvement of national public sector experts in the design of key technical processes to foster local ownership, advance planning of data validation to ensure that there is sufficient time to incorporate feedback, and fostering greater international collaboration for the exchange of best practices and lessons learned, both through UNDP and other agencies and bodies. Following submission of Costa Rica BTR1, it will be key to reference to the improvement plans and TER: technical expert review; FMCP: Facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress. Additionally, ensuring the presence of key stakeholders, counterparts, interested sectors, and marginalized groups in decision-making processes is fundamental for achieving common objectives. The inclusion of diverse actors guarantees that the perspectives and needs of all groups are considered, increasing the legitimacy and sustainability of implemented actions. Strengthening accessible and equitable participation mechanisms will promote collaboration and dialogue among the various actors involved.

The preparation process of NC and BUR reports has lead to the following achievements:

Costa Rica is known for its significant reliance on renewable energy sources, particularly hydroelectric power, which accounted for a large portion of its electricity generation. The country was consistently working towards minimizing its dependence on fossil fuels for energy. Costa Rica continues to prioritize renewable energy, with plans for further diversification of its energy sources including wind, solar, and geothermal power.

Costa Rica's extensive protected areas system and commitment to conservation had contributed to safeguarding its diverse ecosystems, which are home to a wide range of plant and animal species. The country remains dedicated to preserving its natural heritage, with ongoing efforts to expand protected areas and improve biodiversity conservation.

Costa Rica had developed comprehensive climate policies and legislation to guide its climate action efforts, including strategies for both mitigation and adaptation to the impacts of climate change. The government works closely with scientific institutions, civil society organizations, and international partners to implement effective climate strategies and achieve its environmental goals.

The country had been an active participant in international climate negotiations and had advocated for strong global action to address climate change. Costa Rica continues to play a prominent role in global climate diplomacy, advocating for ambitious

emission reduction targets and equitable climate finance mechanisms. The government emphasizes the importance of multilateral cooperation in tackling climate change and supports initiatives to strengthen international climate governance frameworks.

Costa Rica had engaged communities, local governments, and various stakeholders in its climate initiatives, fostering a sense of ownership and participation in sustainable development. Community involvement remains a cornerstone of Costa Rica's environmental policies, with initiatives to empower local communities in natural resource management and sustainable livelihoods. The government promotes inclusive decision-making processes and partnerships with indigenous peoples and marginalized groups to ensure that climate action benefits all sectors of society.

The government had been proactive in raising awareness about climate change and sustainability through education programs and public campaigns and continues to prioritize environmental education and public outreach, with initiatives aimed at increasing climate literacy, promoting eco-friendly behaviors, and encouraging citizen engagement in environmental conservation.

Costa Rica submitted its Intended [Nationally Determined Contribution \(INDC\)](#) in November, 2015 to conform with decisions 1/CP.19 and 1/CP.20 of the COP. Costa Rica submitted its [revised NDC](#) in December 2020 with the aim to take actions aligned with a trajectory consistent with the global goal of limiting the increase in global average temperature to 1.5°C. In this regard, Costa Rica commits to an absolute maximum net emissions budget for the period 2021 to 2030 of 106.53 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) including all emissions and all sectors covered by the corresponding National Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory, commits to an absolute maximum net emissions budget in 2030 of 9.11 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) including all emissions and all sectors covered by the National Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory and finally, Costa Rica commits to strengthen the country's social, economic and environmental resilience to the effects of climate change through capacity building and information for decision making, the inclusion of adaptation criteria in financing and planning instruments, the adaptation of public services, productive systems and infrastructure, and the implementation of nature-based solutions.

This project will build on findings and recommendations from previous NC and BUR work as well as recommendations resulting from the ICA (International Consultation and Analysis) process for BUR, the UNFCCC QA (Quality Assurance) exercise on the GHG inventory and the review conducted on the latter under the Global Support Program.

The TTE (Technical Team of Experts) report of ICA presented improvements in the reporting of Costa Rica's second BUR. These may be summarized as follows:

National circumstances and institutional arrangements: Costa Rica mostly transparently reported in its second BUR an update on its institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of its BURs on a continuous basis. It includes the description that covers key aspects of the institutional arrangements, including the legal status of the ratification of the Convention in 1992, the roll-out of the Carbon Neutrality Country Programme in 2007, the ratification of the Paris Agreement in 2016, and Costa Rica's NDC, wherein its target is to limit net annual emissions to 9,374.00 Gg CO₂ eq by 2030. Costa Rica demonstrated improvements for enhancing the transparency of its reporting in this regard.

National greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks: Costa Rica reported information on its GHG inventory in its BUR mostly in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs. It was consistent with the requirements for the reporting time frame and transparently described the roles of stakeholders and the various steps involved in the compilation of the GHG inventory, including documentation and archiving methods. However, the country could enhance the transparency of the information reported on GHG inventories by addressing some areas noted in the evaluation of ICA. Some TTE recommendations that will be added to improve the inventory process will be:

- report the assumptions used for the uncertainty assessment,
- submitting the NIR at the same time as the BTR, solve confidentiality reasons related with certain data categories,
- clearly reporting in the BUR that a mix of country-specific and default EFs was used for some categories (diesel, gasoline and liquefied petroleum gas),

- report the assumptions used for the uncertainty assessment.

Mitigation actions and their effects, including associated methodologies and assumptions: Costa Rica reported a clear and comprehensive overview of the Party's mitigation actions and their effects. Costa Rica reported GHG emission projections: under the baseline scenario, emissions are projected to increase by 55.5 per cent between 2015 and 2050; while emissions are projected to decrease by 50.8 per cent between 2015 and 2050 under the 'with measures' scenario. The transparency of the information reported on mitigation actions could be enhanced with respect to information on methodologies and assumptions, as well as on steps taken or envisaged to achieve the objectives of actions, to facilitate a better understanding of the information reported on mitigation actions.

Constraints and gaps, and related, financial, technical and capacity-building needs, including a description of support needed and received: Costa Rica identified barriers to mitigation action, such as limited public financial resources for climate change projects, lack of knowledge of new technologies for infrastructure projects, weak coordination between the technical and political level, lack of long-term planning and barriers in the area of adaptation including lack of political commitment to increase the budget for adaptation measures, need for international cooperation, limited access to financial mechanisms for supporting research projects related to EFs.

In relation to national reporting, the needs identified are in the areas of strengthening national human capacity for preparing reports; improving review, consultation and assessment processes; improving communication channels and awareness among stakeholders; and acquiring technology for strengthening and consolidating SINAMECC *El Sistema Nacional de Métrica del Cambio Climático (SINAMECC- The National Climate Change Metric System)*. Furthermore, Costa Rica did not clearly report information on financial needs related to mitigation, adaptation, national reporting or international climate change negotiations in its BUR. Costa Rica did not report information on technology transfer or capacity-building support received in the BUR. The TTE noted that the transparency of the information reported on needs and support received could be further enhanced by addressing the recommendations made.

The report indicated that Costa Rica could be attend some needs for capacity-building to facilitate the preparation of BTRs as: coordinating stakeholders at the national and local level, defining roles and responsibilities in preparing NCs and BTRs, improving data quality, enhancing technical knowledge, capacity and tools for estimating the emission reduction potential of mitigation actions at cantonal level, building capacity for using the SINAMECC, developing registries for classifying and compiling technology needs for projects, among others.

SINAMECC has established a clear structure to follow up on plans, policies and actions, which can be adapted to monitor NDC commitments in the future, and this should be reflected in next BTRs.

The country has established an Official Registry of Mitigation Actions, which is articulated with the SINAMECC database through the "Guide for the integration of mitigation actions into SINAMECC". This Guide generates a clear structure, format and procedures to register all mitigation actions with the information requested in the MPGs, and this is supported by methodological sheets for the registration of indicators as well as tools for monitoring the indicators. The next BTR should use this registry.

The "Guide for the integration of mitigation actions into SINAMECC" includes a section to identify financial flows; these may be cross-checked by using an existing link of SINAMECC database with the database of international cooperation projects registered in the Ministry of Planning and Political Economy (MIDEPLAN). The next BTR should use this cross referencing.

New Policies and Institutions related climate change in Costa Rica with normative instruments should be reviewed as part of the next BTR, such as the National Biodiversity Policy, Policies for the Agricultural Sector and the Development of Rural Territories 2015-2018, National Policy for Adaptation to Climate Change 2018-2030, Plan of Action of the National Climate Change Strategy (PAENCC), VII National Energy Plan 2015-2030, Strategy and action plan for the adaptation of the biodiversity sector of Costa Rica to climate change (2015-2025), among others.

Tools built with the Guide for the integration of mitigation actions of SINAMECC contain key functionalities to operate records with the required specifications in a short term. Costa Rica will adapt the Guide for the integration of mitigation actions of the SINAMECC

to the reporting framework of support in capacity building and will design mechanisms to estimate the impact of capacity building and to involve different social actors in the report.

At October 2021, The Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) concluded a second phase of implementation in Costa Rica, developing guidance for assessing the sustainable development and transformational change impacts of climate change actions. Such guidance is developed with the goal of integrating monitoring of sustainable development and transformation change impacts in the National Climate Change Monitoring System (SINAMECC). In parallel, the transformational change impacts were evaluated as a way for assessing additionality of climate actions for the national carbon market. ICAT project also developed training and communication material for the purpose of raising awareness and building capacity among key stakeholder and civil society. An e-learning platform for capacity building on sustainable development and transformational change (called Aula Climática) with courses, videos, and presentations on the topic was created.

Nevertheless, some barriers that may hamper the uptake of these assessment approaches on a large scale exist.

For example, in relation to the knowledge, skills, and time required to carry out the analyses. An iterative process of piloting, stakeholder engagement, and methodology development can help reduce the time required for the assessment, create the necessary know-how, and inform the establishment of institutional arrangements, which can contribute to overcome these barriers. Costa Rica and ICAT will initiate new collaborations between them in the future, through ICAT phase III, which will begin activities in the coming months.

D. Institutional Framework

Describe the institutional arrangements for implementation of the enabling activity.

The project will be implemented under the NGO implementation modality through the Organization for Tropical Studies that will act as the Executing Entity.

The Executing Entity is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- -Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Executing Entity will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- - -Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.
 - -Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.
 - -Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.
 - -Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.
 - -Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,

- -Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

-The Government will provide support to the project through the use of equipment and premises for conference and meetings.

Day-to-day management of the project will be assured by the project manager, who will be responsible for setting up the project team, while the national focal point will monitor and verify the project results.

The Project Steering Committee (PSC), also called as the Project Board, will be the highest policy-level body, which will provide support and guidance to the implementation of the project and ensure that the project findings are disseminated to, and validated by, all relevant stakeholders in Costa Rica To ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, PSC decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition.

The two main (mandatory) roles of the PSC are as follows:

(1) High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Executing Entity (as explained in the "Provide Oversight" section of the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures). This is the primary function of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The PSC reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The PSC is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.

(2) Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Executing Entity with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Executing Entity (as explained in the "Manage Change" section of the UNDP POPP).

UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Executing Entity to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Executing Entity, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the PSC and attends PSC meetings as a non-voting.

The institutional structure of the project will be based on the existing institutional arrangements. Preparation processes of the 2BTR and 5NC/3BTR will be closely coordinated by the UNFCCC National Focal Point in Costa Rica.

Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Executing Entity will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.

The following thematic working groups will be formed to assist with the preparation of various components of the NC and BTR: (i) National Greenhouse Gas Inventory, (ii) Tracking the progress of NDC implementation and achievement, (iii) Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation, (iv) Support needed and received and other information. Each thematic working group will comprise of a number of experts drawing both from public and private sectors, communities, and NGOs, as appropriate.

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Describe the budgeted M&E plan.

The project monitoring and evaluation will be carried out according to UNDP and GEF programming policies and procedures, and gender considerations will be an integral part of the project's M&E plan and reporting. **The project M&E team will adopt a human**

rights-based approach and ensure that gender equality and women's empowerment concerns are prioritized throughout the project cycle management.

An inclusive approach will be reflected in recruitment policies, implementation of project activities, affirmative actions will be taken to promote gender balance within all committees, meetings, trainings and equal opportunities between men and women will be respected throughout recruitment and selection processes.

Gender balance will be considered in project management structures and capacity building actions (training and workshops). Budget permitting, measures can be put in place to facilitate women's participation in important, priority events, such as childcare assistance.

With the support of UNDP Costa Rica, committed to gender equality, and government personnel who have been trained and now possess greater experience, the development of the gender action plan included in Costa Rica's first BTR was achieved. This will enable detailed follow-up and effective reporting on gender-related outcomes.

Inception Workshop and Report: A project Inception Workshop will be held within 2 months from the First disbursement date, with the aim to:

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

The Project Manager will prepare the inception report no later than one month after the Inception Workshop. The Inception Report will be prepared in one of the official UN languages, duly signed by designated persons, cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-NCE Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board.

Annual progress: Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify bottlenecks as well as technical support needs will be carried out once a year, in line with GEF and UNFCCC reporting requirements for NCs and BTRs.

Lessons learned and knowledge generation: Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyze and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.

End of Project: During the last three months, the project team will prepare the End of Project Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure

sustainability and replicability of the project's results. The End of Project Report shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lessons learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:		
GEF M&E Requirements	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshops	10,000	Within 2 months from the date First Disbursement
Inception Report	None	Within 30 days after Inception Workshop
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	None	Annually
Supervision missions ^[8] ¹⁶	None	Annually
End of project report	None	3 months before operational closure
TOTAL indicative COST	10,000	

^[8] The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

SECTION 3: INFORMATION TABLES

F. GEF Financing Resources Requested by Agency, Country and Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$)	Agency Fee (\$)	Total (\$)
UNDP	GET	Costa Rica	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000.00	117,135.00	1,350,135.00
Total GEF Resources					1,233,000.00	117,135.00	1,350,135.00

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
Total GEF Resources					0.00

G. Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Desertification
Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1	No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0

H. Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point(s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Please attach the *Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s)* with this template.

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Enid Chaverri Tapia	GEF Operational Focal Point/Director of International Cooperation	Ministerio de Ambiente y Energia	12/16/2024

ANNEX A: RESPONSES TO STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS

Describe how the enabling activity has addressed comments from stakeholders, including Council Members, Convention Secretariats, and STAP (if applicable).

N/A

ANNEX B: PROJECT BUDGET TABLE

Attach the project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
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		Component 1	Component 2	Sub-total	M&E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)(1)
Equipment	Communication & Audio-Visual Equipment for online meeting tools for effective communication between actors located in different places Total: US\$ 10,000		00 10,0	0 10,00			00 10,0	OET
Equipment	Software such as @Risk, Adobe creative cloud and the application of IPCC and ETF guidelines, video conferencing software, to run the models, calculations and other Inventory activities. In addition, equipment is required to safeguard information and avoid risks of loss. Total: US\$ 15,000		00 15,0	0 15,00			00 15,0	OET
Equipment	Communication & Audio-Visual Equipment for online meeting tools for effective communication between actors located in different places Total: US\$ 25,000	00 25,0		0 25,00			00 25,0	OET
Equipment	The budget includes expenses for the acquisition of equipment necessary for daily work (PCs for the project's technical staff, printer, monitors, etc.), and software such as @Risk, Adobe creative cloud and the application of IPCC and ETF guidelines, video conferencing software, to run the models, calculations and other Inventory activities. In addition, equipment is required to safeguard information and avoid risks of loss. Total: US\$ 21,000	00 21,0		0 21,00			00 21,0	OET
Contractual services-Individual	Contractual service the support the preparation of adaptation contributions and NDC tracking progress (US\$ 50,000 for 24 months) US\$ 2,083.3 x month	00 50,0		0 50,00			00 50,0	OET
Contractual services-Individual	Contractual service to provide the support the preparation of the information related to financial, technology development and transfer, capacity building, support needed and received. (US\$ 30,000 for 24 months) US\$ 1,250 x month	00 30,0		0 30,00			00 30,0	OET
Contractual services-Individual	Contractual service to provide support with the publication and submission of the 3BTR. US\$ 1,000/month for 1 year (US\$ 12,000)		00 12,0	0 12,00			00 12,0	OET
Contractual services-Individual	Contractual service to provide support with the publication and submission of the 5NC/2BTR. US\$ 6,000/year for 2 years (US\$ 12,000)	00 12,0		0 12,00			00 12,0	OET
Contractual services-Individual	Contractual service to provide the support to assist with reporting on the national GHG inventory (US\$ 22,500/year for 2 years): Rate: \$1,875/month - total US\$ 45,000	00 45,0		0 45,00			00 45,0	OET
Contractual services-Individual	Contractual service to provide the support to assist with reporting on the national GHG inventory (US\$ 37,500/year for 2 years): Rate: \$3,125/month - total US\$ 75,000		00 75,0	0 75,00			00 75,0	OET
Contractual services-Individual	Contractual services for technical communication and diagram creation to support the development of NDC and GHG materials, documents, and reports. Total: US\$55,000 (US\$ 27,500 per year, over two years).		00 55,0	0 55,00			00 55,0	OET
Contractual services-Individual	Contractual services to support the preparation of adaptation contributions and the tracking of NDC progress. Total: US\$ 54,400. (US\$ 27,200 per year, over two years).		00 54,4	0 54,40			00 54,4	OET
Contractual services-Individual	Contractual services to support the preparation of information related to finance, technology development and transfer, capacity building, and support needed and received. Total: US\$ 43,000. (US\$ 21,500 per year, over two years).		00 43,0	0 43,00			00 43,0	OET

Contractual services-Individual	Part-time Project Manager (US\$ 24,000/year for 4 years) US Total 96,000			-		96,000	96,000	OET
Contractual services-Individual	Technical communication and diagramming contractual services to support NDC and GHG-related materials, documents, and reports. Total US\$43,000 (US\$ 21,500/year, over 2 years).	43,000		43,000			43,000	OET
Contractual services-Company	Business contract to report advances in the achieving of commitments related to climate change impacts and adaptation for BTR2/5NC. Rate: US\$ 500/day, 40 days over 1 year (US\$ 20,000)	20,000		20,000			20,000	OET
Contractual services-Company	Business contract to report all information related to financial, technology development and transfer, capacity building, support needed and received. Rate: US\$ 425/day, 40 days over 1 year. (US\$ 17,000)	17,000		17,000			17,000	OET
Contractual services-Company	Business contract to develop projections scenarios to monitor the progress of the NDC in terms of emissions reduction, for BTR2/5NC with a trend analysis. Rate: US\$ 800/day, 50 days over 1 year. (US\$40,000)	40,000		40,000			40,000	OET
Contractual services-Company	Business contract to develop projections scenarios to monitor the progress of the NDC in terms of emissions reduction, for BTR3 with a trend analysis. Rate: US\$ 700/day, 50 days over 1 year. (US\$ 35,000)		35,000	35,000			35,000	OET
Contractual services-Company	Business contract to report advances in the achieving of commitments related to climate change impacts and adaptation for BTR3. Rate: US\$ 500/day, 40 days over 1 year (US\$ 20,000)		20,000	20,000			20,000	OET
Contractual services-Company	Business contract to report all information related to financial, technology development and transfer, capacity building, support needed and received. Rate: US\$ 400/day, 50 days over 1 year. (US\$ 20,000)		20,000	20,000			20,000	OET
Contractual services-Company	Business contract to update the national GHG inventory data of all sectors of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in the Climate Change Information Platform of Costa Rica and thus complete the inventory estimation and analysis national GHG for 4 sectors including IPPU waste, agriculture and LULUCF. Rate: US\$ 1,012/day, 50 days over 2 years. (US\$ 50,600)		50,600	50,600			50,600	OET
Contractual services-Company	Business contract to update the national GHG inventory data of all sectors of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in the Climate Change Information Platform of Costa Rica and thus complete the inventory estimation and analysis national GHG for 4 sectors including IPPU waste, agriculture and LULUCF. Rate: US\$ 1,100/day, 50 days over 2 years. (Total US\$55,000)	55,000		55,000			55,000	OET
Local Consultants	Individual Contract for Inventory expert for Energy sector, rate: US\$ 600/day, 25 days over 1 year; (US\$ 15,000) Individual Contract for Inventory expert for Waste sector, rate: US\$ 800/day, 25 days over 1 year; (US\$ 20,000) Individual Contract for Gender Expert to provide the support to cross gender issue to all component (rate: US\$ 250/day, 80 days over 1 year; (US\$ 20,000).		55,000	55,000			55,000	OET

Local Consultants	Individual Contract for Inventory expert for Energy sector, rate: US\$ 800/day, 25 days over 1 year; (US\$ 20,000) Individual Contract for Inventory expert for Waste sector, rate: US\$ 800/day, 25 days over 1 year; (US\$ 20,000) Individual Contract for Gender Expert to provide the support to cross gender issue to all component (rate: US\$ 250/day, 80 days over 1 year; (US\$ 20,000).	00	60,0	0	60,00		00	60,0	OET	
Local Consultants	Individual Contract for the editing of the 3BTR. Rate: USD 250/day, 40 days in 6 months. (US\$ 10,000)		00	10,0	0	10,00		00	10,0	OET
Local Consultants	Individual Contract for the editing of the 5NC/2BTR. Rate: USD 350/day, 40 days in 1 year. (US\$ 14,000)	00	14,0		0	14,00		00	14,0	OET
Local Consultants	Individual contract to provide support for the preparation of information related to climate change and adaptation. (US\$ 20,000 over 10 months) US\$ 2,000 x month	00	20,0		0	20,00		00	20,0	OET
Local Consultants	Individual contract to support the preparation of climate change and adaptation-related information. Total: US\$ 20,000. (US\$ 2,000 per month, over 10 months).		00	20,0	0	20,00		00	20,0	OET
Local Consultants	Individual Contract to update the NDC implementation progress, including improve information, NDC definitions, indicators, methodology, and accounting approach in compliance with ETF and MPGs. Rate: US\$ 350/day, 100 days over 2 years. (Total US\$ 35,000)	00	35,0		0	35,00		00	35,0	OET
Local Consultants	Individual Contract to update the NDC implementation progress, including improve information, NDC definitions, indicators, methodology, and accounting approach in compliance with ETF and MPGs. Rate: US\$ 400/day, 100 days over 2 years. (Total US\$ 40,000)		00	40,0	0	40,00		00	40,0	OET
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Inception workshops. (US\$ 5,000 x 2 workshops, over 4 years). Total US\$ 10,000			-	000	10,		00	10,0	OET
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training workshops to enhance the capacity of responsible personnel and relevant experts for NDC monitoring and the MRV process, as well as their ability to complete the available reporting format. Rate: 2 workshops (US\$ 2,500 for workshop) and validation processes (US\$ 2,000 x 3 workshops) over 2 years. Total US\$ 11,000	00	11,0		0	11,00		00	11,0	OET
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training workshops to enhance the capacity of responsible personnel and relevant experts for NDC monitoring and the MRV process, as well as their ability to complete the available reporting format. Rate: 2 workshops (US\$ 3,000 for 2 workshops) and validation processes (US\$ 2,000 x 3 workshops) over 2 years. Total US\$ 12,000		00	12,0	0	12,00		00	12,0	OET
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshop to share and discuss implementation progress of the 5NC/2BTR to facilitate their publication and submission (1 workshop x US\$ 2,000)	000	2,		00	2,0		000	2,	OET
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshop to share and discuss the implementation progress of the 3BTR, aiming to facilitate its publication and submission. (1 workshop x US\$ 1,000)		000	1,	00	1,0		000	1,	OET
Travel	The budget includes travel expenses from outside Costa Rica to attend meetings related to the preparation of the NDC. These travel expenses are crucial to present the emissions reduction results reported in the Costa Rica NDC, in the Climate Change COPs. total: US\$ 10,000 (5,000 x two meetings).	00	10,0		0	10,00		00	10,0	OET

Travel	The budget includes travel expenses of traveling from outside Costa Rica to attend meetings or capacity training events related to the preparation of the GHG Inventory. These travel expenses are crucial for ensuring knowledge sharing and for promoting the successful implementation of the project. (US\$ 6,000 for year x 2 years- total: US\$ 12,000)	00 12,0	00 12,0	0 24,00			00 24,0	OET
Travel	The budget includes travel expenses within Costa Rica to attend meetings related to the preparation of climate change adaptation reports. These travel expenses are necessary to serve stakeholders working across the country. (US\$ 1,000 x 5 travels) over 2 years. Total US\$ 5,000	000 5,		00 5,0			000 5,	OET
Travel	The budget includes travel expenses within Costa Rica to attend meetings related to the preparation of climate change adaptation reports. These travel expenses are necessary to serve stakeholders working across the country. It includes also travel expenses from outside Costa Rica to attend meetings related to the preparation adaptation component. (US\$ 1,000 x4 travels) over 2 years and US\$ 5,000 for international workshop. Total US\$ 9,000		000 9,	00 9,0			000 9,	OET
Travel	These travel expenses are crucial to present the emissions reduction results reported in the Costa Rica NDC, in the Climate Change COPs. total: US\$4,000 (1 workshop)		000 4,	00 4,0			000 4,	OET
Office Supplies	Supplies for workshops, meetings, and project offices, allocated at US\$ 2,000 per year over 4 years, totaling US\$ 8,000.			-		000 8,	000 8,	OET
Other Operating Costs	Financial Audits. US\$ 2,000 x year, over 4 years Total US\$8,000			-		000 8,	000 8,	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	Preparation of communication and audiovisual materials for education, training and public awareness, on the importance of financing climate change. total: US\$ 3,000		000 3,	00 3,0			000 3,	OET
Other Operating Costs	Preparation of communication and audiovisual materials for education, training and public awareness, on the importance of financing climate change. Total US\$ 6,000	000 6,		00 6,0			000 6,	OET
Other Operating Costs	Preparation of communication and audiovisual materials to explain, raise awareness and inform of the importance of supporting the Adaptation measures to attend climate change. total: US\$ 9,000		000 9,	00 9,0			000 9,	OET
Other Operating Costs	Preparation of communication and audiovisual materials to explain, raise awareness and inform of the importance of supporting the Adaptation measures to attend climate change. Total US\$ 9,000	000 9,		00 9,0			000 9,	OET
Other Operating Costs	Preparation of communication and audiovisual materials to explain, raise awareness and inform of the importance of supporting the NDC compliance and reporting process. total: US\$ 4,000		000 4,	00 4,0			000 4,	OET
Grand total		00 542,0	00 569,0	1,111,000	000 10,	00 112,0	0 1,233,00	

ANNEX C: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

Attached any screening documents or other ESS related documents (if applicable). ESS screening is not required for EAs but should be included if its available.

☐ Check this box is ESS screening is not required per Agency's regulations

Title

SESP

