



ADAPTATION FUND

REQUEST FOR PROGRAMME FUNDING FROM THE ADAPTATION FUND

The annexed form should be completed and transmitted to the Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat by email or fax.

Please type in the responses using the template provided. The instructions attached to the form provide guidance to filling out the template.

Please note that a project/programme must be fully prepared (i.e., fully appraised for feasibility) when the request is submitted. The final project/programme document resulting from the appraisal process should be attached to this request for funding.

Complete documentation should be sent to:

The Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat 1818 H Street NW
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Washington, D.C., 20433 U.S.A
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PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL TO THE ADAPTATION FUND

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Category: Regular Program

Country: Costa Rica

Title of Program: Increasing the resilience of vulnerable populations in Costa Rica by scaling up Adapta2+

Type of Implementing Entity: National Implementing Entity

Implementing Entity: Fundecooperación para el Desarrollo Sostenible

Executing Entities: Ministry of Agriculture, Instituto Nacional de Innovación y Transferencia en Tecnología Agropecuaria (INTA), Instituto Meteorológico Nacional, Universidad de Costa Rica, Instituto Tecnológico de Costa Rica, Universidad Técnica Nacional, CONARE, ALIARSE, Alianza Empresarial para el Desarrollo, Oficina Nacional de Semillas, Cámara Nacional de Productores de Leche, CORFOGA, Cooperativa de Productores de Puriscal, Centro Agrícola Cantonal, ACEPESA, FUCOGA, Raising Corals, Colegio Federado de Ingenieros y Arquitectos, Fundación Corcovado, Asociación Costarricense de Ciencias del Suelo.

Amount of Financing Requested: 10,000,000 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

PROGRAM BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Provide brief information on the problem the proposed programme is aiming to solve. Outline the economic social, development and environmental context in which the project would operate.

Costa Rica's climate change scenarios

1. Costa Rica is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change impacts, and more particularly to extreme hydro-meteorological events due to a combination of geographical location and economic factors. Costa Rica is in fact identified as "one of the most prominent climate change hotspots in the tropics". Its particularity lies in the fact that the historical records by the National Meteorological Institute (IMN) of extreme events of climate variability (El Niño-Southern Oscillation, ENSO) show that different regions throughout the country do not experience similar impacts of climate events due to its topographic features. Impacts of climatic events are experienced inversely on both coasts: in other words, while droughts take place on the Pacific slope, floods are suffered on the Caribbean slope. It is predicted that future climate will follow these patterns (IMN, 2019).

2. Costa Rica is already experiencing impacts of climate change. Between 2005 and 2020, the country suffered 21 climatic events, including 2 droughts, which had strong impacts on infrastructure, services and products as shown in Figure 1. Roads have been highly affected (33.75%), followed by the agriculture sector (19.46%), then bridges (16.46%).

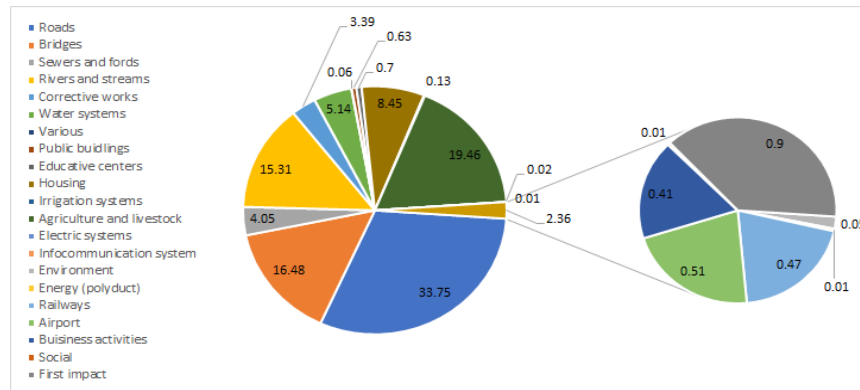


Figure 1. Percentage of losses due to extreme weather-related events impacts on infrastructures, services and production between 2005 - 2020 in Costa Rica. Sources: CNE, 2021

3. Moreover, IMN conducted its first regionalized climate change scenarios in 2012, updated in 2017, using the regional model Providing Regional Climates for Impacts Studies (PRECIS¹). In 2020, a new exercise was carried out using regional models with the Coordinated Regional Downscaling Experiment (CORDEX) experiment design. The latter can be accessed through the Climate Change Scenarios of Central America²: <https://centroamerica.aemet.es> (MINAE, 2020). Those projections show that one of the parameters that best reflects global warming in Costa Rica is the increase of the number of warm nights, defined as the number of days per year whose minimum temperature exceeds the 90th percentile of the 1971-2000 climate reference period. In the CORDEX model, with the low emissions scenario (RCP 2.6), the number of warm nights doubles by the end of the century, or triples for the same period with the high emissions scenario (RCP 8.5). The increase of warm nights has a direct negative impact on agriculture (MINAE, 2020).

4. Regarding temperatures, the regional model PRECIS shows that they increase between 1° C to 2° C for all time-horizons. As for the precipitation scenarios, compared to the current climate, an increase in rainfall is predicted in the short term in the Northern Caribbean and the Northern zones. The same is observed in the Nicoya Peninsula, lower parts of the Central Pacific and the southernmost sector of the South Pacific. In the other regions, in turn, a decrease in rainfall is predicted (MINAE, 2020).

5. The University of Costa Rica also generated a RCP 8.5 PRECIS mode for the Plan A project (DCC MINAE - UNEP 2020) with information from the PRECIS model by IMN, which shows different climate change impacts (Figure 2). The aridity index (maps 1 and 2) shows an increase in current wet zones in the country. Precipitations will decrease in the short and long-term (maps 3 and 4). Temperatures will increase in the short-term and slightly decrease in the long-term (maps 5 and 6).

¹ The meteorological variables considered were precipitation, temperature (minimum, average and maximum), relative humidity, solar radiation (irradiance) and wind speed.

² The time horizons of these projections are: 2010-2039, 2040-2069, 2070-2099.

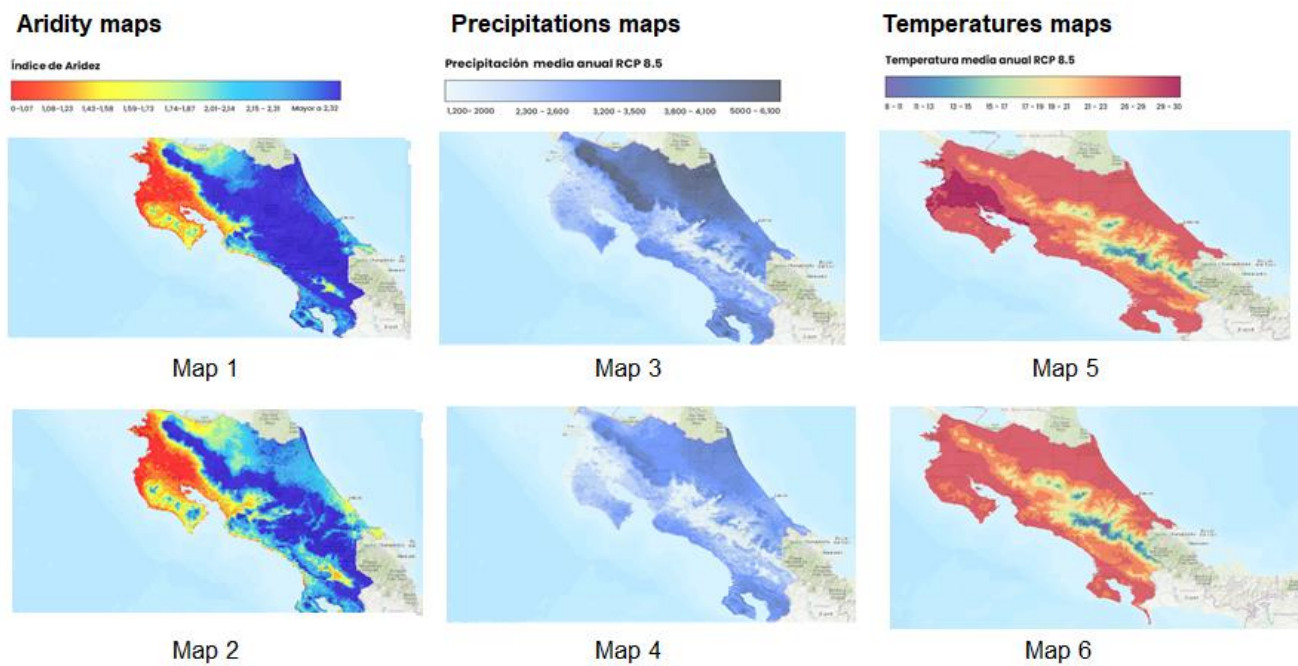


Figure 2. Aridity maps: Areas with higher aridity are indicated in red and areas with lower aridity in blue. **Map 1.** Historical climatological aridity (1971 - 2000). **Map 2.** Short-term climatological aridity (1971 - 2000). **Precipitations maps:** Lowest average precipitation is indicated in light blue and highest average precipitation in dark blue. **Map 3.** Short-term mean annual precipitation average (2011-2040). **Map 4.** Long-term mean annual precipitation average (2041-2070). **Temperature maps:** The lowest average temperature is indicated in blue and the highest average temperature in dark red. **Map 5.** Short-term average annual mean temperature (2011-2040). **Map 6.** Long-term average annual mean temperature (2041-2070).

6. Climate change impacts have created challenges for the agricultural and fisheries sectors – and will continue to do so. Increases in temperatures, rainfall variation and in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events are adding to pressures on global agricultural and food systems. Climate change is expected to negatively impact both crop and livestock production systems in most regions. Climate change is also adding pressure to resources in the form of water scarcity, pollution and soil degradation (OCDE, 2016). Climate change also affects fish and their habitats. Warmer temperatures influences the abundance, migratory patterns and mortality rates of wild fish stocks and determine what species can be farmed in certain regions. These climatic effects on fish will have social and economic consequences for people dependent on fisheries and aquaculture - from workers to coastal communities to fish consumers of fish (OCDE, 2011).

Costa Rica’s economic social, development and environmental context

7. In 2019 in Costa Rica, Agricultural Value Added (VAA) reached an amount of 1,410,676 million colons, while in 2020, the agricultural sector ranked second as a generator of employment, with a 12.8% share within the total employed population (of whom 12.5% are female). It employed on average 270,673 people, with an annual growth of 2.0%. This growth presented the highest variation rate in the employed population of the three sectors of the national economy (primary, secondary, and commerce and services). From 1988 to 2018, Costa Rica’s agricultural sector experienced an estimated USD 590 million in losses due to extreme floods and droughts, representing 18% of the total economic losses across all sectors of the economy from climatic events during that time period. Moreover, in 2020, the effects of the pandemic, the reduction of external demand, and lower exportable supply of agricultural products such as pineapple due to hurricanes Eta and Iota, led to a contraction of 0.9% of the VAA. In 2018 and 2019, the banana sector was highly affected by ENSO, reducing the exportable supply by 5% with respect to 2017. Rising temperatures along with shifting

rainfall conditions have also led to the multiplication of pests and diseases. Climate change-induced losses in agriculture are projected to reduce agriculture's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 8% to 12% by 2100, relative to 2007 (MIDEPLAN, 2019). Rising competition for resources, such as water, and the large-scale degradation of land and water resources will significantly impact farmers and, at a larger scale, the Costa Rican economy. Hence, the agricultural sector is one of the most vulnerable to climate change impacts, and the rapid increase of extreme climate events is adding pressure for its quick transformation into a fully resilient sector.

8. Costa Rica's artisanal fishing industry is also highly vulnerable to climate change, and the poorer and less empowered the fishing regions are with respect to their resource and economic activity, the more vulnerable they are. Indeed, due to projected climate change in the mid-21st century and beyond, the global redistribution of marine species and the reduction of marine biodiversity in sensitive regions will challenge the sustained provision of fisheries productivity and other ecosystem services (Moreno Diaz, Alfara, 2018). This will be exacerbated by ineffective management of marine resources and the lack of productive diversification. Artisanal fisheries are not very adaptive to changes in productivity or fishing distribution and to natural disasters (Ambientico 2014).

9. To face climate change impacts in the productive sectors, the National Adaptation Policy (NAP) presents the priorities to be acted to: reduction of water availability, losses due to lower crop and livestock herd yields, changes in composition and distribution of pests, vectors multiplication and disease spreading, loss, damage and death for flooding and landslide, and flooding and salinization of coastal areas.

10. In spite of the efforts realized by the Ministry of Agriculture (MAG) and other key actors of the agricultural sector to comply with the sectoral objectives (such as to increase in added value, promote improvements in productivity, foster sustainable rural development, and promote mitigation and adaptation of the food system), the increasing impacts of climate change adds further pressure on the sector and activities linked to it, which requires further efforts to support its quicker transformation.

11. Previous national adaptation experiences in the agricultural and fisheries sectors have shown the need to adapt the food systems rather than only focusing on its long-term transformation. The Adapta2+ experience has shown that the slow shift from traditional agricultural food value chains and agricultural practices to sustainable food production and consumption patterns will occur and will last by engaging governments, farmers, agro-industry, retailers and consumers. It also shows that the implementation of agricultural and fisheries adaptation strategies needs to address each step from production to consumption for adapted products. This leads to a more integrated approach linking dimensions and levels of the value chain in the food system, understood as the sum of actors and interactions including from input supply, production of crops, livestock, fish, and other agricultural commodities to transportation, processing, retailing, wholesaling, and preparation of foods to consumption and disposal.

12. There is also a need for a multi-stakeholder dialogue on the sustainable production and consumption of food and to build partnerships for innovative collaborations to ensure long-term impact. Activities that increase the sustainability of intensified agro-food production, reduce food waste and losses in the food production system, and help find ways to achieve more sustainable diets must continue to increase the overall system resilience. The traditional food system must be transformed into a fully resilient one. Systems related to food production need support because they impact on the good implementation of the adaptation strategies. Amongst the key sectors to integrate, water is crucial to sustainable food production. Indeed, it is

an essential resource for the agricultural sector, ecosystems and various economic activities in the country. Competition for its use among different stakeholders is occurring. In 2019, the Executive Secretariat for Sectoral Planning (SEPSA), with the support of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the Mesoamerica without Hunger Program carried out a diagnosis of the state of access to and use of water resources in Costa Rican agriculture. They stated the necessity to take measures to secure access to water for vulnerable family agriculture, but also for small and medium-sized agricultural producers, due to their importance in food security and the local and national economy.

13. To transform the traditional food system into a fully resilient one, it is crucial to support micro, small and medium producers (MSMPs), and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). MSMEs represent 97.5% of the business park (MEIC, 2021) and are highly vulnerable to climate change and key to food systems. Indeed, to increase the sector's overall resilience there is a need to create enabling conditions and finance products for agricultural value chains. Supporting MSMEs will allow promoting local markets where farmers will sell their sustainable products and MSMEs will benefit from those products.

14. To allow MSMPs and MSMEs' transformation, climate finance tools and mechanisms must be developed and promoted, because they are still currently scarce. On the one hand, agricultural credit represented only 2.5% of total loans provided through public or private banks in Costa Rica in 2015 (SEPSA, 2015), while around 14% of all farmers received credit or financial services (INEC-Censo agropecuario, 2014). Agricultural producers in general have limited access to financial services due to stringent requirements, and are underserved by the commercial sector (OCDE, 2017). However, in 2017, the total amount of new placements in the Agricultural Sector, during the period under analysis, was 1,868,629.58 million colones, with an average annual growth rate of 3.74% and 1.85% in 2017 (participation with a downward trend, if compared to 2015 and 2016) (SEPSA, 2018). On the other hand, 21.5% of the MSMEs in the country indicated that during 2016 and 2017 they required specific financing to operate. When analyzing the behavior by company size, 20.8% of micro companies required some type of financing, as well as 23.4% of small companies and 27.8% of medium-sized companies. Of those, 89.0% indicated that they used their own funds, 4.4% accessed loans, 7.5% personal loans, 10.5% used credit cards, 0.3% with National Trust for Development (FINADE) funds, 0.8% with the development banking system and 7.6% with suppliers (OdD, 2018).

15. The financing sources of the MSMEs are from both the formal sector and from unregulated entities. In 2017, 79.4% of the MSMEs indicated that their funds came from the formal sector, while 18.6% from unregulated entities. In the case of small companies, 69.3% indicated that financing came from the formal sector and 27.4% from unregulated entities; for medium-sized companies, 78.6% came from the formal sector and 20.6% from unregulated entities (OdD, 2018).

16. However, credits for MSMPs and MSMEs do not necessarily take future exposure into account, and face cumbersome requirements for credit access. Indeed, there are very few options to access climate finance for MSMEs. For example, in 2021, a credit cooperative announced the Plus Credit, both for MSMEs and individuals, aimed at acquiring efficient environmental solutions such as solar panels, more efficient refrigerators, electric bicycles or LED lights. Another example is Fundecooperación para el Desarrollo Sostenible which made ¢2,000 million available during 2021 to finance people starting a business or expanding current businesses. However, efforts are still needed to popularize this type of credit and properly boost adaptation to climate change in MSMEs (Cordero Perez, 2021a, 2021b).

17. In this context, the vulnerability of women and their need to access climate finance is greater than men. According to the Better Jobs Index report by Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Costa Rica is the second country in Latin America with the largest labor gap between men and women. This situation is also the case in the agricultural sector, where women participated in only 13.3% during the fourth quarter of 2017. Based on the 2018 National Survey of Household Microenterprises (ENAMEH) prepared by the National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC), at the national level, 57.6% of women entrepreneurs implement their initiatives out of necessity, and 37.5% implement them out of opportunity. Added to this, due to imposed gender roles and the sexual division of labor, women dedicate less time to the development of their productive and economic activities.

18. According to the 2017-2018-2019 Agricultural Sector Performance reports prepared by the SEPSA, women show lower participation in the labor market: the average women's unemployment rate during 2017-2019 was 16.65%, while men's was 7.18%. As a result, women are forced to start businesses out of necessity and under the structure of informality. A Study with a gender approach on the state of MSMEs organizations led by women according to their potential, conducted by the National Women Institute (INAMU) with SEPSA in 2019, reaffirms that, due to gender roles, women spend approximately four hours a day on their productive activities, unlike men, who spend eight hours a day, which limits their capacity in their productive and economic activities (SEPSA, 2019, MAG, 2020). The same study also indicates that 82% of the organizations led by women are in some condition of informality. It should be noted that those led by men, to a greater extent, operate as cooperatives and corporations, while those led by women mostly opt for the legal figure of the Associations Law No. 218. As a result, men's enterprises are viewed as businesses in most cases, while those of women are mostly seen as subsistence activities and, therefore, non-profit, which limits their economic autonomy (MAG, 2020).

19. Of the total number of debtors in the financial system, 56.2% are men while 43.8% are women. Women's debt delinquency is lower than men's: 91% of women's total debt is up to date, while 88% of men's total debt is up to date. Complementarily, the study with a gender focus on the status of MSMEs organizations led by women (INAMU-SEPSA, 2019) shows significant differences in accessing credit between organizations led by women and those led by men. In primary production activities, 39% of those organizations led by women have had access to credit, while in organizations led by men this percentage is 61% (MAG, 2020).

20. The report on gaps between men and women in the access and use of the financial system in Costa Rica, prepared by INAMU, the Development Banking System (SBD) and the General Superintendence of Financial Entities (SUGEF), published in August 2019, indicates that women represent between 17% and 23% of the total credits requested for agriculture, livestock and related service activities such as: fishing and aquaculture, mining and quarrying, electricity, telecommunications, gas, water and transportation (MAG, 2020).

21. Regarding SMSEs, the Observatory of Development's (OdD) study (2018) shows that 79.0% of owners are men, while 19.8% are women. It also shows that 78.4% of the owners of micro companies are men and 20.0% are women; in the case of small companies, 77.4% are men and 22.6% are women; and finally, in the case of medium-sized companies, 89.2% men and 22.6% women. Regarding the participation of men and women in the companies, it is interesting to note that 6.6% of the companies indicated that they did not have any men participating in their business, while 32.5% of the companies indicated that they did not have any women. In turn, 65.4% of the companies reported having between 1 and 4 men in their company,

while 53.4% of the companies reported having between 1 and 4 women in their company (OdD, 2018). These percentages show the existing gender discrepancy in MSMEs.

22. In this context, climate change adaptation projects that are currently being implemented in the country do not directly address the accelerated need of transformation of the food system, while Adapta2+ showed successful results that are great opportunities for scaling up and replication facing the challenges previously explained. The program highlights the importance of enabling conditions for farmers and fishers of the private sector to increase local resilience to ensure the long-term impacts of the adaptation strategies. The need to reinforce local markets based on value chains for farmers, fishers and MSMEs has been identified to upscale its results. Joining farmers, fishers, businesses along the value chain, community-based organizations, and local and national governments to work together would allow strengthening local markets.

23. This multi-stakeholder alliance will promote resilient and efficient food systems that better integrate small farmers and micro, small and medium agribusinesses into value chains that recognize the products added value, generate employment, and make available low-emission nutritious food. Based on the PLAN A project, which supports planning of adaptation at local level, the proposed program would support the involvement of the private sector (MSMEs) in implementing adaptation activities and concrete escalated actions, which could be used as further inputs to support local and national planning, including agriculture and finance.

24. To do so, MSMPs and MSMEs, especially led by women, need financial access to implement adaptation strategies. However, this need is impaired by the lack of, or little, options to finance the implementation strategy. Hence, escalating the existing finance options and creating new ones for the private sector would support the transformation of the agriculture sector and MSMEs. To do so, training and supporting finance institutions is key to show the profitability of financing adaptation. Building capacities in finance institutions also ensures the long-term impact and continuity of the program and its benefits.

25. MSMPs, fishers and MSMEs also need to be linked to local markets to ensure the continuity of the adaptation strategies in farms, MSMEs and fisheries. Moreover, the importance of sustainable food production and consumption must be raised among stakeholders involved in the food supply chain, from producers to consumers, who will access better quality food and benefit from improved livelihoods. In order to raise awareness and improve communication on the importance of sustainable food systems, information platforms on sustainable production and consumption must be used, as well as new tools to assess the sustainability of food systems.

26. In order to reach such goals, there is also the need for strengthening further local and national institutions in terms of knowledge and implementation capacity. Indeed, creating capacities in the food system allows to habilitate resilient and sustainable local markets. Moreover, continuous capacity building on climate adaptation must be carried out in the public sector to fully overcome institutional fragmentation, overlapping, outdated information and increasing transaction costs that result in significant challenges to implement policies, guidelines, and activities. Local, national and regional financial institutions also need capacity building to focus on local skills and sharing of experiences and lessons learned across countries. Furthermore, the global situation related to COVID-19 has enhanced the need to further innovate in digital and adaptive capacity of the most vulnerable stakeholders.

Proposed geographic scope for the program

27. For its implementation, the program is based on the six planning regions of Costa Rica, defined by the Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy (MIDEPLAN), and their corresponding counties. The following map (Figure 3) shows Costa Rica's six planning regions:

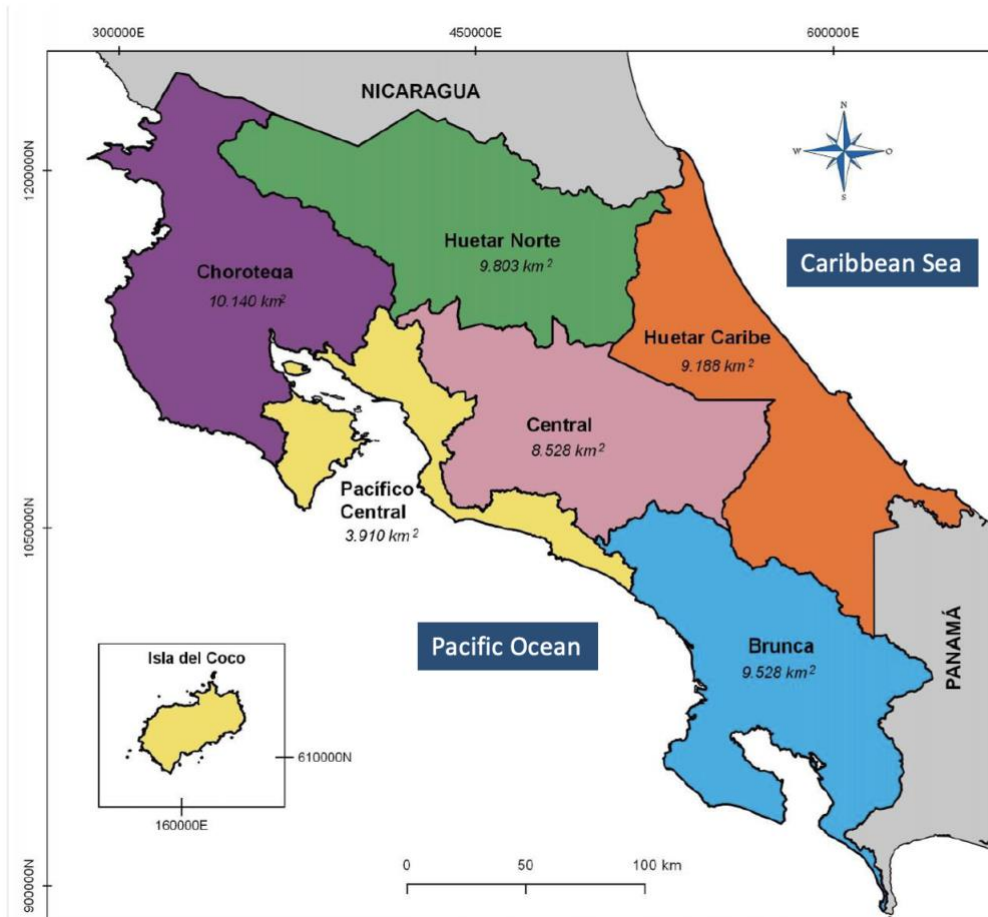


Figure 3. Planning regions of Costa Rica. MIDEPLAN, 2018. Source: MIDEPLAN, 2018.

28. A geographic analysis was carried out based on several inputs. A first input is the action plans for resilient development to climate for Costa Rica's six socioeconomic regions. The plans were created through the Plan A project by MIDEPLAN and MINAE, with the support of UNEP (DCC. 2022). The plans identify vulnerable counties to extreme dry and rainy hydrometeorological events, with information provided by CNE and MIDEPLAN. The main threats are extreme temperatures, more intense rainfall in shorter periods, more intense droughts, and greater intensity and frequency of tropical cyclones. A second input is the maps of essential areas for climate change adaptation in Costa Rica. These were generated between 2019-2021 by MINAE and the PRIAS-CENAT Laboratory, using the methodology "Essential Life Support Areas" (ELSA), designed by UNDP and the University of Northern British Columbia. These maps can be used to implement nature-based actions that: ensure ecosystem services for people, promote ecosystem adaptation to climate change and reduce human vulnerability to climate events. The following Table 1 shows a synthesis of these inputs, indicating vulnerability and relevant features related to the program's activities of each region (DCC. 2022):

Table 1. Prioritized counties per region, vulnerability and features related to program's activities

Prioritized Counties	Climate Impacts	Vulnerability factors	Social Aspects	Features related to program's activities
Chorotega Region				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● La Cruz ● Bagaces ● Carrillo ● Santa Cruz ● Nicoya ● Nandayure ● Hojancha ● Abangares 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Decrease in water availability and longer dry seasons ● Loss of crops and livestock production ● Impact on coastal and terrestrial ecosystems ● Forest fires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Few linkages in value chains ● High water demand for agriculture and tourism ● Limited water sources ● High dependence on agriculture and livestock ● Unsustainable agricultural practices ● Use of genetic varieties not adapted to the climate ● Not adapted tourism and service infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agricultural communities related to food security. ● Coastal communities ● Matambú Indigenous Territory ● People living in poverty ● Female-headed households ● Women in general, more exposed to unemployment ● COVID-19 epidemic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nature- and community- based solutions for water availability ● Resilient agriculture and livestock ● Very high potential for water/soil conservation in Bagaces y Abangares ● Very high potential for coastal adaptation practices in Santa Cruz ● Resilient forests (Hojancha) ● Strategic region for seeds supply for agricultural and forestry adaptation ● Community-based adaptation in agricultural, coastal and Indigenous communities ● Strong and resilient tourism value chain ● Gender perspective ● Micro-financing ● Partnerships between stakeholders ● Business continuity ● Climate training and education ● Knowledge dissemination
Huetar Norte Region				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Upala ● Guatuso ● Los Chiles ● San Carlos ● Sarapiquí 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Impact on ecosystem services ● Loss of crops and livestock production ● Impact on water resources ● Impact on infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Poor agricultural practices ● Obsolete production technologies ● Degradation of water resources ● Degradation of wetlands ● Businesses not resilient to climate change ● Not adapted tourism and service infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agricultural communities related to food security. ● Guatuso Indigenous Territory (Maleku) ● People living in poverty ● Female-headed households ● Women in general, more exposed to unemployment ● COVID-19 epidemic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nature-based adaptation for ecosystem services ● Nature- and community- based solutions for water availability ● Good practices for resilient agriculture and livestock ● Strategic region for seeds supply for agricultural and forestry adaptation ● Very high potential for adaptation agricultural practices Upala, Guatuso, Los Chiles; high potential in San Carlos, Sarapiquí ● Community-based adaptation in agricultural and

Prioritized Counties	Climate Impacts	Vulnerability factors	Social Aspects	Features related to program's activities
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous communities • Strong and resilient tourism value chain • Gender perspective • Partnerships between stakeholders • Micro-financing • Information exchange between small producers • Business continuity • Knowledge dissemination
Huetar Caribe Region				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pococí • Guácimo • Siquirres • Matina • Limón • Talamanca 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact on terrestrial and coastal-marine ecosystem services. • Loss of crops and livestock production • Interruption of services • Loss of infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited employment • Highly fragmented landscape • Unsustainable farming practices • Use of genetic varieties not adapted to the climate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal communities • Agricultural communities related to food security. • Indigenous territories: Kekoldi, Tayní, Telire, Cabecar Talamanca, Bribri Talamanca, Nairi-Awari, Bajo Chirripó, and Alto Chirripó. • People living in poverty • Female-headed households • Women more exposed to unemployment • COVID-19 epidemic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very high and high potential for coastal adaptation practices in Talamanca • Very high potential for agricultural and livestock adaptation practices practices in Pococí, Matina, Limón, Talamana • Nature-based adaptation for ecosystem services and forest cover • Forestry activities • Genetic resources adapted to climate • Community-based adaptation in agricultural, coastal and Indigenous communities • Resilient small-scale tourism in Tortuguero and Cahuita-Puerto Viejo • Gender perspective • Partnerships between stakeholders • Micro-financing • Information exchange between small producers • Business continuity • Knowledge dissemination
Central Pacific Region				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Puntarenas • Monteverde • Esparza 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease in water availability • Impact on terrestrial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited water sources for human consumption • Not adapted tourism and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal communities • Tourist communities • People living in poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature- and community- based solutions for water availability • Very high and high potential for coastal

Prioritized Counties	Climate Impacts	Vulnerability factors	Social Aspects	Features related to program's activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orotina • San Mateo • Garabito • Parrita • Quepos 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • and coastal-marine ecosystem services • Loss of crops, fishing and livestock production • Interruption of services • Loss of infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • service infrastructure • Lack of urban growth planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female-headed households • Women more exposed to unemployment • COVID-19 epidemic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adaptation practices in Puntarenas, Esparza, Garabito, Parrita, Quepos • Very high potential for adapted agricultural and livestock practices in Monteverde Orotina, San Mateo, Esparza, Parrita • Community-based adaptation in agricultural and coastal communities • Resilient fishing • Adaptation of processing activities • Strong and resilient tourism value chain • Gender perspective • Partnerships between stakeholders • Micro-financing • Business continuity • Information exchange between small producers • Knowledge dissemination
Brunca Region				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pérez Zeledón • Buenos Aires • Osa • Golfito • Coto Brus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease in water availability • Damage to infrastructure • Loss of crops and livestock production • Damage to coastal and terrestrial ecosystems • Forest fires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High poverty rates • Degraded ecosystems and limited quality of ecosystem services. • Use of genetic varieties not adapted to the climate • Few incentives for MSMEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 indigenous territories: Térraba, Abrojo Montezuma, Coto Brus, Conte Burica, Ujarrás, Salitre, Cabagra, Osa, Boruca, Rey Curré, China Kichá, and Altos de San Antonio. • Region with the highest growth in poverty between 2020 and 2021. • Region with the largest indigenous population in the country • Female-headed households • Highest rate of open unemployment among women • COVID-19 epidemic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature- and community- based solutions for water availability • High and medium potential for coastal adaptation practices in Osa, Golfito • High and medium potential for adapted agricultural and livestock practices in Buenos Aires, Corredores • Strategic region for seeds supply for agricultural and forestry adaptation • Community-based adaptation in agricultural, coastal and Indigenous communities • Adaptation of processing activities • Strong and resilient tourism value chain • Gender perspective • Partnerships between stakeholders • Micro-financing • Business continuity • Information exchange between small producers

Prioritized Counties	Climate Impacts	Vulnerability factors	Social Aspects	Features related to program's activities
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge dissemination
Central Region				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occidente: San Ramón, Palmares, Atenas, Naranjo, Sarchí, Zarcero, Grecia, Poás Heredia norte: Barva, Santa Bárbara, San Rafael, San Isidro San José Oeste: Acosta, Puriscal, Turrubares Desamparados, Tarrazú, Dota, León Cortés Cartago: Jiménez, Turrialba 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease in water availability Deterioration of terrestrial ecosystem services Loss of crops and livestock production Damage to infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invasion of water protection zones Loss of forest cover Lack of investment capacity of MSMEs Lack of financing Limited access to efficient and sustainable technologies Zona de los Santos: high quality coffee and high altitude fruits Foothills of the Irazú volcano: vegetables, legumes and tubers Alajuela west: coffee, sugar cane and milk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban communities Indigenous territories: Quitirrisí, Zapatón People living in poverty Female-headed households Women more exposed to unemployment Youths starting their working lives COVID-19 epidemic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature- and community- based solutions for water availability Good practices for resilient agriculture and livestock Adaptation of processing activities Community-based adaptation in agricultural, urban and Indigenous communities Strong and resilient tourism value chain Gender perspective Partnerships between stakeholders Micro-financing Business continuity Information exchange between small producers Knowledge dissemination

Sources: DCC. 2022. Regional Action Plans for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Chorotega, Huetar Norte, Huetar Caribe, Central Pacific, Brunca, and Central Regions 2022 - 2026; DCC. 2022. Essential areas for climate change adaptation in Costa Rica. These were generated between 2019-2021 by MINAE and the PRIAS-CENAT Laboratory, using the methodology "Essential Life Support Areas" (ELSA), designed by UNDP and the University of Northern British Columbia.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

The project aims to increase the resilience of vulnerable populations in Costa Rica, particularly women, by scaling up adaptation actions and strengthening climate finance, value chains and organization-based communities of food systems.

This goal compels to work with a wide range of actors and stakeholders and build capacities along the value chain, from finance and public institutions to local micro, small and medium businesses and agriculture production systems. The approach includes implementing solid capacities and climate finance mechanisms, focusing on women, increasing further the resilience of female and male farmers and entrepreneurs, promoting and supporting local markets, and building capacity in public and finance institutions for them to be able to support, replicate the project and sustain it in the long-term.

PROGRAM COMPONENTS AND FINANCING

29. The following Table 2 presents the relationships among program components, activities, expected concrete outputs, and the corresponding budgets, and Table 3 provide a projected calendar:

Table 2. Program components, expected concrete outputs, expected outcomes and corresponding budget.

Program Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Million US\$
<p>Component 1: Improving the adaptive capacity of food systems and communities involved in the development of the territory, with a gender perspective.</p>	<p>Output 1.1 Food systems transform their practices with nature-based adaptation solutions.</p> <p>Output 1.2: Local organizations and their members implement community-based adaptation practices, with a gender perspective, to enhance community resilience.</p> <p>Output 1.3: Food systems, sustainable local markets and business continuity are enhanced through transformative adaptation practices and partnerships between stakeholders, with a gender perspective.</p>	<p>Outcome 1: Food systems and communities adapt to climate impacts with nature-based solutions that contribute to resilience, sustainable development and business continuity in the territory, with a gender perspective.</p>	<p>\$ 3,759,010.00</p>
<p>Component 2: Strengthening access to climate finance for nature-based adaptation investments.</p>	<p>Output 2.1: Access to existing climate finance tools for nature-based adaptation solutions in the food system is promoted.</p> <p>Output 2.2: The supply of new climate finance products is expanded in the food system, with a gender perspective.</p>	<p>Outcome 2: Access to climate finance products and mechanisms for MSMEs and women in food systems is expanded and simplified.</p>	<p>\$ 2,750,000.00</p>
<p>Component 3: Capacity building and dissemination of knowledge for decision-making at the local, national and regional levels.</p>	<p>Output 3.1 Knowledge dissemination strategies with a gender perspective enhance adaptation solutions and decision making and transform the food system.</p> <p>Output 3.2: Program results and lessons learned are disseminated at local, regional and national levels, with gender perspective, improving decision-making on adaptation.</p>	<p>Outcome 3: Knowledge with gender perspective is created, strengthened and disseminated along the value chain to reinforce decision-making in adaptation, improving resilience to climate change in the territories.</p>	<p>\$ 1,850,000.00</p>
<p>Program Activities cost (A)</p>			<p>\$ 8,359,010.00</p>
<p>6. Program Execution cost (B)</p>			<p>\$ 857,580.00</p>
<p>7. Total Program Cost (A+B)</p>			<p>\$ 9,216,590.00</p>
<p>8. Program Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (C)</p>			<p>\$ 783,410.00</p>
<p>Amount of Financing Requested</p>			<p>\$ 10,000,000.00</p>

PROJECTED CALENDAR

Table 3. Projected calendar: dates and milestones

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Program Implementation	July 2023
Mid-term Review (if planned)	July 2026
Program Closing	December 2029
Terminal Evaluation	September 2029

PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

A. PROGRAM COMPONENTS

30. The current increase in mean annual temperature and severe decrease in precipitation in some regions and increase in others, and their projections for years 2040 and 2070 have already had significant impacts on agriculture, livestock, fishing and aquaculture throughout Costa Rica and this trend will continue in the future. Threats include extreme temperatures, intense rainfall in shorter periods, intense droughts, and greater intensity and frequency of tropical cyclones. The pressures on the productive system include: decrease in water availability, soil degradation, pollution, loss of crops and livestock production, impact on coastal and terrestrial ecosystems, deterioration of ecosystem services, loss of crops and livestock production, and deterioration of infrastructure. As a result, areas suitable for agriculture that support exports and farmers' food security are likely to shift: some counties will gain productive suitability for certain crops, while others will lose it. Also, changes in migratory patterns and mortality rates of wild fish stocks determine which species can be farmed in different areas.

31. The main paradigm shift of this program proposal lies in the integrated approach to drive the transformation in adaptation, while escalating and replicating the successful results and lessons learned from the previous program. Adapta2+ had a massive outreach in terms of the number of communities, executing entities and institutional actors involved in adaptation actions. This outstanding level of outreach was made possible thanks to the programmatic approach proposed and developed by Fundecooperación. This resulted in strong partnerships and active collaboration with the most knowledgeable executing entities in the country, with an in-depth knowledge of the specific regional or local adaptation issues, stakeholders and socioeconomic context. This disaggregated approach (bottom-up approach) allowed focusing on multiple communities and, as a result, Adapta2+ generated a significant and systemic impact across the country. For the vast majority of projects, the program allowed accelerated implementation of adaptation actions in the sectors most exposed to climate variability. Impacts included concrete changes of agricultural practices that immediately increased the resilience of farmers to climate risks, for instance by securing the access to water or by allowing forage production all year long. Adapta2+ also allowed an immediate response to urgent needs of water supply and storage in communities particularly exposed to droughts. Furthermore, executing entities and final beneficiaries testified to multiple co-benefits, such as the reinforcement of local mobilization and organization, food security, the active involvement of women and children, the protection of biodiversity, the economic diversification, and others. Based on this previous experience, a wide range of robust alliances between multiple executing entities and public institutions offers great potential of leverage to achieve better

and quicker results for this proposed program, with a higher degree of local ownership and commitment. The proposed program will be based on transformed agricultural practices, expanding its actions-range to food systems and their value chains, linking them to nature-based and community-based solutions, with a gender approach. The program proposes to build on the nature-based adaptation solutions validated in Adapta2+, and scale them up for a wider number of producers, as well as other stakeholders along the value chain. It also proposes to identify and validate new adaptation solutions. The most suitable regions, counties and communities will be chosen, considering their vulnerability and potential for implementing adaptation measures. The program also proposes to support the implementation of adapted solution packages with financing instruments for producers and other stakeholders along the value chain, considering technical and financial accompaniment, climate insurance and guarantees. It will also take advantage of the climate insurance already designed with the support of Adapta2+, in addition to looking at new options. To support the long-term sustainability of the program's results, it will focus on capacity building, as well as on providing access to and disseminating the knowledge generated. To this end, it will work with institutions, civil society organizations and the private sector to reach a wider audience.

32. Working collaboratively for the development of agriculture and MSMEs, this program will greatly improve producers' (farmers, fishers, both male and female) and communities' adaptive capacity. This will lead to more resilience along the value chains of food systems and strengthen gender equality. The program will also develop financial instruments, investment models and climate finance products and mechanisms with gender perspective for MSMEs and MSMPs, to enhance climate resilience. It will promote agricultural best practices, strengthen new markets and niche markets, and foster participatory environmental management and biodiversity conservation. Community-based organizations, the private sector and public institutions will increase their capacity to promote and manage such activities.

Component 1: Improving the adaptive capacity of food systems and communities involved in the development of the territory, with a gender perspective.

33. The results of Adapta2+ show the need to further support small farm holders and fishers, particularly women, and their local markets to further strengthen their resilience, while other adaptation projects in Costa Rica recommend involving the private sector in adaptation initiatives, including MSMEs. Based on lessons learned from the previous program, this component supports the enhancement of enabling environments through capacity building and coordination of stakeholders: MSMEs, female and male producers, community-based organizations, NGOs, intermediaries (fishmongers, supermarkets), and consumers (households, restaurants, schools, and others). These efforts are expected to consolidate strong and resilient value chains and sustainable local markets to benefit stakeholders, particularly women.

34. Women are good at motivating other women. Therefore, the project will seek to work with organizations having female leadership, whether on their boards, executive directions, or other strategic positions. Working with communities and implementing actions at the local level, especially with women, will have tangible impacts on the most vulnerable stakeholders. The perspective of women will be key as part of productive sectors where their work and roles are not recognized or mostly associated with domestic chores. The dual role of women as homemakers and family income generators must be recognized so that they can actively contribute to the value chain of food systems. The program will treat both men and women equally so that they can equitably access resources, get organized, participate, and benefit from all activities.

35. Several partners and allies have been preliminarily identified for this component:

- Institutional public sector: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), National Institute for Innovation and Agricultural Technology Transfer (INTA), National Fishing Institute (INCOPESCA), Rural Development Institute (INDER), Advisory Commission on Land Degradation (CADETI), National Seed Office (ONS), National Commission for Plant Genetic Resources (CONAREFI), Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE), Climate Change Directorate (DCC), National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC), National Commission for Biodiversity Management (CONAGEBIO), National Biological Corridors Program, Ministry of Economy, Industry and Commerce (MEIC), Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy (MIDEPLAN), Costa Rican Tourism Institute (ICT), National Learning Institute (INA), Mixed Institute for Social Assistance (IMAS), National Women's Institute (INAMU).
- Academic sector: Universidad de Costa Rica (UCR), Universidad Nacional (UNA), Universidad Técnica Nacional (UTN), Universidad Estatal a Distancia (UNED), Instituto Tecnológico (ITCR), Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (CATIE), Red de Estudios CentroAmericanos (RECA), others.
- Productive sector and civil society: Costa Rican Association of Soil Sciences, Costa Rican Gastronomy Foundation (FUCOGA), Corcovado Foundation, Foundation for Sustainability and Equity (ALIARSE), the Business Alliance for Development (AED), CRUSA Foundation, Livestock Corporation (CORFOGA), National Chamber of Milk Producers (CNPL), national and regional chambers of the productive sector, tourism sector stakeholders, road markets, others.
- Others: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), Mesa Nacional Indígena, Technical Standards Institute of Costa Rica (INTECO), local suppliers of adaptation technologies, others.

Output 1.1 Food systems transform their practices, implementing nature-based adaptation solutions.

36. This output seeks to implement in the food systems nature-based adaptation solutions that have already been identified and validated as part of Adapta2+, with the purpose to scale them up. It also includes the identification of new solutions to be validated and shared with stakeholders. These nature-based adaptation solutions will be implemented with farmers and fishers in vulnerable rural areas and indigenous territories, in Marine Areas of Responsible Fishing, on aquaculture farms, and in the land, coastal and marine ecosystems neighboring productive agricultural and livestock areas. Commercial linkages between these producers and other actors along the value chain will allow the benefits of these adaptations to climate change to be transferred to the food system, making it more resilient. Some examples of nature-based adaptation solutions that can be adopted by food producers are: soil conservation measures, silvopastoral practices, wind barriers, improved irrigation, water harvesting, mangrove reforestation, and coral reef recovery, among many others. These activities respond to hazards such as heavy rains, water scarcity, drought, increased temperatures and increased impacts of hurricanes by reducing the exposure of resources such as water, soils, crops, and fish stocks and strengthening ecosystem services. Concrete changes of agricultural practices will immediately increase the resilience of farmers and fishers to climate risks, for instance by securing access to water, improving soil productivity, allowing forage production all year long, and increasing food production. The program will give continuity to these adaptation solutions with other stakeholders of the food system that participate in different stages along the value chain: processing, value-adding, commercialization, gastronomic experiences, and consumption, among others. Thus, the program will strengthen the availability of adapted primary producers to, in turn, contribute to the adaptation of the rest of the value chains. To accomplish this, the program will select executing partners with experience working with vulnerable populations in these types of locations.

37. Output 1.1 activities are aligned with the Adaptation Fund results framework, specifically with: AF Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability; AF Output 6: Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability; AF Output 8: Viable innovations are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated. This output includes the following activities:

- **Activity 1.1.1** Promote new nature-based adaptation solutions and other previously validated sustainable technologies with producers in the food system.
- **Activity 1.1.2** Generate on-farm data on soil and water management, conservation and improvement practices and nature-based adaptation solutions, with active participation of male and female producers.
- **Activity 1.1.3** Identify and implement climate adaptation measures in response to impacts on artisanal fisheries, ensuring production, market supply and business continuity.

Output 1.2: Local organizations and their members implement community-based adaptation practices, with a gender perspective, to enhance community resilience.

38. The challenges faced by rural communities that are relevant to the food systems in Costa Rica are multiple and complex, from economic pressures to environmental degradation, to natural disasters, all of which increase poor people's vulnerability and pose significant tests to securing their livelihoods. Climate change threatens to exacerbate the situation further through more severe and frequent disasters (hurricanes, drought, intense rainfalls, floods, higher temperatures) impacting vulnerable communities. The costs of ignoring these impacts could become impossible to meet. This output aims to scale up activities already validated by Adapta2+, while adding new activities to be implemented in a rural watershed and in a coastal zone in connection and complementarity with actions of the food system. It proposes activities that can be developed by community organizations, such as rainwater harvesting, improvement of water availability, protection of biodiversity, recovery of local ecosystem services such as moderation of climatic disturbances, buffering of pollution sources, soil conservation, mangrove recovering, home and community vegetable gardens, composting, environmental education and bio-literacy, and opportunities for recreation, leisure and ecotourism. These actions will help restore ecosystem services in the community's environment, mitigate the impacts of extreme weather events, and protect local infrastructure and services.

39. This output seeks to strengthen vulnerable rural and coastal communities to become climate resilient so that they can absorb shocks from climate change and variability, while continuing on a positive development path. Community-based adaptation (CBA) is a valuable part of this program proposal, aiming to reduce the risks of climate change and increase the adaptive capacity and resilience of vulnerable communities by involving them in adaptation practices and planning. CBA recognizes the inherent adaptive capacity which exists within vulnerable populations and seeks to build on it. CBA acknowledges that within communities, and between men and women of diverse ages, there are differences in vulnerability, capacity and knowledge to respond to climate impacts. Differences in roles, power and access to resources enable some stakeholders to adapt and hinder others from doing so. This applies in particular to gender-based differences. Analyzing these differences can guide identification of appropriate, mutually supportive and gender equitable adaptation strategies and ensure future resilience for all groups.

40. Output 1.2 activities are aligned with the Adaptation Fund results framework, specifically with: AF Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability; AF Output 6: Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies

strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability; AF Output 8: Viable innovations are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated. This output includes the following activities:

- **Activity 1.2.1** Identify new nature- and community-based adaptation practices and validated sustainable technologies to be implemented by community organizations.
- **Activity 1.2.2** Implement and scale up nature- and community-based adaptation practices in communities along watersheds and coastal zones, with active participation of local organizations, with a gender perspective.
- **Activity 1.2.3** Develop in-situ/ex-situ conservation and sustainable use of native and commercial genetic resources for agriculture and food security as a community-based adaptation solution, with active participation of producers, MSMEs and local organizations, with a gender perspective.

41. **Output 1.3:** Food systems, sustainable local markets and business continuity are enhanced through transformative adaptation practices and partnerships between stakeholders, with a gender perspective. This output will support the development of partnerships with stakeholders as a way to build long-term relationships for adaptation in the food system. These alliances will include producers, MSMEs, community organizations, women's organizations, governmental institutions, financial institutions, consumers, gastronomic routes and others. Alliances are expected to enable dialogue, exchanges, teamwork and more effective climate resilience-building.

42. Food systems are the sum of actors and interactions along the food value chain. The participation of the private sector is strategic to consolidate climate-smart, sustainable local markets. The value chain includes input supply, food producers (farmers, livestock rearing, fishers, men and women), commercialization points (farmers markets, supermarkets, butchers, fishmongers), consumers (households, restaurants, schools, hospitals), and others (e.g. infrastructure and logistics sectors). Other relevant actors include non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community-based organizations that make up the organizational capital of the community, as well as public institutions that accompany the private productive sector. Working with food producers in the value chain will have an impact on the rest of the chain, especially when educated consumers opt for environmentally friendly and climate-smart products. A concrete example is the tourism sector: Costa Rica has its own Sustainable Tourism Certificate (CST) that rewards those companies taking actions, among other things, to mitigate and adapt to climate change and whose food suppliers are local and sustainable.

43. Adopting a value chain perspective makes it possible to identify the impacts and opportunities from climate change on the private sector. Climate change will impose challenges on the supply and demand of the food systems and value chains. For example, extreme weather events can destroy local infrastructure, hinder or stop the movement of goods and people, provoke food scarcity, and paralyze business continuity. Tourism can be greatly affected by stopping the flow of tourists. Private sector actors involved in the value chain will, firstly, purchase food from producers implementing nature-based adaptation solutions. Secondly, they will implement adaptation measures themselves. This way, they will contribute to strengthening the resilience of the food system, be better prepared for extreme weather events, and increase their capacity to continue operating in challenging climatic conditions. Strategic alliances between the different actors and stakeholders will be necessary to face such challenges and contribute to consolidating resilient food systems.

44. Output 1.3 activities are aligned with the Adaptation Fund results framework, specifically with: AF Output 4: Vulnerable development sector services and infrastructure assets strengthened in response to

climate change impacts, including variability; AF Output 8: Viable innovations are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated. This output includes the following activities:

- **Activity 1.3.1** Strengthen competitiveness at the market level through implementing nature-based adaptation solutions and technologies, as well as market differentiation tools (standards, certifications, others) that include adaptation criteria.
- **Activity 1.3.2** Develop partnerships involving stakeholders from the food system including producers, MSMEs, community organizations, consumers, gastronomic routes and others, with a gender perspective.

45. The following Outcome is defined for Component 1: *Food systems and communities adapt to climate impacts with nature-based solutions that contribute to resilience, sustainable development and business continuity in the territory, with a gender perspective.*

Component 2: Strengthening access to climate finance for nature-based adaptation investments.

46. During Adapta2+, Fundecooperación developed an innovative microcredit product specialized in climate adaptation actions for female and male producers from very vulnerable populations and productive sectors. The need to escalate and replicate this process in the food system has been identified. The private sector and community-based organizations still lack financial adaptation tools to strengthen adaptive capacity, increase awareness on climate threats, and reduce exposure to climate risks. It is crucial to strengthen and/or create and implement those financial mechanisms. The “National Dialogues to Revitalize the Paths towards the Sustainability of Food Systems in Costa Rica” (MAG 2021) expressed the need to expand and simplify access to credit for women, including instruments such as guarantees. The Portfolio of Fundable Green Projects Aligned with Costa Rica’s Nationally Determined Contribution 2020” (DCC 2021) showed that most MSMEs included in the analysis have little profitability, liquidity and little experience with credits, although there is a significant demand for it. For MSMEs with environmental initiatives, there is little supply of products such as guarantees, reimbursable funds, microcredits and seed capital. Financial products and accompaniment are required to support MSMEs with low levels of formality and little financial maturity. The analysis emphasizes the importance of financial products and services with climate change criteria. Attending to the financial needs of stakeholders along the value chains will improve opportunities for better replicability, scalability and sustainability of nature-based and community-based adaptation strategies, with a gender approach.

47. Several partners and allies have been preliminarily identified for this component: Microfinance organizations, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy (MIDEPLAN), Central Bank of Costa Rica (BCCR), National Insurance Institute (INS), National Emergency Commission (CNE), Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), General Superintendence of Financial Institutions (SUGEF), General Superintendence of Insurance (SUGESE), Financial Institutions of the public and private sector that offer microcredits, risk analysts of those institutions, Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center (CATIE) as technical support, others.

48. **Output 2.1: Access to existing climate finance tools for nature-based adaptation solutions in the food system is promoted.**

49. Emphasis is placed here on the opportunity to scale up and replicate the Adapta2+ experience with the innovative microcredit that resulted from that previous program. Credit directed to producers -agricultural

and fishing- and MSMEs to finance nature-based adaptation solutions, as well as to producers and MSMEs which have already made such improvements, strengthen climate resilience. Similarly, climate insurance protects such producers against the effects of extreme weather events.

50. Output 2.1 activities are aligned with the Adaptation Fund results framework, specifically with: AF Output 1.2: Targeted population groups covered by adequate risk reduction systems; AF Output 2.2: Increased readiness and capacity of national and sub-national entities to directly access and program adaptation finance. This output includes the following activities:

- **Activity 2.1.1** Facilitate access to producers, MSMEs and other private sector stakeholders in the food system to existing climate finance mechanisms for investing in adaptation practices and technologies.
- **Activity 2.1.2** Promote the use of financial incentives and mechanisms, such as the agricultural insurance program and others to enhance climate resilience.

Output 2.2. The supply of new climate finance products is expanded in the food system, with a gender perspective.

51. MSMEs have many financial needs and often do not qualify for the criteria defined by Financial Institutions (FI), so they cannot access credit and other instruments. The development of new financial products and services must start from understanding the characteristics and limitations of MSMEs. Some of the limitations of my SMEs include informality, little profitability and lack of experience with credit or lack of understanding of financial risks of adaptation investments. MSMEs must also receive accompaniment and capacity building in formalization, budgeting, time management and other topics needed to improve their opportunities to access the financial instruments designed for them to be able to invest in adaptation. It is also important to work hand in hand with FI to raise their awareness of the role of climate change adaptation criteria in their financial instruments. Credit directed to producers -agricultural and fishing- and MSMEs to finance nature-based adaptation solutions, as well as to producers and MSMEs which have already made such improvements, strengthen climate resilience. Similarly, climate insurance protects such producers against the effects of extreme weather events.

52. Output 2.2 activities are aligned with the Adaptation Fund results framework, specifically with: AF Output 1.2: Targeted population groups covered by adequate risk reduction systems; AF Output 2.2: Increased readiness and capacity of national and sub-national entities to directly access and program adaptation finance. This output includes the following activities:

- **Activity 2.2.1** Strengthen climate finance analysis to address challenges, opportunities and decision-making in the food system, with a gender perspective (This can include, for example, modeling based on climate projections and their impacts on the food system, climate risk analysis with microfinance institutions working with small producers and micro-enterprises).
- **Activity 2.2.2** Design and implement financial products with climate insurance, guarantees and technical support for producers and MSMEs to invest in adaptation solutions, with a gender perspective.
- **Activity 2.2.3** Generate mechanisms and criteria with financial institutions to facilitate and increase women's access to climate finance.

53. The following Outcome is defined for Component 2: *Access to climate finance products and*

mechanisms for MSMEs and women in food systems is expanded and simplified.

Component 3: Capacity building and dissemination of knowledge for decision-making at the local, national and regional levels.

54. Component 3 supports the implementation of components 1 and 2 by strengthening the capacities of stakeholders, systematizing results and lessons learned, disseminating knowledge, and promoting appropriation among beneficiaries. The program will generate knowledge on nature-based adaptation solutions to strengthen food systems, value chains, local markets, and the finance sectors. Access to knowledge with a gender perspective is crucial to support program evaluation, replication and escalation. This knowledge will be shared with stakeholders along the value chain, including: MSMEs, male and female producers, community-based organizations, NGOs, the private and finance sectors, public institutions, and others at the local, regional and national levels.

55. Climate change affects women differently and with greater consequences than men. The Portfolio of Fundable Green Projects Aligned with Costa Rica's Nationally Determined Contribution 2020 (DCC 2021) points out the opportunity to integrate the needs and knowledge of women to better understand the consequences of the climate crisis. Also, women are key agents to ensuring a just transition. In the communities, it is usually the women, the ones who know the social and cultural dynamics and who are more effective in getting people organized to accomplish common goals. The participation of women will facilitate the appropriation of effective climate adaptation solutions. The Learning Grant request submitted by Fundecooperación to the Adaptation Fund will strengthen the availability and access to knowledge gained in previous projects and its outputs will be used as inputs to this component for scalability.

56. Several partners and allies have been preliminarily identified for this component:

- **Public institutional sector:** Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), National Institute for Innovation and Transfer of Agricultural Technology (INTA), National Animal Health Service (SENASA), State Phytosanitary Service (SFE), Institute of Fisheries and Aquaculture (INCOPECA), Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINA), Directorate of Climate Change (DCC), National Learning Institute (INA), National Meteorological Institute (IMN), Ministry of Public Education (MEP), public research institutes, others.
- **Productive sector and civil society:** Livestock Corporation (CORFOGA), National Chamber of Milk Producers (CNPL), Foundation for Sustainability and Equity (ALIARSE), Youth organizations, associations and chambers of the food sector, others.
- **Others:** Local and regional media, journalists, academic and scientific institutions, financial sector, others.

57. Output 3.1: Knowledge dissemination strategies with a gender perspective enhance adaptation solutions and decision making and transform the food system.

58. This component aims at strengthening the capacity of stakeholders to access knowledge on nature-based and community-based adaptation solutions. The knowledge generated should be shared with stakeholders to promote its appropriation and replication. It is important to clearly define the target stakeholders: farmers and fishers, women, youth, indigenous people, and community-based organizations. Other actors include public institutions, non-governmental organizations, universities, and the general public. Public institutions include MINAE, DCC, MAG, MEIC, MIDEPLAN, CNE, and others. The component

proposes the creation of a virtual agricultural innovation center to gather information resulting from the program, as well as from various national and international sources. This information will be useful to support the adaptation to climate change of the agricultural and fisheries sectors. The innovation center will be accessible to the stakeholders participating in the program. This component also proposes the use of different platforms and spaces for dialogue to facilitate the access, use and scaling up of nature-based and community-based adaptation solutions by stakeholders.

59. Diverse means suitable for different stakeholders include: training, climate education, didactic materials, field trips, information exchanges, talks, videos, and others. At the sectoral level, knowledge will be useful for the agricultural, livestock, fishing, tourism, commercial, and other sectors. Inclusive regional agro-climatic roundtables are proposed to facilitate farmers, women and youth the access, use and scaling-up of local climate information. Also, inter-regional learning and cooperation events are suggested for information exchange and technology transfer between regions. It is relevant to note here that the pandemic has driven the use of digital channels, so the program will further leverage and drive this potential use of technology to facilitate access. Access to knowledge will strengthen productive and commercial activities in the face of droughts, heavy rains, hurricanes, and other natural disasters. Knowledge will strengthen awareness and ownership of climate risk reduction and adaptation solutions at the local level.

60. Output 3.1 activities are aligned with the Adaptation Fund results framework, specifically with: AF Output 3.1: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities; AF Output 3.2: Strengthened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning. This output includes the following activities:

- **Activity 3.1.1** Create a user-friendly agricultural, livestock and fishing innovation center to cater climate adaptation information and technical assistance to producers, with a gender perspective (The center will gather information and knowledge derived from the project, as well as from other national and international initiatives. The information will have a gender perspective, which will positively favor both men and women. All this knowledge will allow a transformation of the food system, making it more resilient to climate change).
- **Activity 3.1.2** Use available national information platforms to disseminate and scale-up knowledge, information and capacity for decision making on climate adaptation solutions, with a gender perspective.
- **Activity 3.1.3** Strengthen awareness and capacity building of key stakeholders on nature- and community-based adaptation solutions: producers, vulnerable communities in watershed, coastal areas, and Indigenous territories, primary and secondary school students, women, community organizations, MSMEs and other stakeholders in the private sector.

61. **Output 3.2: Program results and lessons learned are disseminated at local, regional and national levels, with gender perspective, improving decision-making on adaptation.**

62. Systematizing the program's results and lessons learned about nature-based adaptation solutions is relevant to ensure the sustainability of its achievements in the long term. Knowledge will also contribute to strengthening national programs and policies, and as input for other climate change initiatives by cooperation agencies. The results will also be shared internationally with actors from other countries working on climate change adaptation. Access to knowledge will strengthen productive and commercial activities in the face of droughts, heavy rains, hurricanes, and other natural disasters. Knowledge will strengthen awareness and ownership of climate risk reduction and adaptation solutions at the local level.

63. Output 3.2 activities are aligned with the Adaptation Fund results framework, specifically with: AF Output 3.1: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities; AF Output 3.2: Strengthened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning. This output includes the following activities:

- **Activity 3.2.1** Share program results and lessons learned with producers, local sustainable market stakeholders, the financial sector, and local and national levels of government to improve decision-making in climate adaptation, with a gender perspective.
- **Activity 3.2.2** Develop awareness of local and regional media and journalists on the program results and lessons learned.

64. The following Outcome is defined for Component 3: *Knowledge with gender perspective is created, strengthened and disseminated along the value chain to reinforce decision-making in adaptation, improving resilience to climate change in the territories.*

65. Table 4 provides the proposed program components, outputs, activities, and outcomes. Table 5 provides more detailed information about adaptation actions and solutions related to each proposed activity:

Table 4. Proposed program components, outputs, activities, and outcomes

Objective: The program aims to increase the resilience of vulnerable populations in Costa Rica, particularly women, by scaling up adaptation actions and strengthening climate finance in value chains and local community food systems.

Component 1: Adaptive Capacity of Food Systems and Communities	Component 2: Climate finance for Nature-based Adaptation (NbA)	Component 3: Capacity building and dissemination of knowledge
Component 1: Improving the adaptive capacity of food systems and communities involved in the development of the territory, with a gender perspective.	Component 2: Strengthening access to climate finance for nature-based adaptation investments.	Component 3: Capacity building and dissemination of knowledge for decision-making at the local, national and regional levels.
Output 1.1 Food systems transform their practices with nature-based adaptation solutions.	Output 2.1: Access to existing climate finance tools for nature-based adaptation solutions in the food system is promoted.	Output 3.1 Knowledge dissemination strategies with a gender perspective enhance adaptation solutions and decision making and transform the food system.
<p>Activities output 1.1</p> <p>Activity 1.1.1 Promote new nature-based adaptation solutions and other previously validated sustainable technologies with producers in the food system.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 Generate on-farm data on soil and water management, conservation and improvement practices and nature-based adaptation solutions, with active participation of male and female producers.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 Identify and implement climate adaptation measures in response to impacts on artisanal fisheries, ensuring production, market supply and business continuity.</p>	<p>Activities output 2.1</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1 Facilitate access to producers, MSMEs and other private sector stakeholders in the food system to existing climate finance mechanisms for investing in adaptation practices and technologies.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 Promote the use of the agricultural insurance program and other financial incentives to enhance climate resilience.</p>	<p>Activities output 3.1</p> <p>Activity 3.1.1 Create a user-friendly agricultural, livestock and fishing innovation center to cater climate adaptation information and technical assistance to producers, with a gender perspective.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2 Use available national information platforms to disseminate and scale-up knowledge and information on climate adaptation solutions, with a gender perspective.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.3 Strengthen awareness and capacity building of key stakeholders on nature- and community-based adaptation solutions: producers, vulnerable communities in watershed, coastal areas, and Indigenous territories, primary and secondary school students, women, community organizations, MSMEs and other stakeholders in the private sector.</p>
Output 1.2: Local organizations and their members implement community-based adaptation practices, with a gender perspective, to enhance community resilience.	Output 2.2. The supply of new climate finance products is expanded in the food system, with a gender perspective.	Output 3.2: Program results and lessons learned are disseminated at local, regional and national levels, with gender perspective, improving decision-making on adaptation.

Component 1: Adaptive Capacity of Food Systems and Communities	Component 2: Climate finance for Nature-based Adaptation (NbA)	Component 3: Capacity building and dissemination of knowledge
<p>Activities output 1.2</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1 Identify new nature- and community-based adaptation practices and validated sustainable technologies to be implemented by community organizations.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2 Implement and scale up nature- and community-based adaptation practices in communities along watersheds and coastal zones, with active participation of local organizations, with a gender perspective.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.3 Develop in-situ/ex-situ conservation and sustainable use of native and commercial genetic resources for agriculture and food security as a community-based adaptation solution, with active participation of producers, MSMEs and local organizations, with a gender perspective.</p>	<p>Activities output 2.2</p> <p>Activity 2.2.1 Strengthen climate finance analysis to address challenges, opportunities and decision-making in the food system, with a gender perspective.</p> <p>Activity 2.2.2 Design and implement financial products with climate insurance, guarantees and technical support for producers and MSMEs to invest in adaptation solutions, with a gender perspective.</p> <p>Activity 2.2.3 Generate mechanisms and criteria with financial institutions to facilitate and increase women's access to climate finance.</p>	<p>Activities output 3.2</p> <p>Activity 3.2.1 Share program results and lessons learned with producers, local sustainable market stakeholders, the financial sector, and local and national levels of government to improve decision-making in climate adaptation, with a gender perspective.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.2 Develop awareness of local and regional media and journalists on the program results and lessons learned.</p>
<p>Output 1.3: Food systems, sustainable local markets and business continuity are enhanced through transformative adaptation practices and partnerships between stakeholders, with a gender perspective.</p>		
<p>Activities output 1.3</p> <p>Activity 1.3.1 Strengthen competitiveness at the market level through implementing nature-based adaptation solutions and technologies, as well as market differentiation tools (standards, certifications, others) that include adaptation criteria.</p> <p>Activity 1.3.2 Develop partnerships involving stakeholders from the food system including producers, MSMEs, community organizations, consumers, gastronomic routes and others, with a gender perspective.</p>		
<p>Outcome 1: Food systems and communities adapt to climate impacts with nature-based solutions that contribute to resilience, sustainable development and business continuity in the territory, with a gender perspective.</p>	<p>Outcome 2: Access to climate finance products and mechanisms for MSMEs and women in food systems is expanded and simplified.</p>	<p>Outcome 3: Knowledge with gender perspective is created, strengthened and disseminated along the value chain to reinforce decision-making in adaptation, improving resilience to climate change in the territories.</p>

The following table presents the potential adaptation actions related to each activity:

Table 5. Potential adaptation actions and solutions related to each activity

Activity	Potential adaptation actions and solutions
Component 1: Improving the adaptive capacity of food systems and communities involved in the development of the territory, with a gender perspective.	
Activity 1.1.1 Promote new nature-based adaptation solutions and other previously validated sustainable technologies with producers in the food system.	<p>Successful adapted production practices identified during Adapta2+ will be promoted, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Precision farming ● Soil conservation measures ● Local crops use ● Silvopastoral Practices ● Wind barriers and erosion reduction ● Rational grazing, tree farm fences and divisions, better usage of fodder as animal feed ● Integrated pest management and agroforestry arrangements ● Increasing and distribution of improved drought-tolerant varieties ● Reproduction and conservation of native materials and basic crop seedlings ● Development of bio-inputs and bioirrigation for vegetables, roots, tubers, and musaceae ● Establishment of germplasm banks of local and/or climate adapted crops in local communities ● Diversification of productive activities within the farm ● Reforestation of mangroves, coastal reforestation and recovery of coral reefs ● Implementation of innovative, efficient and sustainable production models ● Genetic improvement: crop and animal varieties better adapted to weather conditions ● Changes in cropping patterns and calendar of planting and crop diversification ● Moisture conservation in soils through appropriate tillage methods ● Improved irrigation efficiency; afforestation ● Investment in infrastructure for the efficient use of water resources and soil ● Water harvesting, storage and security ● Efficient use of water resources and protection of water recharging zone ● Wastewater treatment: slurry recycling, irrigation ● Forest fire management and control
Activity 1.1.2 Generate on-farm data on soil and water management, conservation and improvement practices and nature-based adaptation solutions, with active participation of male and female producers.	
Activity 1.1.3 Identify and implement climate adaptation measures in response to impacts on artisanal fisheries, ensuring production, market supply and business continuity.	
Activity 1.2.1 Identify new nature- and community-based adaptation practices and validated sustainable technologies to be implemented by community organizations.	
Activity 1.2.2 Implement and scale up nature- and community-based adaptation practices in communities along watersheds and coastal zones, with active participation of local organizations, with a gender perspective.	
Activity 1.2.3 Develop in-situ/ex-situ conservation and sustainable use of native and commercial genetic resources for agriculture and food security as a community-based adaptation solution, with active participation of producers, MSMEs and local organizations, with a gender perspective.	
	<p>Based on new target populations and tools developed during Adapta2+, this activity leads to new research in collaboration with academia and key experts to help identify and validate the best adapted practices amongst nature-based adaptation solutions and other sustainable technical options in food systems.</p>
Activity 1.3.1 Strengthen competitiveness at the market level through implementing nature-based adaptation solutions and technologies, as well as market differentiation tools (standards, certifications, others) that include adaptation criteria.	<p>This activity focuses on implementing nature- and community-based adaptation solutions along the food system, connecting producers with other actors in the value chain, in processing, value adding, marketing and consumption.</p> <p>It also proposes to work with food system value chains that adopt standards, certifications and other instruments that include adaptation to climate change, for example, in agriculture, livestock, tourism, ecological blue flag, and others.</p>

Activity	Potential adaptation actions and solutions
Activity 1.3.2 Develop partnerships involving stakeholders from the food system including producers, MSMEs, community organizations, consumers, gastronomic routes and others, with a gender perspective.	This activity focuses on partnerships, marketing and commercialization of climate-adapted products from the food system.
Component 2: Strengthening access to climate finance for nature-based adaptation investments.	
Activity 2.1.1 Facilitate access to producers, MSMEs and other private sector stakeholders in the food system to existing climate finance mechanisms for investing in adaptation practices and technologies.	It comprises microcredits with adaptation incentives or value-added assistance (Pro-clima), and other financial mechanisms such as guarantee access, which creates financial incentives to farmers implementing adaptation actions.
Activity 2.1.2 Promote the use of the agricultural insurance program and other financial incentives to enhance climate resilience.	This activity is based on the scalability and replication of the agriculture insurance of the National Insurance Institute, plus other financial incentives to be identified.
Activity 2.2.1 Strengthen climate finance analysis to address challenges, opportunities and decision-making in the food system, with a gender perspective.	This can include, for example, modeling based on climate projections and their impacts on the food system, climate risk analysis with microfinance institutions working with small producers and micro-enterprises.
Activity 2.2.2 Design and implement financial products with climate insurance, guarantees and technical support for producers and MSMEs to invest in adaptation solutions, with a gender perspective.	This activity seeks to work with financial institutions interested in developing credit that includes climate change adaptation for producers and other stakeholders in the food system value chains.
Activity 2.2.3 Generate mechanisms and criteria with financial institutions to facilitate and increase women's access to climate finance.	New mechanisms seek to reduce financing gap in adaptation and gender. This aims at integrating gender variables in programs when possible.
Component 3: Capacity building and dissemination of knowledge for decision-making at the local, national and regional levels.	
Activity 3.1.1 Create a user-friendly agricultural, livestock and fishing innovation center to cater climate adaptation information and technical assistance to producers, with a gender perspective.	The center will gather information and knowledge derived from the project, as well as from other national and international initiatives. The information will have a gender perspective, which will positively favor both men and women. All this knowledge will allow a transformation of the food system, making it more resilient to climate change.
Activity 3.1.2 Use available national information platforms to disseminate and scale-up knowledge and information on climate adaptation solutions, with a gender perspective.	<p>This is part of capacity building and knowledge dissemination about adaptation actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● New and existing national platforms ● Model farms for agricultural practices. ● Gender disaggregation data for decision-making. ● Dissemination through schools, platforms, and an agricultural innovation center. ● Local training in adaptation actions. ● Exchanges on good practices between women and men. ● Dissemination of project results. <p>Inter-regional activities, information exchange, technology transfer.</p>

Activity	Potential adaptation actions and solutions
<p>Activity 3.1.3 Strengthen awareness and capacity building of key stakeholders on nature- and community-based adaptation solutions: producers, vulnerable communities in watershed, coastal areas, and Indigenous territories, primary and secondary school students, women, community organizations, MSMEs and other stakeholders in the private sector.</p>	<p>This activity will provide training, climate education, and information exchange to enhance sustainable and resilient territories and secure business continuity in the food system. Inclusive regional agro-climatic roundtables are proposed to facilitate farmers, women and youth the access, use and scaling-up of local climate information. Also, inter-regional learning and cooperation events are suggested for information exchange and technology transfer between regions.</p>
<p>Activity 3.2.1 Share program results and lessons learned with producers, local sustainable market stakeholders, the financial sector, and local and national levels of government to improve decision-making in climate adaptation, with a gender perspective.</p>	<p>The dissemination of program results and lessons learned at local, regional and national levels will improve decision-making on adaptation and support the long-term sustainability of accomplishments beyond the program. This includes peer to peer learning (i.e. farmer to farmer).</p>
<p>Activity 3.2.2 Develop awareness of local and regional media and journalists on the program results and lessons learned.</p>	<p>Working with the media and journalists is important to develop their capacity to understand the importance of the knowledge and information generated by the program.</p>

B. ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

Poverty reduction and MSMEs participation

66. It is important to stress that the proposed program aims at reducing vulnerability related to poverty. Recent data on poverty in Costa Rica (INEC, National 2021 Household Survey) reveal that while poverty in urban areas decreased significantly between 2020 and 2021, rural poverty remains unchanged. The country's Central region, with the largest population, remains with the lowest level of poverty (18%). Between 2020 and 2021, total poverty increased in the peripheral regions Brunca (33%), Huetar Caribe (32%) and Huetar Norte (32%), and Central Pacific (31%). Only Chorotega managed to improve poverty indicators, going from 32% in 2020 to 26% in 2021. The lack of family income, households led by women, unemployment, informality and COVID-19 related restrictions contributed to the increase in poverty in those regions. Vulnerability associated with poverty includes the following populations: rural and coastal inhabitants, indigenous people, farmers and fishers, people working in informality, women and youths.

67. The program focuses mainly on the agricultural and fishing sectors and their value chains, addressing issues such as informality and the participation of women, according to the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the AF. Although agriculture and fishing in Costa Rica are important generators of foreign exchange and employment, those producers most related to internal markets and informality often face poverty. These activities are also vulnerable to the effects of climate change, mainly to extreme weather events such as droughts and floods. Agriculture represents 13% within the total employed population, of whom 12.5% are female. Of all the farms registered as individuals (80,987 farms), 84% are run by men, while only 16% by women. Of the 2,406,418.4 hectares under cultivation in Costa Rica (including individuals and legal entities), women produce only 4% of the land. Of the number of farms run by individuals, female producers receiving some type of technical assistance represent only 3% and male producers represent 17%. About fishing, 3,000 legal artisanal fishers were listed in 2008 and at least 2,000 more non-formal fishers were identified. In Puntarenas, more than 30% of male fishers do not have social security and a similar amount are self-insured or voluntarily insured, while in Guanacaste, only 37% are salaried insured. The insurance situation is different for women: in Puntarenas there is a predominance of employed insured women (28%) and self-employed women (22%), which indicates that approximately only half are insured (Fernández, 2013).

68. Adapta2+ showed the importance of enabling conditions for farmers and fishers to ensure the long-term impacts of the adaptation strategies and increase local resilience. In order to transform the traditional food system into a fully resilient framework, it is crucial to support MSMEs and micro, small and medium producers (MSMPs). There is a need to create enabling conditions and climate finance products for agricultural and fishing value chains. Component 2 will focus on strengthening access to climate finance for nature-based adaptation investments. This will result in farmers, fishers and MSMEs actively participating with sustainable products and services along the value chain.

69. Community-based and nature-based adaptation solutions financed by the program will increase both resilience and adaptive capacity of agriculture, livestock rearing and fishing, while preserving resources such as water and soils and improving environmental management and protection. For example, soil conservation or rainwater harvesting allow to increase resource availability for agriculture through higher adaptive capacity to drought. Another example is the genetic improvement of livestock, for animals to be more resistant to heat stress or lowland weather and productive, improving the resilience of the activity. A further example is the

development of experiences of in-situ conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, as a community-based adaptation solution, with a gender perspective. These are in accordance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the AF.

70. In Component 1, the program seeks to scale up community- and nature-based adaptation solutions that have already been identified and tested as part of Adapta2+. It also includes new solutions to be validated and disseminated. Validation will consider any potential negative impacts. If necessary, measures such as buffer zones can be applied. Beneficiaries include vulnerable communities, productive farms in rural areas and indigenous territories, Marine Areas of Responsible Fishing and aquaculture farms. The implementation of activities with indigenous people will require the participation of cultural intermediaries as well as participatory consultations for result validation and appropriation.

71. From the perspective of this proposal, Costa Rica's MSMEs are an integral part of the private sector. The Ministry of Economy, Industry and Commerce (MEIC) reports that, between 2015 and 2019 the number of MSMEs increased by 1%. Micro-enterprises went up from 110,400 to 110,973 (+0,5%), small companies from 16,469 to 17,237 (+4%), and medium companies from 5326 to 5635 (+5%) (Status of SMEs in Costa Rica, series 2015-2019, MEIC 2021). MSMEs account for 97% of the total business park nationwide. The distribution of all companies by economic sector in 2019 shows that services is the sector with the most companies (66%), followed by commerce (21%), primary agricultural sector (6%), and industrial sector (5%). Most agricultural enterprises are micro-enterprises: in 2019 they represented 87% of the total agricultural companies, while small companies added 9%, and medium-sized companies, 3%. The report reveals an important contribution of MSMEs in terms of formal employment. MSMEs went up from 341,180 formal workers in 2015 to 357,607 workers in 2019 (+5%). In the agricultural sector, MSMEs contributed 27,989 formal jobs (8%) (MEIC, 2021).

72. The participation of the private sector through MSMEs is strategic to consolidate climate-smart, sustainable local markets. The value chain includes food producers (farmers, livestock rearing, fishers, men and women), intermediaries (farmers markets, supermarkets, butchers, fishmongers), consumers (households, restaurants, schools, and others), and others (e.g., infrastructure and logistics sectors). Component 1 will support the involvement of the private sector through MSMEs in the implementation of climate adaptation activities.

73. In order to reduce vulnerability and poverty, especially in the agricultural, livestock and fishing sectors, the program focuses on vulnerable inhabitants of rural and coastal communities, including indigenous territories. Targeting women and youth will also contribute to reducing poverty. The program will directly benefit the agricultural and fisheries sectors, including MSMEs to whom the traditional banking system does not provide services due to insufficient formality, scarce guarantee, or low schooling. The program seeks to implement nature-based adaptation solutions in the agricultural and fishing sectors to increase their resilience. It also aims at creating capabilities in the food system to strengthen the value chains and enable resilient and sustainable local markets. Relevant attention will be given to capacity building (Component 3), formalization and access to agriculture insurances and other appropriate financial mechanisms (Component 2). The capabilities of MSMEs will also be strengthened with topics related to formalization, respect for human rights and compliance with labor legislation. For women, opportunities to increase their participation in the program will be identified and implemented. For example, financial products will be crafted to address the gender gaps.

74. All this is expected to improve productive capacity, enhance quality of life around communities, reduce

costs, create employment and increase family income. Formalization of MSMEs will support compliance with labor rights and the creation of quality jobs, in accordance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the AF. The program will also make sure that women's organizations are treated as profitable businesses. Overall, the program will contribute to health and wellbeing, food and water security, increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods for the most vulnerable communities in Costa Rica.

75. An additional larger population will also benefit from the improved value chain and local markets, particularly by having access to environmentally-friendly, climate-smart products and services. Outside the value chain, beneficiaries include people in sustainable resources management, sustainable agricultural practices, and disaster risk management. Knowledge dissemination (Component 3) will be crucial to reach most of these audiences and accomplish the desired impact.

76. The strengthening of local markets and the value chain will also contribute to the following:

- Mileage reduction: In local markets this favors proximity so that women and small producers in general can place their products without dependence on intermediaries, thus ensuring higher income.
- Biodiversity conservation: When local products are purchased, local female and male farmers are supported to successfully operate their businesses. When they are compensated for their products, they will be less likely to sell their land, with the risk of redevelopment for industrial or commercial uses. This land ownership by local farmers makes it possible to increase biological corridors, protect habitats and wildlife, conserve water resource protection zones and preserve soils.

77. The creation of partnerships at community level will help identify adaptation needs between the different sectors that support local development. By addressing local adaptation needs such as protection of water resources, generation of resilient jobs, and restoration of ecosystems, amongst others, the project will facilitate the transformation of productive activities to develop a resilient local market. By doing so, the project will economically, environmentally and socially impact communities, because it will address the local cause of vulnerability.

78. Finally, by supporting MSMEs and creating capacities in community-based organizations, existing barriers to access climate tools, finances and adaptation mechanisms will be overcome and this will strengthen local markets, making them more resilient to climate change impacts.

Gender Assessment and Action Plan for Gender Equality to Address Climate Change

79. Costa Rica has several instruments for gender inclusion that are mandatory for programs such as this, which fall under institutions such as the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE), the Climate Change Directorate (DCC), the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), and others:

A) The 2018-2030 National Policy for Effective Equality between Women and Men in Costa Rica (PIEG), it responds to international commitments on human rights and effective equality.

B) Gender equality policy for inclusive development in the Costa Rican agricultural, fishing and rural sector 2020-2030 and its Action Plan. Secretaría Ejecutiva de Planificación Sectorial Agropecuaria del Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería (SEPSA 2020). This policy is the result of a participatory process with women, rural youth and officials of public institutions involved in the sector. It was developed with the support of the National Women's Institute (INAMU), the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

C) Gender Equality Action Plan to Address Climate Change: The country is currently carrying out a process with UNDP to consolidate this plan, led by MINAE, DCC and the National Women's Institute (INAMU), and it is aligned with other processes such as Plan A (see below). This Action Plan will be official by the time the program implementation begins and will be fully integrated during the Inception phase (see Annex 8 for more detail).

D) The Climate Resilient Territories Project, Plan A, implemented in Costa Rica by the UN Environment and the Climate Change Directorate (DCC) of the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE), with funding from the Green Climate Fund under its NAP Readiness Programme. This project created the Regional Action Plans for Adaptation to Climate Change 2022-2026, for each of the six planning regions of Costa Rica (<https://cambioclimatico.go.cr/plan-a-territorios-resilientes-ante-el-cambio-climatico/adaptacion-regional/#1651762447897-2a171c19-cb37>). This project developed a gender assessment from the perspective of social exposure and social vulnerability to climate change and provided recommendations for the reduction of gender gaps (see Annex 8).

There are several relevant findings by the gender assessment carried out by the Climate Change Directorate (DCC) through the Plan A Project (see Annex 8 for more detail). Identified gender equity gaps include issues where women are at a disadvantage. The main social conditions of exposure to climate change for the six planning regions include: Families living in poverty, female-headed households, dependent family members, Women more exposed to unemployment, exposed indigenous communities, and COVID-19. In terms of social vulnerability, the following was identified: High poverty rates, households in poverty, limited employ opportunities, high unemployment among women, informality among women, women with greater domestic work and caregiving responsibilities, less opportunities for women to access housing and property, and greater difficulty for women to access training, efficient technologies or financing (DCC. 2022). Additionally, women farmers and women farmer organizations are at a disadvantage in terms of having access to agricultural land, technical assistance, and credit (MAG-SEPSA 2020).

80. The following recommendations are based on Plan A's gender assessment, explaining how they will be applied throughout the program (see also Annex 8):

- Show evidence of existing gender inequality gaps and how they are influenced by climate change: The program will propose activities with a gender perspective to address those gaps, reduce women's vulnerability and build their resilience.
- Create enabling conditions for the participation, coordination, and decision-making of women's organizations in the management of resilient territories: To this end, the program will work with executing entities that have experience with women, as well as with women-led organizations.
- Improve access to female employment opportunities and adapted livelihoods: Proposed activities aim at strengthening productive and commercial linkages of women-led enterprises.
- Provide technical assistance to women: The program will offer technical assistance and accompaniment to women and women-led MSMS to empower and strengthen their capabilities for adaptation.
- Foster women's economic autonomy: Component 2 will provide access to financial products and services, including credit, insurance for damages and losses due to climatic events, and guarantees.
- Generate information, data and metrics on the differentiated impacts of climate change on women, as well as the positive impact of implemented measures: The program's monitoring actions will make it possible to generate this information. These results can be shared through Component 3 dissemination activities.
- Promote the reduction of the digital divide for rural women in terms of access to information and effective participation: The program will address this goal through Component 3, which focuses on capacity

building and knowledge dissemination.

- Provide access to formal and non-formal education: The program will facilitate the participation of women in training and education activities for the design and implementation of adaptation measures.
- Provide a gender perspective to the management of the territory: The program will promote women's leadership in the design and development of climate solutions in their territories, and raise awareness on gender perspectives of people involved in land management.

81. The following Table 6 summarizes the main social and economic benefits of the program, presented by component and activity:

Table 6. Social and economic benefits per component and activity.

Activity	Potential adaptation actions	Social and economic benefits
Component 1: Improving the adaptive capacity of food systems and communities involved in the development of the territory, with a gender perspective.		
Activity 1.1.1 Promote new nature-based adaptation solutions and other previously validated sustainable technologies with producers in the food system.	<p>Successful adapted production practices identified during Adapta2+ will be promoted, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Precision farming ● Soil conservation measures ● Local crops use ● Silvopastoral Practices ● Wind barriers and erosion reduction ● Rational grazing, tree farm fences and divisions, better usage of fodder as animal feed ● Integrated pest management and agroforestry arrangements ● Increasing and distribution of improved drought-tolerant varieties ● Reproduction and conservation of native materials and basic crop seedlings ● Development of bio-inputs and bioirrigation for vegetables, roots, tubers, and musaceae ● Establishment of germplasm banks of local and/or climate adapted crops in local communities ● Diversification of productive activities within the farm ● Reforestation of mangroves, coastal reforestation and recovery of coral reefs ● Implementation of innovative, efficient and sustainable production models ● Genetic improvement: crop and animal varieties better adapted to weather conditions ● Changes in cropping patterns and calendar of planting and crop diversification ● Moisture conservation in soils through appropriate tillage methods ● Improved irrigation efficiency; afforestation ● Investment in infrastructure for the efficient use of water resources and soil ● Water harvesting, storage and security ● Efficient use of water resources and protection of water recharging zone ● Wastewater treatment: slurry recycling, irrigation ● Forest fire management and control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Decrease cost of production ● Obtain healthy, environment friendly and quality products ● Higher production of first-class products ● Increase production ● Increase the resilience of practices to face climate change impacts ● More efficient water uses and nutrition, and the reduction of pests and diseases ● Reduce the impact of extreme weather and climate variability on production ● Legalize activity ● Improve economic conditions ● Access to training, capacity building and technical assistance by women. ● Address gender inequality gaps, reduce women's vulnerability and build their resilience ● Reach more agricultural products in a year ● Access to better quality and quantity water with special emphasis on farms led by young and women
Activity 1.1.2 Generate on-farm data on soil and water management, conservation and improvement practices and nature-based adaptation solutions, with active participation of male and female producers.		
Activity 1.1.3 Identify and implement climate adaptation measures in response to impacts on artisanal fisheries, ensuring production, market supply and business continuity.		
Activity 1.2.1 Identify new nature- and community-based adaptation practices and validated sustainable technologies to be implemented by community organizations.		
Activity 1.2.2 Implement and scale up nature- and community-based adaptation practices in communities along watersheds and coastal zones, with active participation of local organizations, with a gender perspective.		
Activity 1.2.3 Develop in-situ/ex-situ conservation and sustainable use of native and commercial genetic resources for agriculture and food security as a community-based adaptation solution, with		

Activity	Potential adaptation actions	Social and economic benefits
active participation of producers, MSMEs and local organizations, with a gender perspective.	Based on new target populations and tools developed during Adapta2+, this activity leads to new research in collaboration with academia and key experts to help identify and validate the best adapted practices amongst nature-based adaptation solutions and other sustainable technical options in food systems.	
Activity 1.3.1 Strengthen competitiveness at the market level through implementing nature-based adaptation solutions and technologies, as well as market differentiation tools (standards, certifications, others) that include adaptation criteria.	<p>This activity focuses on implementing nature- and community-based adaptation solutions along the food system, connecting producers with other actors in the value chain, in processing, value adding, marketing and consumption.</p> <p>It also proposes to work with food system value chains that adopt standards and certifications that include adaptation to climate change, for example, in agriculture, livestock, tourism, ecological blue flag, and others.</p>	<p>Climate-adapted products along the value chain. Business relationships between stakeholders along the value chain. Opportunities for women and youths. Responsible production and consumption. Differentiation of climate-adapted products in the market. Linkages with adapted stakeholders along the value chain. Strengthened productive and commercial linkages of women-led MSMS. Increased sales. Reduced losses from extreme hydrometeorological events. Business continuity during extreme climate events.</p>
Activity 1.3.2 Develop partnerships involving stakeholders from the food system including producers, MSMEs, community organizations, consumers, gastronomic routes and others, with a gender perspective.	This activity focuses on marketing and commercialization of climate-adapted products from the food system.	<p>Differentiation of climate-adapted products in the market. Linkages with adapted stakeholders along the value chain. Strengthened productive and commercial linkages of women-led MSMS. Opportunities for women and youths. Increased sales. Reduction of losses due to extreme hydrometeorological events. Business continuity during extreme climate events.</p>
Component 2: Strengthening access to climate finance for nature-based adaptation investments.		
Activity 2.1.1 Facilitate access to producers, MSMEs and other private sector stakeholders in the food system to existing climate finance mechanisms for investing in adaptation practices and technologies.	It comprises microcredits with adaptation incentives or value-added assistance (Pro-clima), which creates financial incentives to farmers implementing adaptation actions.	<p>Access to credit that includes climate change adaptation. Access to insurance, guarantees, technical support and other benefits. Financial incentive to implement adaptation strategies. Risk reduction in the face of extreme hydrometeorological events. Reduction of economic losses. Increased resilience.</p>

Activity	Potential adaptation actions	Social and economic benefits
		<p>Increased access to credit for women and women's organizations. Foster women's economic autonomy. Reduced women's vulnerability and increased resilience.</p>
<p>Activity 2.1.2 Promote the use of the agricultural insurance program and other financial incentives to enhance climate resilience.</p>	<p>This activity is based on the scalability and replication of the agriculture insurance of the National Insurance Institute, plus other financial incentives to be identified.</p>	<p>Access to credit that includes climate change adaptation. Covering of crops and animals by agricultural insurance. Improved access to agriculture finance tools and products Access to insurance, guarantees, and other benefits. Risk reduction in the face of extreme hydrometeorological events. Reduction of economic losses. Increased resilience. Increased access to credit for women and women's organizations. Foster women's economic autonomy. Reduced women's vulnerability and increased resilience.</p>
<p>Activity 2.2.1 Strengthen climate finance analysis to address challenges, opportunities and decision-making in the food system, with a gender perspective.</p>	<p>This can include, for example, modeling based on climate projections and their impacts on the food system, climate risk analysis with microfinance institutions working with small producers and micro-enterprises.</p>	<p>Access to credit that includes climate change adaptation. Risk reduction in the face of extreme hydrometeorological events. Reduction of economic losses. Increased resilience. Increased access to credit for women and women's organizations. Foster women's economic autonomy. Reduced women's vulnerability and increased resilience.</p>
<p>Activity 2.2.2 Design and implement financial products with climate insurance, guarantees and technical support for producers and MSMEs to invest in adaptation solutions, with a gender perspective.</p>	<p>This activity seeks to work with financial institutions interested in developing credit that includes climate change adaptation for producers and other stakeholders in the food system value chains.</p>	<p>Access to credit that includes climate change adaptation. Improved access to agriculture finance tools and products. Financial incentive to implement adaptation strategies. Access to insurance, guarantees, technical assistance and other benefits. Risk reduction in the face of extreme hydrometeorological events. Reduction of economic losses. Increased resilience. Increased access to credit for women and women's organizations. Foster women's economic autonomy. Reduced women's vulnerability and increased resilience.</p>

Activity	Potential adaptation actions	Social and economic benefits
Activity 2.2.3 Generate mechanisms and criteria with financial institutions to facilitate and increase women's access to climate finance.	This aims at integrating gender variables in programs when possible.	Increased access to credit for women and women's organizations. Reduced women's vulnerability and increased resilience. Foster women's economic autonomy.
Component 3: Capacity building and dissemination of knowledge for decision-making at the local, national and regional levels.		
Activity 3.1.1 Create a user-friendly agricultural, livestock and fishing innovation center to cater climate adaptation information and technical assistance to producers, with a gender perspective.	The center will gather information and knowledge derived from the project, as well as from other national and international initiatives. The information will have a gender perspective, which will positively favor both men and women. All this knowledge will allow a transformation of the food system, making it more resilient to climate change.	Improved access to knowledge. Greater stakeholder participation in the benefits of the program. Greater sustainability of results in the long term, beyond the program. Democratization of access to information and knowledge. Information products and services tailored to stakeholders. Access to training, capacity building and technical assistance by women. Improved access to knowledge. Greater stakeholder participation in the benefits of the program. Greater sustainability of results in the long term, beyond the program. Democratization of access to information and knowledge. Information products and services tailored to stakeholders. Dissemination of information, data and metrics on the differentiated impacts of climate change on women, as well as the positive impacts of implemented measures.
Activity 3.1.2 Use available national information platforms to disseminate and scale-up knowledge and information on climate adaptation solutions, with a gender perspective.	This is part of capacity building and knowledge dissemination about adaptation actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● New and existing national platforms ● Model farms for agricultural practices. ● Gender disaggregation data for decision-making. ● Dissemination through schools, platforms, and an agricultural innovation center. ● Local training in adaptation actions. ● Exchanges on good practices between women and men. ● Dissemination of project results. Inter-regional activities, information exchange, technology transfer.	Improved access to knowledge. Greater stakeholder participation in the benefits of the program. Greater sustainability of results in the long term, beyond the program. Democratization of access to information and knowledge. Information products and services tailored to stakeholders. Dissemination of information, data and metrics on the differentiated impacts of climate change on women, as well as the positive impacts of implemented measures.

Activity	Potential adaptation actions	Social and economic benefits
<p>Activity 3.1.3 Strengthen awareness and capacity building of key stakeholders on nature- and community-based adaptation solutions: producers, vulnerable communities in watershed, coastal areas, and Indigenous territories, primary and secondary school students, women, community organizations, MSMEs and other stakeholders in the private sector.</p>	<p>This activity will provide training, climate education, and information exchange to enhance sustainable and resilient territories and secure business continuity in the food system. Inclusive regional agro-climatic roundtables are proposed to facilitate farmers, women and youth the access, use and scaling-up of local climate information. Also, inter-regional learning and cooperation events are suggested for information exchange and technology transfer between region</p>	<p>Improved access to knowledge. Greater stakeholder participation in the benefits of the program. Greater sustainability of results in the long term, beyond the program. Democratization of access to information and knowledge. Access to training and capacity building by women. Reduction of the digital divide for rural women in terms of access to information and effective participation. Information products and services tailored to stakeholders.</p>
<p>Activity 3.2.1 Share program results and lessons learned with producers, local sustainable market stakeholders, the financial sector, and local and national levels of government to improve decision-making in climate adaptation, with a gender perspective.</p>	<p>The dissemination of program results and lessons learned at local, regional and national levels will improve decision-making on adaptation and support the long-term sustainability of accomplishments beyond the program.</p>	<p>Improved access to knowledge. Greater stakeholder participation in the benefits of the program. Greater sustainability of results in the long term, beyond the program. Democratization of access to information and knowledge. Access to training and capacity building by women. Reduction of the digital divide for rural women in terms of access to information and effective participation. Information products and services tailored to stakeholders.</p>
<p>Activity 3.2.2 Develop awareness of local and regional media and journalists on the program results and lessons learned.</p>	<p>Working with the media and journalists is important to develop their capacity to understand the importance of the knowledge and information generated by the program.</p>	<p>Improved access to knowledge. Greater stakeholder participation in the benefits of the program. Greater sustainability of results in the long term, beyond the program. Democratization of access to information and knowledge. Dissemination of information, data and metrics on the differentiated impacts of climate change on women, as well as the positive impacts of implemented measures. Information products and services tailored to stakeholders.</p>

C. COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROPOSED PROGRAM

82. To achieve profitable and efficient resource management, this proposal will strengthen sustainable local markets, developing and implementing adapted practices and nature-based solutions that improve the adaptive capacity and reduce vulnerability to climate risks of communities involved in food systems while increasing economic conditions of actors along the value chain.

83. The implementation of this program is highly significant because stakeholders are amongst the most vulnerable population of the country, including rural communities with low human development indicators, highly dependent on natural resources. It is expected through the program to integrate appropriate considerations of climate change and variability into strategic planning and daily practices among stakeholders. The program proposes nature-based and community-based adaptation solutions in the context of food system value chains. This approach allows producers and MSMEs to adapt their productive activities, benefit from ecosystem services, lower production costs and reduce damages and losses due to extreme climate events. It also favors teamwork and alliances between local organizations at community level, allowing them to adapt to climate change. A Locally Led Adaptation approach takes advantage of local expertise and resources, lowering the costs of adaptation at the community level.

84. In terms of climate finance, it is important to note that the agricultural sector has been neglected by the financial sector (with the exception of a few large producers), so agricultural producers have had problems accessing financing in general. Among the few climate credit options, Fundecooperación implements Tailor-Made Credit Programs. The Foundation focuses on the niche of entrepreneurship, micro, small and medium-sized enterprises with a differentiated value approach based on the implementation of environmental, social, gender and innovation practices. Fundecooperación is the only finance entity to implement a climate microcredit, PRO+CLIMA microloan (since 2019). The PRO+CLIMA microloans are custom-made and allow micro, small and medium farmers to access financing options to implement sustainable practices and develop further their activity. The loan is built depending on the customer's resources flow to ensure that their repayment is adjusted to their activity type and income scheme, offering solutions and conditions adapted to each client, and may also offer guarantees for more financial inclusion. In return, PRO+CLIMA requires the female and male farmers to implement sustainable practices and a possible subscription to an agriculture insurance. The insurance covers the farmers' activities, while offering financial incentive to implement the strategies. As a result, female and male farmers improve their resilience to climate change and economic conditions. For some, this process also allows them to formalize their activities.

85. The program proposes financial products based on the experience of Fundecooperación and in response to the characteristics of stakeholders in the food system, particularly small producers and MSMEs, so that options such as microcredit for adaptation respond to their needs. A gender-responsive approach is particularly relevant to ensure that the gaps between men and women are addressed equitably. This allows microcredit for adaptation to climate change to benefit vulnerable populations such as rural inhabitants, women, youths, indigenous people, people living in poverty, and others. It also promotes adaptation of productive activities such as agriculture, livestock and fishing, reducing damages and losses from hydrometeorological events.

86. A fundamental part of the project is the creation of knowledge on climate change adaptation in order to strengthen the agricultural production value chain and local markets. Activities related to knowledge management and capacity building will have a multiplier effect on adaptation actions, which involve

technology transfer between beneficiaries, technicians and private organizations, public institutions, communities and small and medium-sized enterprises, seeking to move from traditional uses, methods and practices of resource management to new technologies or measures that increase their resilience. It is expected that the different tools and means to disseminate climate adaptation will reach vulnerable populations and widely promote nature- and community-based adaptation solutions. This approach also seeks long-term sustainability and replicability of results. Knowledge sharing will reduce operational costs and increase benefits through the opportunity to replicate best practices and lessons learned among communities.

87. The following Table 7 reviews the main measures proposed by the program as well as a characterization of their cost-effectiveness. It also analyzes conventional adaptation options and the cost-effectiveness associated with those measures:

Table 7. Cost-effectiveness of the proposed program and of conventional options

Program outputs	Measures of the proposed program	Cost effectiveness of proposed program measures	Conventional adaptation options	Cost effectiveness of conventional adaptation options
<p>Output 1.1 Food systems transform their practices with nature-based adaptation solutions.</p>	<p>Nature-based adaptation solutions in farms and coastal areas, including those already identified and validated by Adapta2+ and new solutions. Examples of solutions are: soil conservation measures, silvopastoral practices, wind barriers, improved irrigation, water harvesting, and others.</p>	<p>This output implements measures that have already been validated by Adapta2+ and have proven to contribute to conserving water, reducing soil loss and maintaining agricultural, livestock and fisheries productivity. Good practices contribute to strengthening ecosystem services such as pollination, which can favor several crops of commercial importance. The program proposes to invest in continuing the transformation and adaptation of agricultural practices, turning farms into examples for others, while improving their economic conditions.</p>	<p>Conventional solutions for climate change adaptation in the food system do not take advantage of nature-based solutions, do not include biodiversity and do not contribute to its conservation.</p>	<p>Conventional solutions do not guarantee long-term resilience, can be expensive, especially if they include gray construction, and do not substantially reduce damages and losses from extreme hydrometeorological events. They can also increase costs, for example, due to the use of chemical fertilizers and cattle feed, especially in the current situation of war and logistic restrictions.</p>
<p>Output 1.2: Local organizations and their members implement community-based adaptation practices, with a gender perspective, to enhance community resilience.</p>	<p>Proposed activities scale up solutions already validated by Adapta2+, while adding new activities to be implemented in rural and coastal environments; activities include improvement of water availability, protection of biodiversity, recovery of local ecosystem services, buffering of pollution sources, home and community vegetable gardens, composting, and others; technical assistance.</p>	<p>A Locally Led Adaptation approach aims to make sure the adaptation solutions respond to local knowledge and expertise, respond to local priorities, and are inclusive for vulnerable stakeholders, particularly women and youths. Empowering local stakeholders to lead in adapting to climate change gives communities on the frontline of climate impacts a voice in decisions that positively affect their lives and livelihoods.</p>	<p>A conventional adaptation approach will focus on practices at the individual level, where each producer carries out actions, lacking an overall vision, collective goal or teamwork. Although individual producers adapt, this generates less positive impacts in the community context.</p>	<p>An individual focus indicates a short-term vision, versus long-term collective work to benefit the community. If a challenge such as water conservation is addressed individually, it may be insufficient to reduce scarcity. This would put pressure on the responsible institutions, which will spend more resources on gray water conservation and distribution works. On a more general level, this may impact Costa Rica's fiscal situation.</p>
<p>Output 1.3: Food systems, sustainable local markets and</p>	<p>Proposed activities increase interactions along the value chain,</p>	<p>This output promotes long-term business relationships and</p>	<p>The prevailing conventional approach is based on long and inefficient value</p>	<p>Development and value chains are not promoted at</p>

Program outputs	Measures of the proposed program	Cost effectiveness of proposed program measures	Conventional adaptation options	Cost effectiveness of conventional adaptation options
<p>business continuity are enhanced through transformative adaptation practices and partnerships between stakeholders, with a gender perspective.</p>	<p>from producers all the way to consumers. They also contribute to developing partnerships with stakeholders.</p>	<p>strengthens adaptation in the food system. Transformative adaptation practices contribute to changing the trajectory of the food system by reducing vulnerability among its stakeholders along the value chain. Repercussions with MSMEs along the value chain and in the food system are relevant, including intermediaries (farmers markets, supermarkets, butchers, fishmongers) and consumers (households, restaurants, schools, others). Farmers are ensured to sell their products, and intermediaries and consumers benefit from quality, climate smart products, while adapting themselves to climate change.</p>	<p>chains with high costs for consumers and reduced benefits for producers. A concentration of consumption in urban areas predominates, to the detriment of rural producing areas.</p>	<p>the local level. An inefficient development model is consolidated in the center of the country. Often, hotels in close proximity to producers end up buying in the city rather than at the local level. The income does not reach rural communities, but remains in long chains of intermediaries. Buying companies do not benefit either, since their costs increase.</p>
<p>Output 2.1: Access to existing climate finance tools for nature-based adaptation solutions in the food system is promoted.</p>	<p>Provide microcredits and insurance to producers -agricultural, livestock and fishing- and MSMEs to finance nature-based adaptation solutions; provide technical assistance; accompany in formalization; provide support to women organizations.</p>	<p>These outputs build on the experience of Fundecooperacion with microfinancing. Wider availability of microfinancing will benefit rural producers and other MSMEs</p>	<p>A conventional option is credit with the Development Banking System (SBD), the main holder of funds for seed capital and venture capital in Costa Rica. There are few options for financing</p>	<p>Productive activities that are financed do not adapt to climate change and continue to experience damage and losses from extreme</p>

Program outputs	Measures of the proposed program	Cost effectiveness of proposed program measures	Conventional adaptation options	Cost effectiveness of conventional adaptation options
<p>Output 2.2. The supply of new climate finance products is expanded in the food system, with a gender perspective.</p>	<p>Greater participation of public entities and financial institutions and higher level of dialogue on climate finance.</p>	<p>along value chains and decrease their vulnerability to climate impacts. They also have huge positive benefits on women producers and women-led organizations through employment, family income and reduction of vulnerability to climate events. This program ensures long term sustainability and scalability, since stakeholders can continue adapting without depending on non-reimbursable financing.</p>	<p>initiatives related to environment, sustainability and climate change adaptation practices. Often the characteristics of small producers are not taken into account. There are also limitations in terms of credit for women, the elderly, people with low levels of schooling or people who do not have access to the internet or computers.</p>	<p>hydrometeorological events. Vulnerable stakeholders such as women, the elderly, indigenous communities and others do not benefit from conventional financing, let alone the possibility to cover climate change adaptation and, therefore, remain vulnerable to climate impacts.</p>
<p>Output 3.1 Knowledge dissemination strategies with a gender perspective enhance adaptation solutions and decision making and transform the food system.</p>	<p>Creation of the virtual agricultural, livestock and fishing innovation center; strategic alliances connecting national information platforms; training, climate education, didactic materials, field trips, information exchanges, talks, videos; agro-climatic roundtables to access, use and scaling-up local climate information; inter-regional learning and cooperation events for information exchange.</p>	<p>Knowledge dissemination and capacity building take into account the characteristics and needs of vulnerable populations in the food system and propose relevant formats for disseminating information. It also offers training and accompaniment so that stakeholders can access and benefit from the information. Accessing and using knowledge on climate change adaptation will contribute to reducing producers' operational costs. The program also favors scalability and strengthens the sustainability of results in the long term.</p>	<p>Projects with a conventional approach develop technical reports that are then uploaded on websites, expecting beneficiaries to read them. Often there are no information products that respond to the characteristics and needs of stakeholders and there is no training to promote access to and use of that information. Gender aspects are not taken into account, so the products do not respond to the particular needs of men and women.</p>	<p>As a result, the information generated is not understandable to stakeholders or they do not even have the possibility to access it. Vulnerable populations, youth, women, men, indigenous people, and others, do not feel included. Thus, adaptation practices are not disseminated or scaled up, so the positive impact of the investment made is low and its sustainability in the long term is poor.</p>
<p>Output 3.2: Program results and lessons learned are disseminated at local, regional and national levels, with gender perspective, improving decision-making on adaptation.</p>	<p>Systematization of program results and lessons learned; develop publications; disseminate activities; facilitate stakeholder participation in pertinent national and international events; sharing with national authorities for decision-making.</p>	<p>Sharing of results and lessons learned will ensure the inclusion of adaptation in planning processes, as well as improved decision making.</p>		

D. ALIGNMENT WITH NATIONAL AND SUB-NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

88. The proposed program supports the national priorities of Costa Rica. Indeed, Costa Rica is currently reinforcing its efforts to increase society's resilience to the impacts of climate change and strengthening the country's capacity for decarbonized development. This section identifies the main public policy instruments and how the three components of the program contribute to their fulfillment. For this it is important to start with a review of these three components:

- Component 1: "Improve the adaptive capacity of productive systems and communities involved in the development of the territory".
- Component 2: Strengthen access to financing for nature-based adaptation investments.
- Component 3: Strengthen capacities for local, national and regional decision making.

89. The national policy instruments and strategies are identified and described below, as well as their relationship with the program components:

90. The *2019-2022 Bicentennial National Development and Public Investment Plan for Costa Rica* (BNDPIP) (MIDEPLAN. 2019) is an instrument that responds to the country's main challenges in seven strategic areas of presidential articulation, which serves as a reference for other sectoral or institutional planning instruments, for the indicated period. Component 1 contributes to the BNDPIP, which aims to strengthen the capacities of the rural sector through the implementation of adaptation strategies that involve: environmentally friendly adaptation technologies, valuation of water resources, use of fertigation to ensure water distribution for livestock and crops, family gardens, and food security. It also supports local and community organizations with projects seeking to adapt sustainable production and consumption patterns. Component 2 also contributes to the BNDPIP: demand for financial services is increasing in Costa Rica thanks to reduced requirements to open debit accounts, which aims to attract small businesses and improve conditions to finance dynamic and traditional companies. In addition, the Development Banking System (SBD) is working to increase the annual percentage of loans granted to SMEs and to increase SME insurance and agricultural insurance as means to mitigate climate change. Also, the National Insurance Institute (INS) has already enabled access to affordable crop insurance for producers who apply climate change adaptation and mitigation standards to their crops. Component 3 contributes to the BNDPIP: create value-added products based on the knowledge that the National Center for Food Science and Technology shares with the sector; support MSMEs with experimentation, digital manufacturing, prototyping and learning tools through the Ministry of Science, Innovation, Technology and Telecommunications (MICITT).

91. The *2019-2022 Agricultural, Fishing and Rural Sector Plan* (SEPSA. 2019) defines the strategic actions to comply with the Policy Guidelines 2019-2022 for the agricultural, fishing and rural sector for the indicated period, under the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals. The program contributes to the plan's following goals:

- Goal 2. Develop systems and networks for marketing agricultural products in the Huetar Norte region.
- Goal 3. Contribute to the improvement of the economy of rural farming families in vulnerable conditions, through productive initiatives to increase their income level.
- Goal 4. Increase the participation of MSMEs agribusinesses in the Institutional market through the Institutional Supply Program.
- Goal 6. Contribute to training of producers in the agricultural, fishing and rural sectors on organizational and business development.

- Goal 10. Promote climate actions that contribute to decarbonization of the agricultural sector.

92. The *2018-2050 National Decarbonization Plan* (MINAE 2020) consists of a roadmap with key actions to consolidate the decarbonization of the Costa Rican economy. Resilience and decarbonization are conceived as means to transform the development model based on bio-economy, green growth, inclusion, and improvement of people's quality of life. The key actions seek transformational change -in contrast to incremental change- to abolish the use of fossil fuels in the economy. Component 1 contributes to the following axes:

- Axis 8 - Promotion of highly efficient agri-food systems that generate low-carbon export goods and local consumption: Identification and adoption of technologies that reduce emissions and improve competitiveness at the farm and in processing; marketing of low-emission products (labeling and differentiation, promotional campaigns).
- Axis 9 - Consolidation of an eco-competitive livestock model based on productive efficiency and reduction of greenhouse gasses: Use of efficient practices and carbon capture on farms; protection of ecosystem services.
- Axis 10 - Consolidation of a management model for rural, urban and coastal territories that uses Nature-based solutions for biodiversity protection, and increase of forest cover and ecosystem services based: It proposes a landscape management approach focused on restoration in rural, coastal and urban territories.

93. In relation to Component 2, the plan includes a financing and investment attraction strategy for the transformation of the economy. This requires public-private partnerships and international cooperation to support a portfolio of prioritized actions and projects. Among the recommended priority actions, the following are relevant in the context of the program and its Component 2: a) Consolidate a Priority Investment Portfolio for the NDC; b) establish innovative financial funds or schemes that consider nature-based solutions. Strategic actors for the Decarbonization Plan in agriculture include the National Institute for Rural Development (INDER), Development Banking System (SBD), National Community Development Direction (DINADECO), and others for the allocation of resources for decarbonization projects. Specific plans are also needed in the agri-food industry and MSMEs to reduce emissions and achieve sustainable productivity along the value chain. Among the recommended priority actions, the following are relevant in the context of the program and its Component 3: a) generate knowledge to support decision-making to direct markets and productive sectors to zero emissions; b) digitize processes and data to have more competitive conditions; c) share information from public institutions to the agricultural sector through training of farmers, fishers, and other rural inhabitants.

94. The *2020-2050 Territorial Economic Strategy for an Inclusive and Decarbonized Economy* (MIDEPLAN. 2021) defines the roadmap to build a digitized, decarbonized and decentralized Costa Rican economy over the next 30 years. The strategy is based on 50 key actions that will allow the country to diversify and sophisticate its economy, while promoting 11 new poles of economic development, taking advantage of each territory's diverse capacities, strengthening human capital and using resources sustainably. Component 1 contributes to the following dimensions and key actions:

- Social Inclusion: 22. Women Entrepreneurs Program; 27. Program for entrepreneurs and SMEs; 28. Program for the integration of indigenous communities; 30.
- Economic development: 39. Innovation in SMEs.
- Decarbonization: 41. Improve agricultural practices; 50. Promote the sustainable use of marine areas.

Component 2 contributes to the following dimensions and key actions:

- Social Inclusion: 30. Financial inclusion tools. This action focuses mainly on MSMEs.

95. The *2016-2030 National Policy of Risk Management* (CNE. 2015) guides risk management by the government, civil society and private sector, to achieve a safer and sustainable national development. It starts with a diagnosis of social and productive risk factors and continues with a planning process by territory and productive sector to make decisions, generate changes on those risks and reduce losses from disasters. Component 1 contributes to Axis 1: "Generation of resilience and social inclusion", by reducing risks associated with disasters of populations that are vulnerable due to factors such as poverty, gender, age, disability, ethnicity, and others. Component 1 also contributes to Axis 5 "Planning, regulatory mechanisms and instruments for risk reduction" to transform production patterns and make the productive system safer and more competitive. It encourages the different sectors to adopt innovative, safe and sustainable practices that favorably affect risk factors, reduce losses, promote people's safety, and contribute to economic and social reactivation in case of disasters. Component 2 contributes to Axis 4 "Sustainable financial investment, infrastructure and services". Its objective is to ensure the quality, safety and duration of goods, reduce damages and losses, and guarantee the recovery and continuity of businesses. It focuses on economic instruments and financial protection against risks. Component 3 contributes to Axis 3 "Education, knowledge management and innovation", which seeks to strengthen the generation of knowledge, using technologies for risk interpretation. It also explores various options in education and dissemination of knowledge about risk, so that people can make informed decisions and build a resilient society.

96. *Costa Rica's 2018-2030 National Climate Change Adaptation Policy* (MINAE. 2018) was the result of a participatory process based on the work of six sectoral tables including Agriculture and Fishing, Tourism, Infrastructure, Health, Water, and Biodiversity. Component 1 of the program contributes to the Policy's Axis 5: "Adapted and eco-competitive production systems", which aims to: 1) strengthen standards and technical guidelines for the resilience of productive sectors, 2) increase adaptive capacity through the exchange of best practices and innovation for eco-competitiveness, 3) raise consumer awareness, and 4) take advantage of opportunities in climate action that favor synergies between mitigation and adaptation. Component 2 contributes to Axis 6: "Investment and financial security for climate action", facilitating access to public and private financial resources to effectively implement adaptation measures and reduce losses for vulnerable populations. Recommended actions include: 1) identify climate actions in annual budget exercises; 2) strengthen financial instruments for conservation, sustainable management and recovery of natural resources, and for payment by results for the provision of strategic environmental services for adaptation; 3) incorporate adaptation criteria in financial instruments for risk transfer such as guarantees, insurance and reinsurance; and 4) incorporate adaptation criteria and reduction of current vulnerability in post-disaster recovery. Component 3 contributes to Axis 1 "Knowledge management, climate services and development of local and institutional capacities" by promoting the implementation of information platforms and climate services, promoting scientific research, incorporating adaptation to climate change in all educational systems, and promoting capacity building in the community.

97. The *2020 Nationally Determined Contribution* commits Costa Rica to take actions consistent with the global goal of limiting the increase in the planet's average temperature to 1.5 C. The proposed actions will result in the country's adaptation capacity, strengthened resilience and reduced vulnerability to climate change. The document is partly based on the National Decarbonization Plan and the National Adaptation Policy described above. The 2020 NDC prioritizes the generation of green jobs to provide economic opportunities to vulnerable populations such as indigenous people, Afro Costa Ricans, women and youth. It also focuses on economic diversification through sustainable tourism or the enhancement of kitchens and

traditional or innovative agri-food systems. In general, it aims to reduce emissions and strengthen adaptation and resilience. Component 1 contributes to Action Area 7 “Agriculture”: Costa Rica is committed to transforming the productive sector through emission reduction technologies and adaptive practices. It proposes highly efficient agri-food systems for low-carbon export and local goods. It also proposes a livestock model based on productive efficiency and greenhouse gas reduction. Component 1 also contributes to Action Area 9 “Oceans, Water and Blue Biodiversity”. Costa Rica is committed to adapted and resilient marine and coastal ecosystems and their sustainable use. The country is also committed to more resilient water use systems that protect surface and underground water sources. Another priority is the recovery, treatment and storage of rainwater through harvesting techniques. Component 2 contributes to Area 12 “Finances”, which defines a commitment for the financial sector to assimilate the opportunities and risks of climate change and contribute to the social and economic transformation required to face it. The financial sector needs to incorporate climate change criteria into its products and services. Promoting green businesses through investment and financing is a priority. Component 3 contributes to Area 10. “Action for climate empowerment”. The commitments include: Implement a national strategy for climate empowerment with actions in education, training, social awareness, access to information, citizen participation and international cooperation; develop specific training programs for women, youths, African Costa Ricans, indigenous people, and other vulnerable populations to facilitate green jobs in regenerative and precision agriculture; implement communication, participation and empowerment of citizens, integrating the perspectives of vulnerable populations; promote community participation in adaptation to reduce vulnerability to climate change, integrating their realities and worldviews; strengthen capabilities of community leaders and youths.

98. The *Gender Equality Policy for Inclusive Development in the Costa Rican Agricultural, Fishing and Rural Sector 2020-2030 and the First Action Plan* (SEPSA. 2020) seeks to ensure the provision of services and access of rural women to productive resources, financial services, technology and innovation, to increase their possibilities of social mobility and business development and to reduce gender gaps and inequalities. Program components contribute as follows:

- Component 1 contributes to Axis 4: “Climate adaptation and mitigation with a gender perspective in the productive and economic activities of agricultural and rural women”. This axis seeks for women to increase their capacity for adaptation and mitigation in their productive activities and reduce their vulnerability, in the face of climate change.
- Component 2 contributes to Axis 2: “Agribusiness management for the well-being and economic autonomy of agricultural and rural women”. This axis seeks for women to improve their economic autonomy based on access to land, financial resources, capacity building and technical assistance.
- Component 3 contributes to Axis 2 (access to capacity building and technical assistance) and Axis 3: “Research and technological innovation for the competitiveness of the productive activities of agricultural and rural women”. This axis seeks that more women in the agricultural, fishing and rural sectors have access to technological innovation research through information and service platforms, as well as training on production systems.

E. ADHERENCE TO RELEVANT NATIONAL TECHNICAL STANDARDS

99. The activities proposed by the program are not expected to cause environmental and social damage that would require an assessment of impacts and measures. They therefore comply with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

100. The proposed program “Increasing the resilience of vulnerable populations in Costa Rica by scaling up Adapta2+”, to be implemented by Fundecooperación para el Desarrollo Sostenible, is cognizant of complying

with relevant legal and technical standards and requirements and will take due care to do so. The technical regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) will be relevant for the program's activities. There are also regulations and standards that apply for organic agriculture and livestock activities. MAG also has technical guides for the dissemination of sustainable agricultural production technologies. The National Animal Health Service issues a Veterinary Operating Certificate for livestock activities. The National Seed Office applies technical standards on seed reproduction and dissemination. Fishing and aquaculture, both activities under INCOPECA, which is part of MAG, also has to comply with regulations such as the Conduct for Responsible Fishing, the standards issued by the Central American Integration System on fishing and aquaculture, and other applicable standards.

101. Any project that contributes to the development of Costa Rica is required by SETENA to fill out the D2 or D1 forms in order to obtain its environmental viability. SETENA or the National Environmental Technical Secretariat is the government entity in charge of reviewing and approving compliance with environmental requirements determined for each type of project and degree of impact. Building permits and operating permits are handled by local Governments, or municipalities.

102. The application of the Costa Rican Labor Code is relevant in order to respect workers' labor rights and to promote the formality of MSMEs. The program will require executing partners and beneficiaries to comply with national labor legislation, as well as with AF's ESP, and Fundecooperación SEGP. Program outputs will contribute to improving entrepreneurial skills for vulnerable groups, and promoting their formalization in order to comply with MSMEs legal requirements. The program will work with the public institutions that support formalization processes, such as MAG and MEIC.

103. Fundecooperación also has a Zero Tolerance Fraud Policy. The program will be governed by the rules of the General Superintendency of Financial Institutions, including money laundering (Law 7786) and usury protection Law (Law 8968).

104. Protocols for COVID-19 prevention and mitigation measures defined by the Ministry of Health (MINSa) and MAG (protocols to work with producer households) will be followed. Implementing and Executing Entities will abide by the MINSa's guidelines on the pandemic. They will also closely monitor the current and possibly recurring pandemic, adapting the planning and execution of program activities.

105. The following Table 8 presents the most relevant legal and technical requirements and standards identified for this program. The first column presents each output of the program proposal. The second column identifies per output, the corresponding principles of the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund. The third column shows relevant rules, regulations, standards and procedures identified for each output. Finally, the fourth column describes the compliance procedure and authorizing offices:

Table 8. Relevant national technical standards

Program Output	AF ESP	Relevant Rules, Regulations, Standards and Procedures	Authorizing offices
<p>Output 1.1 Food systems transform their practices with nature-based adaptation solutions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with the law • Access and Equity • Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups • Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment • Core Labor Rights • Climate Change • Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency • Land and Soil Conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Regulations on the environmental viability (licensing) of new activities, works or projects • If applicable authorization, D1-D2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environmental Technical Secretariat (SETENA)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registry of Small and Medium Agricultural and Livestock Producers (PYMPA) • Compliance with Soil Use • Management and Conservation Regulations • Technical compliance for sustainable production technologies • Technical guide for the dissemination of sustainable agricultural production technologies • Protocol for the implementation of COVID-19 prevention and mitigation measures for producer households • Productive Development Policy (PDP) focuses on rethinking the productive model that the country needs to achieve by 2050 • Technical standards established by the National Seeds Office: permits for seed use and reproduction • Regulations to Law No. 8591 Regulations for the Development, Promotion and Encouragement of Organic Agriculture and Livestock Activity • Generation and approval of Land Use Plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant sanitary measures on the control of the safety of animal health products • Veterinary Certificate of Operation (CVO). • Export certificate for animals, products, by-products and derivatives of animal origin. • Import permit for animals, products, by-products and derivatives of animal origin. • Registration of products destined for animal feed • Certificate free of tuberculosis • Certificate free of brucellosis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Animal Health Service (SENASA)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishing and aquaculture regulations - Decree 36782 Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing, compliance with the provisions of the decree with respect to closures, financing of the sector, licenses, permits, concessions • Norms issued by the Central American Integration System on fishing and aquaculture and other applicable norms • Veterinary Certificate of Operation (CVO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incopeasca (National Fishing Institute) • SENASA for CVOs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building permits, operating permits • Land use plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Governments
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Costa Rica's Labor Code • Application of the labor code for all required hiring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Labor
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with the law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Regulations on the environmental viability (licensing) of new activities, works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environmental

Program Output	AF ESP	Relevant Rules, Regulations, Standards and Procedures	Authorizing offices
Output 1.2: Local organizations and their members implement community-based adaptation practices, with a gender perspective, to enhance community resilience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access and Equity • Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups • Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment • Core Labor Rights • Protection of Natural Habitats • Conservation of Biological Diversity • Public Health 	or projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If applicable authorization, D1-D2 	Technical Secretariat (SETENA)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registry of Small and Medium Agricultural and Livestock Producers (PYMPA) • Implementation of farm plans • Operating permits • Technical compliance for sustainable production technologies and seed use and reproduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant sanitary measures on the control of the safety of animal health products • Veterinary Certificate of Operation (CVO). • Export certificate for animals, products, by-products and derivatives of animal origin. • Import permit for animals, products, by-products and derivatives of animal origin. • Registration of products destined for animal feed • Certificate free of tuberculosis • Certificate free of brucellosis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Animal Health Service (SENASA) relevant sanitary measures on the control of the safety of animal health products.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree N° 42582-S-MINAE's that regulates the operation of the organizations for the community management of aqueduct and wastewater sanitation services • Delegation permits, guidelines for infrastructure improvements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment and Energy • AyA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protocol for the implementation of COVID-19 prevention and mitigation measures for producer households • Protocols established by COVID-19 • Compliance with protocols for face-to-face events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MAG • Ministry of Health
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building permits, operating permits • Land use plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Governments
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Costa Rican Labor Code • Application of the labor code for all required hiring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Labor
Output 1.3: Food systems, sustainable local markets and business continuity are enhanced through transformative adaptation practices and partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with the law • Access and Equity • Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups • Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment • Core Labor Rights • Protection of Natural Habitats • Conservation of Biological 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedures for the establishment of a MSME in Costa Rica: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legal company 2. Land use 3. Sanitary operating permit 4. Municipal license 5. Registration as an employer 6. Registration as taxpayer 7. Risk insurance 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Registry 2. Municipality 3. Ministry of Health 4. Municipality 5. CCSS 6. Ministry of Finance 7. INS

Program Output	AF ESP	Relevant Rules, Regulations, Standards and Procedures	Authorizing offices
between stakeholders, with a gender perspective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversity • Climate Change • Public Health • Land and Soil Conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Tourist Declaration is a recognition granted by the ICT to all those companies that voluntarily request it, according to the category to which they belong. To do so, they must comply with a series of technical, economic and legal requirements found in the Regulation of Tourism Businesses and Activities. • The Tourism Sustainability Certificate (CST) is a voluntary recognition for tourism companies that implement good sustainability practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Costa Rican Tourism Board, ICT • CST Certification Board
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Regulations on the environmental viability (licensing) of new activities, works or projects • If applicable authorization, D1-D2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environmental Technical Secretariat (SETENA)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registry of Small and Medium Agricultural and Livestock Producers (PYMPA) • Technical guide for the dissemination of sustainable agricultural production technologies • Productive Development Policy (PDP) focuses on rethinking the productive model that the country needs to achieve by 2050 • Technical standards established by the National Seeds Office • Regulations to Law No. 8591 Regulations for the Development, Promotion and Encouragement of Organic Agriculture and Livestock Activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant sanitary measures on the control of the safety of animal health products • Veterinary Certificate of Operation (CVO). • Export certificate for animals, products, by-products and derivatives of animal origin. • Import permit for animals, products, by-products and derivatives of animal origin. • Registration of products destined for animal feed • Certificate free of tuberculosis • Certificate free of brucellosis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Animal Health Service (SENASA) relevant sanitary measures on the control of the safety of animal health products.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishing and aquaculture regulations - Decree 36782 Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing, compliance with the provisions of the decree with respect to closures, financing of the sector, licenses, permits, concessions • Norms issued by the Central American Integration System on fishing and aquaculture and other applicable norms • Veterinary Certificate of Operation (CVO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incopesca (National Fishing Institute) • SENASA for CVOs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protocol for the implementation of COVID-19 prevention and mitigation measures for producer households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health
Output 2.1: Access to existing climate finance tools for nature-based	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with the law • Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups • Core Labor Rights • Protection of Natural Habitats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rules of the General Superintendency of Financial Institutions. Compliance with: • Law 7786 - Money laundering (Legitimization of capitals) • Law 7472 - Promotion of competition and effective defense of consumers (Usury Law) • Law 8968 - Protection of Individuals with respect to the processing of their personal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Superintendency of Financial Institutions, periodical reports

Program Output	AF ESP	Relevant Rules, Regulations, Standards and Procedures	Authorizing offices
adaptation solutions in the food system is promoted.		<p>data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including Agreement SUGEF 13-19 "Regulation for the prevention of LC, FT, FPADM risk, applicable to regulated entities" 	
Output 2.2: The supply of new climate finance products is expanded in the food system, with a gender perspective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with the law Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups Core Labor Rights Protection of Natural Habitats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rules of the General Superintendency of Financial Institutions Decree No. 37168: Regulations of the Program for Strengthening Innovation and Technological Development of SMEs Agreement SUGEF 13-19 "Regulation for the prevention of LC, FT, FPADM risk, applicable to regulated entities" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Superintendency of Financial Institutions, periodical reports
Output 3.1 Knowledge dissemination strategies with a gender perspective enhance adaptation solutions and decision making and transform the food system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with the law Access and Equity Human Rights Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment Core Labor Rights Land and Soil Conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic Information Technical Standard of Costa Rica (NTIG_CR05_01.2016) Cartographic Specifications for the Topographic Map Scale TIG_CR02_11.2020) Standards par1:25.000 of Costa Rica (NTIG_CR06_01.2016) Decree National System of Metrics for Climate Change (SINAMECC) N° 42961_MINAE Decree No. N° 40710 MP-MINAE-PLAN - Operating Regulations of the Secretariat of Sectoral Planning for the Environment, Energy, Seas and Land Use Planning (SEPLASA) Decree N° 37658-MINAET creates the National Environmental Information System (SINIA), which will be under the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Telecommunications, coordinated by the National Center for Geoenvironmental Information (CENIGA) Personal data protection regulations in force in Costa Rica 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SINIA, National System of Metrics for Climate Change (SINAMECC), SNIT and CENIGA, compliance with standards for the publication of Costa Rica's Geographic Information and map scales required to make information available. Data protection regulations
Output 3.2: Program results and lessons learned are disseminated at local, regional and national levels, with gender perspective, improving decision-making on adaptation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with the law Access and Equity Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups Human Rights Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment Protection of Natural Habitats Conservation of Biological Diversity Climate Change Public Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protocol for the implementation of COVID-19 prevention and mitigation measures for farmers households. Personal data protection regulations in force in Costa Rica. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Health, compliance with protocols for face-to-face events Protection of personal data of beneficiaries and project participants.

F. DUPLICATION OF PROJECT WITH OTHER FUNDING SOURCES

106. This proposal arises from the need to work beyond the farm and individual farmer and fisher, focusing on the overall food system to ensure the sustainability of the adaptation practices in farms and fisheries. The program addresses the food system value chains more comprehensively than the work of Adapta2+, contributing to adapted production and consumption. The proposed program works through mechanisms of change:

- The new focus of the proposal is the overall Food System instead of only farms, which will upscale and replicate agricultural adapted practices and production practices, already validated by adapta2+, that consider nature-based adaptation solutions.
- It is expected to support micro, small, and medium agriculture producers and MSMEs along the food value chain to adapt to climate change to maintain their activities and businesses.
- Partnerships between agriculture and fisheries sectors and organizations at community level will help identify local adaptation needs to support local development.
- Support communities to generate their adaptation to climate change through strengthening different existing value chains.
- Scale up the measures achieved with Adapta2+ by bringing the market closer to climate adaptation.
- New microcredits with adaptation incentives or value-added assistance components for MSMEs.
- Scaling up and replication of the agriculture insurance of the National Insurance Institute and other financial incentives to be identified.
- Scale up of existing microcredit mechanisms.
- Incorporation of adaptation and climate risk assessment measures in credit analysis to be accessed by the private sector for financing.
- Share knowledge and lessons learned from the program for decision-making by stakeholders at local, regional and national levels.
- Creation of more knowledge tools considering new nature-based adaptation actions.
- Support the implementation of local policies on adaptation for local decision - making.
- Continue the analysis of meteorological events to support communication of extreme events for prevention to communities.
- Creation of exchange activities between communities that have carried out adaptation and new actions implemented.
- Support the creation of greater public policy necessary to promote adaptation in the daily life of communities and the country.

107. Several other projects and initiatives besides Adapta2+ are being implemented within the framework of national climate change policies and plans. With the support of the Climate Change Directorate (DCC) and the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINA) as lead entities, the proposed program was conceptualized to scale up Adapta2+ with emphasis on areas not covered by ongoing initiatives, or to complement them. Moreover, although coordination with current projects is expected, the program objectives do not depend on their co-financing or technical results.

108. Several projects with objectives and activities that complement the proposed program were identified in the timeframe between 2015 and 2025. The program is built upon and will enhance results already achieved by Adapta2+ and as applicable, by other projects. It is important to note that the review of those initiatives does not indicate technical duplication. Also, program implementation will consider coordination with involved actors -cooperation agencies, public institutions, others- to ensure alignment, synergy and exchange of experiences and lessons learned.

109. The Climate Change Directorate (DCC) is the public institution with the mandate to facilitate communication and the exchange of experiences and lessons learned between different climate change adaptation projects and initiatives. In addition, DCC has contributed relevant public instruments such as the National Adaptation Policy 2018-2030 and the National Adaptation Plan 2022-2026, which are reference instruments for all these projects, including the current program proposal submitted to the Adaptation Fund. The DCC has mechanisms to monitor the implementation of actions linked to those climate instruments. The DCC aims to facilitate adaptive management, provide data for reports, contribute to learning, inform decision making and evaluate the actions planned to meet the objectives of these instruments. Decree N°41091-MINA establishes that the DCC will follow up on the institutions that implement

adaptation actions. For this purpose, DCC relies on the Secretariat of Sectoral Planning for the Environment, Energy, Seas and Land Management (SEPLASA), which receives and systematizes indicators of implementation of actions. Also, Decree N°41127-MINAE establishes that the National Climate Change Metrics System (SINAMECC) is the official platform for the compilation and management of climate change data and information produced by public institutions, the private sector, academia and civil society. In the framework of these mechanisms, Fundecooperacion through its Executive Director will annually share with SEPLASA and DCC the results from the implementation of this project. The following Table 9 provides a description of those projects identified, including relevant results for the proposed program, as well as potential complementarity and non-duplication:

Table 9. Relevant Projects for this program.

Relevant projects and initiatives	Description of project/initiative	Relevant results for this program	Potential Complementarity and non-Duplication
<p>ADAPTA2+</p> <p>Timeline: 2015-2023</p>	<p>Funded by the Adaptation Fund to support adaptation programs in developing countries that are vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. The goal of the initiative in Costa Rica is to reduce the vulnerability of communities to the impact of climate change and enhance resilience in the following sectors that have been classified as critical: agriculture, water resources and coastal areas, and capacity-building.</p>	<p>Farms improved their production with the implementation of different technologies, including rotational grazing and increased forage availability, with which the farms have been able to double or even triple their production.</p> <p>Community aqueducts strengthened, and inclusion of adaptation focus in public policy, democratization of knowledge through the creation materials of adaptation to climate change.</p>	<p>Adapta2+ focused on adaptation actions in the agriculture sector, the water sector and knowledge creation. The new proposal goes further, creating bridges between the different elements of the value chain of the food system while implementing adaptation actions, also linking the three components of the proposal along the value chain of the food system including climate finance, making the outcomes of the program more sustainable.</p> <p>The new proposal builds on what has already been achieved at the farm level, extending its support to the Food System, working at community and private sector levels, to facilitate their access to climate finance and sustainable markets.</p> <p>The key difference between the programs is their level of focus. While Adapta2+ focused on individual and/or farm level mainly validating and providing technical solutions, the new program focuses on a value chain level, providing sustainable technical and financial solutions to its different actors, reinforcing the local market.</p>
<p>Plan A</p> <p>Timeline: 2019-2022</p>	<p>Adaptation project implemented in Costa Rica and financed by United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP). Plan A aims to build sustainable country capacity in identifying, prioritizing, planning and implementing measures that address a diversity of local adaptation needs. The ultimate objective of the project is to reduce the country's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and variability, by building adaptive capacity and resilience through the integration of adaptation into regional and municipal planning, including government entities, the private sector, and civil society.</p>	<p>Plan A aims to accomplish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened current planning frameworks at regional and county levels. • County risk assessments to identify adaptation needs, based on i) available and pertinent knowledge, and ii) a validated and efficient methodology. • Appropriate monitoring and reporting mechanisms for adaptation at sub-national level in place. 	<p>The program proposal will benefit from the knowledge generated by Plan A, including vulnerability maps, local climate scenarios and other tools. Plan A has been an important source of information in both the concept design and the full proposal. For example, its results have fed the understanding of future scenarios, threats to which the country must adapt, vulnerable populations to be included, and identification of counties to focus activities.</p> <p>The program will also benefit from the local capacity created at local level to facilitate the implementation of proposed activities. As Plan A is focused on urban areas (local planning), the proposal will complement the implementation of adaptation actions in the food system and rural environments.</p> <p>The adaptation planning generated with Plan A is an important input for the generation of actions based on the knowledge of the communities. Therefore, this proposal and Plan A do not duplicate efforts, on the contrary, they complement each other and Plan A results help to facilitate its implementation and root the new proposal in communities.</p>
<p>The Microfinance for Ecosystem-</p>	<p>The project sought a paradigm shift through private sector engagement in adaptation finance by facilitating</p>	<p>The project built up know-how on ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) in the microfinance institutions (MFIs).</p>	<p>The proposed program will be based on MEbA lessons learned and will replicate and scale up the MEbA project outcomes. Indeed, the recommendations about including the adaptation variable in the</p>

Relevant projects and initiatives	Description of project/initiative	Relevant results for this program	Potential Complementarity and non-Duplication
<p>based Adaptation (MEbA)</p> <p>Timeline: 2018-2020</p>	<p>microfinance products aimed at small-scale farmers to invest in ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) options, thus improving their income and resilience to climate change.</p> <p>It supports the development and dissemination of microfinance products such as small loans, which were used for climate change adaptation in the affected regions.</p>	<p>Using the instruments that have already been developed, the MFIs autonomously granted loans that enabled investments in EbA and increased the income of the borrowers. Activities of the project include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Facilitate the creation of Eba microfinance products. ● Private sector engagement in adaptation finance 	<p>microfinance sector and lessons learned provide a roadmap to support the development of Ecosystem-based Adaptation Microfinance in Costa Rica (output 2.1). Likewise, demonstration farms were implemented in Costa Rica, which will be a tool for approaching other producers, which can be scaled up (output 1.1). Although the MEbA project has been completed, it generated many knowledge tools and information that will be used by this project and seek to upgrade and or further disseminate.</p>
<p>BIOFIN</p> <p>Timeline: 2018-2025</p>	<p>Biofin responds to the urgent global need to divert more finance from all possible sources towards global and national biodiversity goals, as highlighted during the 2010 CBD COP 10 in Nagoya. BIOFIN works with governments and the private sector to demonstrate how tailored investments and incentives in biodiversity not only protect nature but also create jobs, reduce pandemics, and combat climate change.</p>	<p>BIOFIN works with countries to create tailored finance solutions that will help them transition to a nature positive economy: protecting and preserving nature and boosting economies. Based on the evaluation of available finance alternatives, finance solutions in Costa Rica have been prioritized:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Biodiversity enterprise funds ● Protected areas trust funds ● Climate, carbon and forestry funds ● Trust funds ● Penalties for illegal hunting and collecting ● Other PA and tourism fees ● Camping fees ● Filming and photography fees ● Fee on international travel (air/cruise) ● Others <p>BIOFIN offers 6 concrete and innovative Financial Solutions (SF) and a cross-cutting Gender Equality Mainstreaming component, to mobilize resources so that Costa Rica can increase and make more effective and efficient investments in conservation, sustainable use and equitable distribution of the benefits of ecosystems and biodiversity.</p>	<p>The proposed program will complement BIOFIN's efforts by working with the agriculture sector and transforming its activities to make them more sustainable, and restoring biodiversity through the implementation of adaptation actions and nature-based solutions. Farms and MSMEs will contribute to biodiversity conservation through their activities, but not by focusing on biodiversity financing, as Biofin does. Rather, the focus of the present proposal is on alternative markets for sustainable products, with biodiversity conservation as a positive impact. Biofin and Adapta2+ projects collaborated very effectively and created synergy in their activities. It is expected to continue the synergy and complementarity with the current project. Biofin has supported Fundecooperacion to strengthen its activities and planning for improving gender impact and approach, and will continue doing so during this project.</p>

Relevant projects and initiatives	Description of project/initiative	Relevant results for this program	Potential Complementarity and non-Duplication
<p>The Productive Landscapes Project (PPP) is led by the UNDP in partnership with MINAE</p> <p>Timeline: 2018-2023</p>	<p>The PPP is innovative and seeks to achieve biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and carbon sequestration in production landscapes and interurban biological corridors, benefiting both people and biodiversity.</p> <p>The PPP has a specific geographic focus: Region 1: La Amistad Pacific Conservation Area Region 2: María Aguilar River Inter-urban Biological Corridor</p>	<p>The PPP leads to the implementation of nurseries for endemic and native plant species, financing of socio-productive community initiatives, MRV systems and risk management tools, information and information tools about forest, land ownership registries, environmental education program in production landscapes, and female and male private producers informed about and trained about the monitoring tools and how to use them to enforce the Forestry Law.</p>	<p>If the selected implementation areas of the proposal correspond to the zones of the PPP, the proposal will ensure the sustainability of the PPP results (information, tools and trained communities and farmers) and integrate the results in the adaptation strategies implemented along the value chain of the food system. Moreover, the proposal will also allow replicating some of the PPP strategies (information tools amongst others) in other parts of the country.</p>
<p>Strengthening of Communal Aqueducts Project (SCAP)</p> <p>Timeline: 2016-2021</p>	<p>The SCAP aims to strengthen the infrastructure and operational capacity of more than 300 ASADAs in the counties of Liberia, La Cruz, Cañas, Carrillo, Santa Cruz, Nicoya, and Hojancha in the Chorotega region and the counties of Los Chile, Upala and Guatuso in the North-North territory, by incorporating the adoption of ecosystem-based adaptation measures, with strong participation of communities, not only as customers of water services, but also as actors responsible for the protection and preservation of the water resource.</p>	<p>The project strategy includes the generation of associative dynamics, capacity building, infrastructure improvement and knowledge development of managers, active participation of women, local communities and productive sectors. It also includes the promotion and implementation of sustainable practices for water use, in addition to the improvement of infrastructure and operation to expand service coverage. Through all this, the SCAP contributes with SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.</p>	<p>The program will benefit from the SCAP results as it already ensures the adaptation of ASADAs, and more specifically the tools generated by the project and avoid duplication of efforts by replicating the successful actions in new ASADAs or to support the creation of alliance between ASADAs and agricultural actors of the region if already adapted. In addition, the project will go beyond solely working with ASADAs as it will support actions related at the community level.</p> <p>However, the SCAP is implemented in a specific geographical area. When implementing the new AF program, the results of the SCAP project will be taken into account and no efforts will be duplicated in the ASADAs.</p>
<p>Biodiver_City</p> <p>Timeline: 2018-2022</p>	<p>The Biodiver_City San José Project aims those public institutions (MINAE, SINAC, municipal administrations) and private stakeholders (private sector, non-governmental organizations, urban initiatives) incorporate urban ecosystem services, through the establishment and management of inter-urban biological corridors in their urban development planning. The project contributes to improving</p>	<p>The project seeks to ensure that interurban biological corridors and the benefits that nature brings to urban life are considered in the planning and management of spaces in the Great Metropolitan Area (GAM).</p> <p>The project is relevant because it integrates the productive actions that take place in the city with the interurban corridors. Two interurban biological corridors have been prioritized in the</p>	<p>When implementation areas of the program overlap with the zones of Biodiver_City, the program will aim at complementarity, through agricultural practices that contribute to biodiversity preservation. While Biodiver_City benefits the urban population with clear air, better water quality, improved microclimates and availability of nearby recreation areas, the program will connect urban citizens to agricultural value chains that support sustainable farms, fisheries and MSMEs in rural areas.</p>

Relevant projects and initiatives	Description of project/initiative	Relevant results for this program	Potential Complementarity and non-Duplication
	<p>connectivity between natural (gallery forests, urban wetlands, charrales) and urban green areas (parks, green zones, tree-lined streets, gardens, etc.), small in size and isolated from each other. Restoration of river protection zones and other tree planting measures contribute to creating a green belt and a coherent network within and around the Great Metropolitan Area (GAM).</p>	<p>country leading to: capacity building and framework conditions at the GAM level and strengthening implementation and cooperation capacities.</p>	
<p>Scaling-up Ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) measures in rural Latin America / EbA-LAC</p> <p>Timeline: 2020-2025</p>	<p>The project increases the resilience of vulnerable communities and ecosystems in rural areas of the partner countries. To this end, it develops and implements proven, innovative and cost-effective EbA approaches in different ecosystems. It also strengthens the capacity of a wide range of actors, including national and local government and civil society organizations, the private sector, service providers and rural communities. It also embeds EbA practices into the revised NDCs, sectoral plans and national adaptation plans to better achieve national adaptation goals. The project ensures long-term impact in partner countries through, among other things, the (further) development of innovative financial instruments and products, improved governance and knowledge exchange.</p>	<p>The project seeks to contribute to safeguarding and restoring areas of high conservation value, increasing biodiversity in agricultural production systems, and maintaining ecosystem goods and services, such as water and fertile soil. It aims at generating significant and sustainable results at the landscape, subnational and national levels in each country, as well as generating relevant experience and knowledge at the regional level. This is especially important since such actions can generate alliances with the project.</p>	<p>The work carried out by EbA-LAC strengthens the resilience of vulnerable communities and Ecosystems. However, the EbA-LAC project is implemented in a specific area of the country and its work is limited to the farm level. Therefore, similarly to the Adapta2+ results, the proposal will scale up the project outcomes and link it to new value chains of the food system. Moreover, when implementing the new program, different communities to work with will be selected.</p> <p>The results of the EbA project will feed into the component 3 of the new proposal, while the adaptation strategy implemented will help the new proposal to be more quickly implemented as they will already be validated. Moreover, the proposal will also use the lessons learnt of the project while communities which have been working in the project will already be trained and ready to work with the new actors.</p> <p>The proposal is complementary to the EbA-LAC projects and will support the sustainability of the Eba project by strengthening niche and adapted products markets.</p>

G. LEARNING AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

110. Knowledge management is intrinsic in the whole proposal. However, due to its importance on the impact and sustainability of the program, it was also approached as an independent **Component 3: Capacity building and dissemination of knowledge for decision-making at the local, national and regional levels**, in response to the third objective of the program. This component strengthens capacities of stakeholders in the food system through awareness building, knowledge dissemination, training, dialogues and exchanges to promote informed decision-making at all levels.

111. This component also takes into account lessons learned by Adapta2+ during the COVID-19 pandemic. Since 2020, the health crisis has led Fundecooperación and executing entities to apply adaptive management measures. Social distancing created the need to implement communication strategies to bring people together virtually. It also showed weaknesses to overcome, for example, a community's ASADA with difficulties in collecting the funds that pay for its operation. Creative communication strategies using multimedia platforms and other tools improved the participation of communities and organizations. These include: virtual fieldwork sessions on Facebook live; virtual talks on adaptation topics through Zoom; and webinars to share results through Zoom. The proposed program will take advantage of what has been learned in the use of virtual tools to bring people closer.

112. A first output focuses on knowledge dissemination strategies with a gender perspective to enhance adaptation solutions and decision-making and transform the food system. An initial activity proposes to create a user-friendly agricultural, livestock and fishing innovation center to cater climate adaptation information and technical assistance to producers, with a gender perspective. A second activity aims at using available national information platforms to disseminate and scale-up knowledge and information on climate adaptation solutions, with a gender perspective. A third activity focuses on strengthening awareness and capacity building on nature- and community-based adaptation solutions for key stakeholders, for example, vulnerable communities in watershed, coastal areas, and Indigenous territories, primary and secondary school students, women, community organizations, MSMEs and other stakeholders in the private sector, and others. This activity will provide training, climate education, and information exchange to enhance sustainable and resilient territories and secure business continuity in the food system. Inclusive regional agro-climatic roundtables are proposed to facilitate farmers, women and youth the access, use and scaling-up of local climate information. Also, inter-regional learning and cooperation events are suggested for information exchange and technology transfer between regions.

113. A second output aims at dissemination of program results and lessons learned at local, regional and national levels, with gender perspective, improving decision-making on adaptation. Stakeholders include agricultural producers, local sustainable market stakeholders, actors from the financial sector, and local and national levels of government. Knowledge dissemination will take advantage of means already mentioned, including the agricultural, livestock and fishing innovation center, national information platforms, farm schools, and others. An activity proposes to develop awareness of local and regional media and journalists on the program results and lessons learned, as a way to broaden the impact through media articles and publications.

114. The program will produce diverse communication, educational and training materials, including educational materials for specific audiences such as women, youth, children, and Indigenous communities, educational videos, PowerPoint presentations, photos, and technical reports.

115. It is expected that this approach will generate and disseminate knowledge along the value chain to reinforce decision-making in adaptation and improve resilience to climate change in the territories.

H. DESCRIPTION OF CONSULTATIVE PROCESS

116. The preparation of the program actively involved the Climate Change Directorate (Designated National Authority) of the Ministry of Environment and Energy. This made it possible to carry out consultation processes with stakeholders within the framework of the DCC, MINAE and other allied institutions. It is important to mention that the participatory and consultation processes since March 2020 had to be carried out in compliance with the health guidelines of the Costa Rican Ministry of Health, in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic. Although this required creativity to include as many people and organizations as possible, it did not prevent consultations from taking place. Similarly, it is expected that, during implementation, health standards will continue to be followed in a context of COVID-19 recovery, without affecting the execution of activities.

117. In addition to the specific consultation process for the design of this program proposal, inputs from other consultation processes by the Ministry of the Environment and Energy and its allies, appraised as relevant and valuable, were also reviewed and taken into consideration.

118. On September 25 and 26, 2018, the Ministry of Environment and Energy held the “**Consultation workshop with leaders from all indigenous peoples of Costa Rica**”, as part of the reporting process before the Convention on Biological Diversity, CBD (UNDP 2018). 13 women and 17 men participated. Participants highlighted the following aspects from their current situation: Indigenous inhabitants are aware of the importance of caring for and managing natural resources within their territories. Indigenous women and youth play an important role in conserving and using sustainably local biodiversity. Indigenous peoples keep ancestral practices related to organic agriculture, agro-ecology, agroforestry, medicinal plants, and others. The national program of Payment for Environmental Services has strengthened forest conservation within indigenous territories. An important challenge is the existence of indigenous lands in the hands of non-indigenous people, jeopardizing the integrity of ancestral lands. Communication between governmental institutions and indigenous peoples is poor and they do not understand or support their needs. Participants also offered the following recommendations: increase environmental services payments in indigenous territories, manage and use ecosystems sustainably, reforest degraded areas, increase support for women and youth in their conservation activities, increase local production of organic fertilizers, recover ancestral seeds, recover knowledge of medicinal plants, strengthen the local culture (language, art, clothing, festivities), support ecotourism initiatives, strengthen public institutions' awareness of the needs of indigenous peoples. These recommendations were included by MINAE in the Sixth Country Report to the CBD. The inputs from this consultation with indigenous peoples contribute to the three components of the program proposal, mainly Components 1 and 3. They also enrich the analysis in the framework of the Environmental and Social Policy and to the Gender Policy.

119. Between August and November 2019, the Central American Bank for Economic Integration developed the study “**Diagnosis of tourism development in the Brunca Region of Costa Rica, investment needs and financing opportunities**” (BCIE. 2019). The study included a consultation process that interviewed 136 MSMEs and tourism organizations in the Brunca region about their needs to be able to offer better tourism services. The most frequent responses in descending order include: promotion and marketing, better internet access, improvements and expansions to existing tourism facilities, guidance and

assistance with requirements and procedures, road improvements, and access to credit.

120. Between January and February 2020, as part of the design of a **Blue Recovery Strategy for the Costa Rican Fishing Sector**, a survey was completed for the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINA E) with 97 local people from ten small-scale artisanal fishery coastal communities (Rare-GreenLAC 2021). 30% of interviewees were women. Although this was a relatively small sample, it provides insights about the characteristics of those fishing communities. The survey showed that 47% of the interviewees had artisanal fishing or mollusk-gathering as their main source of income, 26% had tourism services (hospitality and gastronomy) as their main income-generating activity, and 20% depended mainly on marine tourism (diving, snorkeling, kayaking, glass bottom boats, boat rides). For 32% of the surveyed people, their entire income came from fishing or mollusk-gathering. Additionally, 45% of those surveyed confirmed their work on these activities to be year-round. In total, 82% of the interviewees are full-time employees for another person or company, which means that there is little entrepreneurship. 21% of the total interviewees suffer from physical impairment that prevents them from going to work on a regular basis, which shows social vulnerability. While 80% of the interviewees enjoyed access to public health insurance (CCSS), only 40% had occupational hazard insurance policy (INS). The lack of the latter is an indication of informal employment. 40% of those surveyed reported that they eat fish at home at least twice a week, which shows a link between fishing and food security. Furthermore, 64% of those working in gastronomic services (11 informants) reported that most of their ingredients (seafood, agricultural products) were locally produced. In terms of environment and sustainability, 90% of those surveyed declared that solid waste pollution negatively affects the activities of local fishers and tourists. As for the associated impacts, 11% mentioned the death of wildlife (fish, turtles), 41% indicated that less fish products were obtained, and 20% said that tourists were discouraged from buying their products/services. 50% of interviewees indicated that their beach or community participated in the country's Blue Flag Program, which indicates local organizational capacity on environmental goals. The inputs from this consultation with members from fishing communities contribute to the design of the three components of the program proposal. They also contribute to the implementation of the Environmental and Social Policy and to the Gender Policy.

121. Since 2014, Costa Rica has had a National Plan for Sustainable and Healthy Gastronomy, declared of public interest by the government. It is managed by the Costa Rican Gastronomy Foundation (FUCOGA) and it has 52 adherents including gastronomic companies, universities, public institutions and non-governmental organizations, which are committed to putting its principles into practice. Some key institutions include the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), The Costa Rican Tourism Institute (ICT), and the Ministry of Health (MINS A). The Plan encompasses the following themes: 1) Conservation of important food resources, 2) Sustainable food production and family farming, 3) Health, safety and nutritional balance, 4) Revitalization of the Costa Rican gastronomic heritage, 5) Gastronomic product, quality and innovation, 6) Tourism and gastronomy, 7) Marketing chains, 8) Climate change and carbon neutrality, 9) Generation and dissemination of knowledge, 10) Training and professionalization of human capital, 11) Education in sustainable and healthy gastronomy, and 12) Communication of the Plan. In 2021, FUCOGA conducted a **Consultation with Adherents to the National Plan for Sustainable and Healthy Gastronomy** (FUCOGA 2021) to identify actions they have been developing to implement the Plan. 22 actors completed the survey. This made it possible to identify achievements and challenges in the face of Costa Rica's post-COVID-19 economic reactivation. Gastronomic businesses report: promotion of productive diversification, creation of linkages with local producers, research on local supply, creation of vegetable gardens and greenhouses, implementation of actions in the framework of "zero km", training of producers and restaurant staff on sustainability, menu adaptation to local, high nutritional value products, and combination of traditional

recipes with innovative dishes. Universities and NGOs working with producers in the countryside report: conservation of genetic resources for agriculture and food, strategies for agriculture adaptation to climate change, financing lines for agricultural production, promotion of commercial linkages, and catalogs of MSMEs offering sustainable services and products. Public institutions have included the Plan and its themes in the following instruments and projects: "Third report on the state of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture", "National Network to increase consumption of fruits and vegetables", "Intersectoral Commission for Food Safety", "Intersectoral Commission for Food Guides" and the "Traditional Gastronomy Program of Costa Rica". Adherents report that the Plan and its principles have been shared with the public through communication activities such as: talks, conferences, training sessions, gastronomic events, tourism fairs, culinary demonstrations, publications, social networks, press tours, and information for clients. Finally, informants report the following challenges: 1) more technical training in sustainable production and gastronomy is needed, 2) it is necessary to include more actions related to climate change and 3) greater integration of the work of the adherents. The inputs from this consultation with adherents to the gastronomy Plan contributed to the design of three components of the program proposal, mainly Components 1 and 3. They also contribute to the implementation of the Environmental and Social Policy and to the Gender Policy.

122. Fundecooperación, along with the DCC (the country's DNA) have worked in close coordination in formulating this program proposal based on the country's needs for the three components. In this context, several activities were carried out. On July 2, 2021, an inter-institutional virtual workshop was held, with the aim of discussing the proposed program outputs and determining the activities. The following entities participated to this workshop: Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE), Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), NAMA Livestock, National Institute for Innovation and Transfer of Agricultural and Livestock Technology, National Seed Office, Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy (MIDEPLAN), and Institute of Water and Sewer (AyA). The consultation also included a working session with the coordinator of the PLAN A project, supported by UN Environment and GCF. The objective, limits and current results of that initiative were discussed. PLAN A is focusing on the creation of planning tools, adaptation integration at local level, design of climate risk maps, and integration of risk in municipality planning. From this meeting, a shortcoming concerning adaptation projects in the agriculture production and private sector was identified. Additionally, a working session was held with executing entities of the Adapta2+ Program, to discuss the scalability potential of the projects, with the participation of: Executive Director (Fundecooperación), Project Department Coordinator (Fundecooperación), Board members (Fundecooperación), Climate Change Director (DCC), National Commission of Emergency (CNE), Dean of the Faculty of Agri-Food Sciences, University of Costa Rica, International Affairs Unit from Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), Deputy Manager of Communal Systems, staff from the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE), and the advisor to the Minister of Tourism. One of the most important results of the meeting was the conclusion that the most successful projects in the field must be scaled up. The need to link the resulting information and communication with official information dissemination systems was also discussed. The inputs from these consultations contribute to the three components of the program proposal. They also contributed to the implementation of the Environmental and Social Policy and to the Gender Policy. Fundecooperación also consulted with the UNDP gender specialist to get feedback on the gender focus of this proposal and make the necessary adjustments.

123. In 2021, in the framework of the United Nations 2021 Food Systems Summit, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock organized four virtual "**National Dialogues to Revitalize the Paths towards the Sustainability of Food Systems in Costa Rica**" (MAG 2021). This was a space for multiple actors to discuss the actions necessary to achieve sustainable food systems that meet the food needs of the population, minimize environmental impact and strengthen economic sustainability. Participation included

242 men, 338 women, and three non-specified. Priorities for the agri-food sector included: participation of women and youth, good agricultural and livestock practices, traceability, fair trade, agro-innovation, and local markets. The following are main recommendations related to this program proposal, per dialogue:

124. The first dialogue was “Transformative actions for sustainable production and consumption in Costa Rica” (June 10). Recommendations:

- Expand and simplify access to credit for women, including instruments such as guarantees.
- Facilitate producers' access to technology and Internet connectivity.
- Promote agricultural innovation through education, training fairs, and others.
- Encourage young producers to stay in the agricultural sector.
- Make the producer's sustainability actions visible so that they are valued and fairly remunerated.

125. The second dialogue was “Nature-based solutions: Pillar of sustainable food systems” (June 29). Recommendations:

- Promote live fences as shade for animals and crops and for greater biodiversity.
- Promote soil conservation practices to maintain structure and function, capture carbon, and return nutrients.
- Adapt fishing and aquaculture practices to reduce overfishing and illegal fishing, increase awareness, improve traceability, target consumers interested in sustainability, negotiate better prices, improve fishers' income and protect the environment.
- Reduce food loss and waste with better management of ingredients in kitchens and restaurants, as well as rescuing and redistributing food among vulnerable populations.
- Protect water resources in activities such as agriculture, cattle ranching, fishing, aquaculture, soil management, waste management, tourism, construction, and others.

126. The third dialogue was: "Guarantee access to healthy and nutritious food for all" (July 13). Recommendations:

- Reduce intermediation in agro-chains and make markets more accessible to producers, improving prices.
- Promote organization of producers to improve their negotiation capacity.
- Make consumers aware of local consumption, the nutritional value of food, and healthy lifestyles.
- Rescue sustainable production techniques, ancestral practices such as organic agriculture, artisanal fishing gear, circular economy and local consumption.
- Involve the private sector, producers and agri-food companies, including MSMEs, in the transformation of food environments.
- Support family farming, communal gardens and self-sufficiency, involving women and indigenous communities.
- Link healthy and sustainable gastronomy to sustainable production practices and the conservation of agri-biodiversity.
- Support the development of rural areas through tourist gastronomic routes.
- Improve access to credit through financial instruments tailored to MSMEs involved in primary production and value-added activities.

127. The fourth dialogue was: “Digital innovation in agriculture for the transformation of food systems” (August 10). Recommendations:

- Finance the cost of digital solutions for MSMEs to make them more accessible for farmers, fishers,

women, youth, and others.

- Strengthen MSMEs in basic business capabilities such as budgets, accountability, time management, negotiation skills, banking, use of technology, and others.
- Involve youth in proposing, designing and implementing innovative technological solutions for the food systems (e.g. competitions or rallies with economic prizes for execution).
- Strengthen agricultural extension processes for producers through new technologies and training in their use.

128. The inputs from these Costa Rican dialogues in the framework of the United Nations 2021 Food Systems Summit, contributed to the design of three components of the program proposal. They also contribute to the implementation of the Environmental and Social Policy and to the Gender Policy. Mentions of good sustainability practices, financial instruments, the use of technology for the transfer of knowledge, and the roles of women are particularly useful.

129. Between 2019 and 2021, Costa Rica developed the "**Maps of priority ecosystems for planning adaptation to climate change**", which identify the main areas to protect, restore and sustainably manage in order to increase the resilience of people and nature in the face of climate change and to preserve ecosystem services for life and for economic activities. The methodology used was "Essential Life Support Areas" (ELSA), developed by UNDP and the University of Northern British Columbia. The maps had three adaptation objectives: 1) reduce human vulnerability to climatic phenomena, 2) ensure ecosystem services for the human population, and 3) promote the adaptation of ecosystems to climate change. The result was possible thanks to a co-creation process, with the participation of organizations that lead initiatives related to adaptation to climate change. In 2019 and 2020, Costa Rica developed the first iterations of the ELSA maps, which were designed with a focus on biodiversity, food security, carbon sequestration, and sustainable development. In August 2021, the project partners -UNDP, MINAE and PRIAS Laboratory- worked on the third iteration, with the aim of generating inputs for the National Adaptation Plan 2022-2026. A virtual workshop was attended by representatives from MINAE, UNDP, MAG, Ministry of Housing and Human Settlements, National Center for High Technology, UCR School of Geography, UNEP, German Cooperation Agency GIZ, Forever Costa Rica Association, Fundecooperación para el Desarrollo Sostenible, CNE, FONAFIFO, and SINAC. Some conclusions are: 1) The maps can guide community-based adaptation measures and enable proper climate risk management. 2) The maps can be used at different scales: region, province or conservation area. 3) They can be used for land use planning based on data, and support decision-making. 4) The maps can be used to define areas of interest in cooperation projects and to select areas for landscape recovery and sustainable production. 5) They can guide and prioritize the planning/transformation of the agricultural sector, with management and restoration practices.

130. Between June and December 2021, the DDC developed a consultation process with MSMEs, called the "**Portfolio of Fundable Green Projects Aligned with Costa Rica's Nationally Determined Contribution 2020**" (DCC 2021), in the framework of UNDP's NDC Support Programme. As a result, 200 MSMEs were chosen, corresponding to 13 NDC action areas: transportation, construction, waste management, industry, trade and services, agriculture and livestock, forests and biodiversity, fishing, climate action, and others. This also became an excellent opportunity to carry out a consultation with some vulnerable populations, particularly Indigenous organizations and women's organizations, among others (see below, and Annex 9). The process included an online invitation form for MSMEs that wanted to freely register. Others were selected from reviewing databases and information on social networks. The process included MSMEs with a social and gender responsive approach or interested in gender equality and

empowerment of historically excluded populations. Geographic representation was also sought for all MIDEPLAN regions: Chorotega, Central Pacific, Brunca, Huetar Caribe, North and Central Huetar regions, as well as urban and rural environments. The consultation carried out one-hour long interviews with each initiative, abiding by the anti-COVID-19 sanitary measures of the Ministry of Health. Of the total, 143 MSMEs were classified as mitigation and adaptation initiatives, 35 as mitigation and 22 as adaptation. In 88 initiatives, the highest decision-making position is held by a woman, in 89 it is held by a man, in nine by a woman and a man, and in the remaining 14, by governance bodies. MSMEs geographical presence by MIDEPLAN socioeconomic region/national, follows this descending order: Central, national, Brunca, Central Pacific, Chorotega, Huetar Caribe and Huetar Norte.

131. Results showed that 67% of the MSMEs interviewed are semi-formal or informal. Formality is a mandatory requirement for most financial institutions. It is recommended to accompany MSMEs in their formalization processes. 95% of MSMEs, regardless of whether they are led by men or women, need financing to invest in one or all of four categories: a) training and research, b) human capital, c) productive assets, and d) fixed assets. MSMEs need financial products that allow them access to credit. The financial analysis showed that most MSMEs included here have little profitability, liquidity and little experience with credits, although there is a significant demand for it. For MSMEs with environmental initiatives, there is little supply of products such as guarantees, reimbursable funds, microcredits and seed capital. These products and accompaniment are required to support MSMEs with low levels of formality and little financial maturity. The analysis emphasizes the importance of financial products and services with climate change criteria. In general, MSMEs led by women in the action areas of infrastructure/construction, agriculture, forests and biodiversity, and ocean and water (including fishing) show greater financing viability than those led by men. MSMEs led by men in the action areas of mobility/transportation, energy, industry, commerce and services, waste management, and climate empowerment have greater financing viability than those led by women. The Central region has more fundable MSMEs than other regions. The majority of women's MSMEs in the "very viable" category are located in the Brunca region. Inputs from this consultation contribute mainly to Component 2.

132. 95% of MSMEs claim to have a positive social impact, and 177 of 200 listed actions to promote the inclusion of historically excluded populations: women, older adults, indigenous people, Afro-Costa Ricans, LGTB, people in poverty, elders, people with disabilities, others. 126 initiatives mentioned elders as a population they include or wish to include, but could not provide specific examples of how they achieve that inclusion. This shows an opportunity to provide accompaniment and training to these MSMEs, since the topic is already part of their interests. Inputs from this consultation contribute mainly to the implementation of the Gender Policy.

132b. Seven indigenous organizations representing five different territories were included in the process led by DCC (see Annex 9 for organizations and territories, names and contact information of interviewees, current initiatives, and key consultation findings). This additional consultation with indigenous leaders and organizations made it possible to clarify priorities for the program proposal, including: eco-friendly planting and harvesting practices, eradication of land burning practices, circular production of traditional products, agricultural and forestry seed conservation, food security, commercialization, value chains, capacity building, women's empowerment, ancestral knowledge, revitalization of the cultural heritage, financial resources needed for training and research, working capital, productive assets, or fixed assets and support for vulnerable populations including the elderly, indigenous people, people in poverty, women, people with disabilities, children and youths.

132c. Twelve women's organizations were also included in the process conducted by DCC (see Annex 9 for organizations, names and contact information of interviewees, current initiatives, and key consultation findings). These specific interviews with women leaders made it possible to clarify priorities for the program, including: nature conservation, circular economy, sustainable production, agriculture, livestock, fishing, industry, tourism, waste management, clean energy, women's empowerment, employment generation for women and youths, capacity building and awareness, value-adding, commercialization, financial resources needed for training and research, working capital, productive assets, or fixed assets and support for vulnerable populations including the elderly, indigenous people, people in poverty, women, people with disabilities, children and youths.

133. The **National Climate Change Adaptation Plan of Costa Rica 2022-2026** (NAP) was developed by the Climate Change Directorate (DCC) of the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE) and serves as the first Action Plan of the National Climate Change Adaptation Policy 2018 – 2030 (PNACC). Its objective is to “guide actions towards a development model that guarantees society's climate resilience, avoids human losses and moderates material damages from adverse climate effects, increases quality of life for the most vulnerable populations, and takes advantage of opportunities to innovate and transform the productive sectors and ensure the continuity of services”. The creation of the NAP took place between 2020 and 2022, with the participation of dozens of people from different sectors, the leadership of DCC-MINAE, and an Advisory Committee including different organizations and sectors. The document's fifth section contains the specific actions proposed for the period 2022-2026 for each guideline of the six axes of the Policy. The sixth section details the framework for monitoring, follow-up and evaluation. The seventh section includes the financing for the Plan. In March 2022, the DCC submitted the draft NAP to institutions and people in general for consultation. The objective was that interested parties could review it and offer feedback before its final publication, sending comments through a form link. The Adaptation Plan was officialized in April, 2022.

134. As part of the consultation process in the design of the program proposal, in March 2022 the Climate Change Directorate (DCC) and Fundecooperación held the Workshop: Inputs to the Adaptation Fund Program Proposal, with 19 specialist representing key institutions: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), MAG International Cooperation Office, National Institute for Innovation and Transfer of Agricultural Technology (INTA), National Seeds Office (ONS), Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy (MIDEPLAN), Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE), National Geoenvironmental Information Center (CENIGA), International Cooperation Office of MINAE, State Distance University (UNED) and the National Emergency Commission (CNE). The main results of the workshop are shown below.

135. Recommendations for complementarity with other initiatives:

- Identify other processes to seek integration and avoid duplication. For example, in the coming months MAG will be developing the Agricultural Sector Adaptation Plan in the context of the Agro-Environmental Agenda, with the support of the World Bank. Therefore the project will follow up on it as it advances and/or generates outputs relevant to this project.
- Take advantage of the program's emphasis on food systems and value chains as an opportunity to strengthen economic resilience for businesses. For example, in the context of the new National Adaptation Plan, the Foundation for Sustainability and Equity (ALIARSE) and the Business Alliance for Development (AED) have committed to implement concrete activities with the private sector to create awareness of what resilience is and its significance for business continuity. The program could create synergies with this process.

- Cover the entire value chain of the food system for scaling up, from seed to final consumer. One opportunity is the National Sustainable and Healthy Costa Rican Gastronomy Plan (PNGCSS) to connect producers with customers in tourism and other sectors. An interesting effort led by CRUSA Foundation, which has worked with fishing cooperatives to create a bridge between producers and consumers.
- MAG, with World Bank support, is about to begin a process to scale up NAMA coffee and NAMA livestock, taking into consideration the limitations of the financial and insurance sectors, both public and private. The program has the opportunity to align itself with this initiative.
- For the geographic prioritization of the program, considering vulnerable and at-risk areas. Inputs include Plan A, the National Geoenvironmental Information Center (CENIGA) and the National Emergency Commission (CNE).

136. Recommendations for alignment with development strategies:

- Take into account that in December 2022 there will be a new National Development Plan: the program should have enough flexibility to align with the priorities of that plan.
- Be aware that the Legislative Assembly has just approved a National Regional Development Plan, which could be a useful public policy tool to refine the geographic scope of the program's work. The regulations to apply this new instrument are being drafted and this project will follow up on it and when published will seek to align with it.
- MAG recently worked on the Rejuvenated Livestock Policy and will be published soon. This was approved by the Livestock Corporation (CORFOGA) and the National Chamber of Dairy Producers, which are the private entities that represent these unions.
- The National Risk Management Plan was recently updated. One priority identified is the need for availability and access to information for decision making in both the public sector and private productive activity. This was included in this project.
- The National Emergency Commission (CNE) connects disaster response with the continuity of business and services. The recovery of infrastructure in areas affected by disasters strengthens the capacity for early recovery of economic and social activity, especially in rural areas.
- The program has an opportunity to show alignment with the United Nations Decade of Family Farming, a topic of global interest which focuses on vulnerable populations. The proposed program aligns with it.
- When implementing gender policies, it is important to remember that the gender perspective is not restricted to women: it also includes generational integration and youths. This was well noted and included in this project.

137. Recommendations for Component 1:

- The agricultural sector has the challenge of focusing more on adaptation, in addition to what is already doing with mitigation and NAMAS. This Program can provide support in this area. A relevant topic is the genetic improvement of different crops, for example, to make better use of irrigation.

CATIE and other universities do research on this topic, which could also be of interest to INTA and the project.

- It is advisable to work with complete value chains that are relevant to vulnerable populations, from production to value addition, marketing in stores and farmers' fairs, all the way to consumers. This was well noted and included in this project

138. Recommendations for Component 2:

- A relevant contribution of this program for the new government starting on May 8, 2022 is to identify which conditions banks need to make more flexible for credit to reach the agricultural sector. This is relevant information and, in order to have an impact, the need and priority for climate finance must reach the President's office.
- In order to have an impact in financing, the program should interact and coordinate with the Development Banking System (SBD) to promote linking credit with adaptation. It is also necessary to address risk transfer, involving the General Superintendence of Insurance (SUGESE) and the National Emergency Commission (CNE). These potential allies were included in component 2.
- Financing should not be restricted to only providing credit. It should also be accompanied by technical assistance for the beneficiaries. This was well noted and included in this program.
- Program resources must focus on generating enabling conditions, identifying bottlenecks and developing and piloting instruments. This was well noted and included in this program.
- The National Emergency Commission (CNE) reviewed the concept of financial protection and its relationship with the protection of infrastructure and public services. Promoting better insurance practices must be a priority. The program considers insurance in financial mechanisms.

139. Recommendations for Component 3:

- The use of information and communication technologies should be considered for capacity building. This was well noted and included in this program.

I. JUSTIFICATION FOR FUNDING REQUESTED

Baseline (without AF)

140. The increase in temperatures, rainfall variation and the frequency and intensity of extreme hydrometeorological events from climate change are adding pressure on agriculture and food systems. Also, the current COVID-19 crisis evidenced the fragility of food systems in terms of sustainability, food security, unemployment, inequity, hunger and malnutrition. In Costa Rica 47.6% of households experienced difficulties in obtaining food, while 43% of households in extreme poverty experienced high food insecurity. However, while most of the agriculture adaptation projects in the country focus on actions at farm level, the increasing pressure of climate change can destabilize any accomplishments in farms if no market is ready to buy adapted products and if the food system as a whole is not adapting to climate impacts. Also, working in a very specific part of the value chain makes it difficult to scale up and integrate adaptation actions at community, regional and even national levels. Costa Rica suffered direct damages due to natural phenomena for around 3,134 million dollars between 2005 and 2018. This means that the country lost an

average of 223 million dollars per year, representing 68% of the value of the total damage that occurred in the last thirty years and at least 18% of that were losses of the agricultural sector. The growth of vulnerability is evident, as well as the increase in the intensity of hydrometeorological phenomena attributable to climate change. And the food system needs to tackle it integrally.

141. Thus, without the implementation of actions promoted by the project, it is expected that the food sector will continue to suffer from: Reduction of water availability, losses due to lower crop and livestock herd yields, loss, damage and death for flooding and landslide, vectors multiplication and disease spreading, changes in composition and distribution of pests, and flooding and salinization of coastal areas.

142. A 2015 GIZ study showed that the supply of climate finance still remains modest. Most financial institutions (> 90%) interviewed for the national diagnosis on the role of the financial sector in climate financing in Costa Rica do not have an environmental and social risk management system. Moreover, the risk management systems currently used do not have a climate focus and require updating. In addition, its use is partial and considered a compliance issue (internal), rather than a material issue. This leads to a setback to support organizations who would wish to transform and adapt their activities. Additionally, in the agriculture sector, there are, among others, three key barriers that have traditionally limited the access of smallholder farmers, MSMEs and agribusinesses to sufficient and adequate finance, namely: inadequate enabling environments, insufficient capacity to manage exposure to agriculture sector specific risks and high transaction costs.

143. Although knowledge and information generated by climate initiatives are often shared through different means, they are not always available for decision-making at the local and national levels. The financial sector, for example, is unaware of the great opportunities for expansion represented by climate change adaptation. In general, different sectors lack access to knowledge and information that can enhance their transformation and adaptation. Specifically, knowledge is not easily accessible to support the transformation of the food systems. If no action is taken, stakeholders will continue to face barriers to access urgently needed climate knowledge and information: lack of educational and training opportunities, lack of technical assistance, information products and services not adapted to their needs and capacities, disadvantages in accessing innovative communication technologies, and others.

144. Additionality (with Adaptation Fund) provided by Component 1:

145. Component 1 improves the adaptive capacity of food systems and communities involved in the development of the territory, with a gender perspective. The expected Outcome 1 is that food systems and communities adapt to climate change and implement already validated and new nature-based solutions that contribute to the resilience and sustainable development of the territory, with a gender perspective.

146. The program supports farmers and fishers to implement nature-based adaptation solutions validated by Adapta2+ projects, as well as new solutions identified by the program. This way, food systems are expected to transform their practices with nature- and community-based adaptation solutions in farms and fisheries (Output 1.1). The program's activities will enable adaptation of food systems to climate change and increase their resilience to impacts from climate events, while protecting productive capacity and enhancing productivity.

147. The program will also enhance local resilience by implementing nature- and community-based

adaptation practices with organizations in communities along watersheds and coastal zones, and in indigenous territories (Output 1.2). The program will work with diverse organizations (environmental, sports, educational, gardening, others) in identifying and implementing new adaptation practices and validated sustainable technologies in their communities, with a gender perspective. These actions are expected to strengthen vulnerable populations in the face of the effects of extreme hydrometeorological events, reduce losses and increase resilience.

148. Finally, to ensure local adaptation to climate change, the program will connect local producers and their organizations with market opportunities, local businesses and MSMEs. It is expected to strengthen existing distribution channels as well as create new ones. Producers will provide sustainable and climate-adapted agricultural products to other actors in the value chains of the food systems. As a result, food systems, sustainable local markets and business continuity are enhanced through transformative adaptation practices and partnerships between stakeholders, with a gender perspective (Output 1.3).

149. Additionality provided by Component 2:

150. Component 2 strengthens access to climate finance for nature-based adaptation investments. The expected Outcome 2 is that access to climate finance products and mechanisms is facilitated in the food system. This component will focus on climate finance for all the stakeholders along the value chains. The program will first facilitate access to producers, MSMEs and other private sector stakeholders in the food system to existing climate finance mechanisms for investing in adaptation practices and technologies (output 2.1). It will also promote the use of a current agricultural insurance program and other financial incentives to enhance climate resilience. These instruments will allow producers and MSMEs to finance the implementation of climate solutions along the value chain to make food systems more resilient. The program will also support the supply of new climate finance products in the food system (output 2.2). This includes as one of the main activities the design and implementation of new financial products with climate insurance, guarantees and technical support for producers and MSMEs to invest in adaptation solutions, with a gender perspective. This also includes an update of Financial Institutions' (FI) and Micro Finance Institutions (MFI) environmental and social risk management systems to apply a more integrated vision of climate risk.

151. Thanks to these financial mechanisms and through the work of Financial and microfinance Institutions that cater to producers and MSMEs, the program will be able to support the expansion of the activities proposed in Component 1.

152. Additionality provided by Component 3:

153. Component 3 focuses on capacity building and dissemination of knowledge for decision-making at the local, national and regional levels. The expected Outcome 3 is that knowledge is created, strengthened and disseminated along the value chain to reinforce decision-making capacities in adaptation actions to improve resilience to climate change in the territories, with a gender perspective. The program will strengthen awareness and capacity building of key stakeholders on nature- and community-based adaptation solutions: producers, vulnerable communities in watershed, coastal areas, and Indigenous territories, primary and secondary school students, women, community organizations, MSMEs and other stakeholders in the private sector (output 3.1). Specific means include training, climate education, and information exchange to enhance sustainable and resilient territories and secure business continuity in the food system. These activities will reduce vulnerability and strengthen the resilience of producers,

communities, MSMEs and the food system to the effects of climate change.

154. Additionally, program results and lessons learned will be disseminated at local, regional and national levels, with gender perspective, improving decision-making on adaptation (outcome 3.2). Activities will focus on sharing program results and lessons learned with producers, local sustainable market stakeholders, the financial sector, and local and national levels of government to improve decision-making in climate adaptation, with a gender perspective. Disseminating knowledge to communities, businesses and organizations committed to sustainable development and climate change adaptation promotes and accelerates cultural change. Through facilitating access to relevant information, both outputs will improve decision-making and strengthen the resilience of the food system and all stakeholders involved.

155. The components, outcomes and outputs of the proposed program are fully aligned with the country's policies, institutional priorities and seek to build on the needs identified in the adaptation theme, with a clear and direct response as identified in the NDC, in the National Adaptation Policy and new National Adaptation Plan and other public policy instruments. They are also aligned with the outcomes of the EF (Table 10):

Table 10. Program aims AF's Results Framework

AF Outcomes	AF Outputs	Program Proposal
<p>Outcome 1: Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats</p>	<p>Output 1.1: Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated</p> <p>Output 1.2: Targeted population groups covered by adequate risk reduction systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The program supports farmers and fishers to implement nature-based adaptation solutions validated by Adapta2+ projects, as well as new solutions identified by the program. ● To ensure local adaptation to climate change, the program will connect local producers and their organizations with market opportunities, local businesses and MSMEs. ● Risk and vulnerability assessments will be conducted and updated as they are needed to define the adaptation actions to be implemented in communities and farms. ● 40 nature-based adaptation solutions will be implemented. ● 4,000 producers from vulnerable populations will participate.
<p>Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses</p>	<p>Output 2.1: Strengthened capacity of national and sub-national centers and networks to respond rapidly to extreme weather events</p> <p>Output 2.2: Increased readiness and capacity of national and sub-national entities to directly access and program adaptation finance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The 3rd component of the program focuses on building capacities along the value chain of the food system and public institutions to ensure outcome sustainability and decision-making based on data. ● Available national information platforms will be used to disseminate and scale-up knowledge and information on climate adaptation solutions. ● Because the program will work along the value chain of the food system, the institutions involved will be public and private and cover various sector.
<p>Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level</p>	<p>Output 3.1: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities</p> <p>Output 3.2: Strengthened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 10,000 people will be reached by capacity building and knowledge dissemination strategies. ● At least 50% of the participants are women. ● At least 20% of the participants are youths (25 years old or younger). ● 300 knowledge dissemination publications.
<p>Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate</p>	<p>Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ecosystem services and natural resource assets will be maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress thanks to the agricultural best practices implemented.

AF Outcomes	AF Outputs	Program Proposal
change and variability induced stress		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40 nature-based adaptation solutions will be implemented.
Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	Output 6: Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 communities, 50 local organizations, and 100 business linkages will have more secure access to livelihood assets and sets created, maintained or improved to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change.
Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures	Output 7: Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 climate finance tools. Climate criteria will be included in Financial Institutions' social and environmental risk analysis.
Outcome 8: Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies	Output 8: Viable innovations are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Innovative adaptation practices are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated at regional, national and/or subnational level thanks to the development of climate finance strategies for the most vulnerable. 1 million dollars is expected to be placed At least 230 loans to producers and/or MSMEs At least 50% of loans to women or women-led organizations At least 5 NbS training products will be created and disseminated

J. SUSTAINABILITY

156. Costa Rica's National Implementing Entity and other allied institutions have demonstrated through their participation in various projects their full commitment to promoting the development of female and male farmers and fishers, local organizations, and MSMEs. The strong emphasis of the proposed program on capacity development (Component 3) and the reliance on strong partnerships with local institutions will contribute to mainstream and maintain measures beyond implementation, through enabling conditions for small female and male farmers and fishers, MSMEs, local organizations and other stakeholders along the value chain of the food system to transform their activities. The program's sustainability is strengthened through a Locally Led Adaptation approach that aims to make sure the adaptation solutions respond to local knowledge and expertise, are designed and implemented responding to local priorities, and are inclusive for vulnerable stakeholders, particularly women and youths. Empowering local stakeholders to lead in adapting to climate change gives communities on the frontline of climate impacts a voice in decisions that directly affect their lives and livelihoods. The program will also apply the concept of collective impact to ensure its institutionalization at government, academic and private levels. The program will strengthen existing financial mechanisms (Component 2) to access resources by producers, women and their organizations, MSMEs and other stakeholders along the value chain. It will also draw on international best practices and lessons from ADAPTA2+ to improve readiness and response from private and public sectors and communities to extreme climate events and disaster recovery, thus validating transformation and increased resilience.

157. Program outputs will contribute to a resilient agricultural and fishing production by providing greater entrepreneurial capacities to vulnerable populations and greater formalization and legalization of MSMEs. This will support greater disaster risk prevention through actions such as the development of early warning systems, information systems, risk assessments and vulnerability mapping. In the context of food systems, the program will strengthen the capacities of women, youths and their organizations to carry out better practices from production to value adding to commercialization with a sustainable approach in the face of increasing climate variability. At the local level, the program will leave installed capacity for current and future information sharing with both virtual and face-to-face tools. Relevant capacities include project development and multi-sector partnerships.

158. The program will strengthen existing and new adaptation credits and micro-credits, aimed at farming and fishing communities and MSMEs, where traditional practices and knowledge are used. Male and female farmers and fishers will be able to replicate and expand sustainable practices and technologies, strengthening their resilience. In the broader context of the food system, the program will promote entrepreneurship among communities and MSMEs, as well as the dissemination of market, climate and environmental information towards consumers, which will contribute to closing the gap between local production and local markets. The gastronomic tourism sector, for example, offers an opportunity to connect adapted producers with the rest of the value chain.

159. The program will enable local food systems and communities to embrace long-term adaptation strategies. In this context, capacity building and training on best resilient and adapted practices will be most effective. Activities should respond to the characteristics and needs of the community, e.g. evening classes, field schools, producer exchanges and other flexible and participatory methodologies, including social distance activities in case of continuing Covid-19 restrictions. This will benefit product transformation and marketing, bring female and male farmers closer to local business, and strengthen value chains, for example, ecotourism and gastronomy.

160. The engagement of community organizations in ecologically-grown, climate adapted products which can be integrated in private sector markets will increase local income and livelihood opportunities in the long term. In turn, the involvement of these markets will keep linkages with farmers and communities beyond the program's lifetime. Enhanced institutional coordination and collaboration, and sharing of data and information will sustain an enabling environment. Overall, the process will lead to strengthened value chains for agriculture, improved ecosystems, enhanced climate information, and increased private sector investments.

161. The creation of capacities and alliances at all levels is a lesson learned from Adapta2+ where ensuring alliances for long-term impacts was key. This program will invest resources in building capacities for climate-resilient, integrated solutions in agriculture and along its value chains, for greater adaptation impact at the local level. One program activity will bring together knowledge from different sources to one location, in collaboration with existing institutional platforms, facilitating consultation by users in the long term. Capacity building at the local level also focuses on women, youths, farmers, fishers and MSMEs in rural communities.

162. The creation of capacities will also include public institutions to ensure their long-term support. For example, to strengthen Component 2 beyond the life of the program, vertical coordination and collaboration will be facilitated across authorities with farmers and communities to support their access to financial tools such as micro-credits. Similarly, the program will seek to ensure the sustainability of each of the three components over the long term.

163. Component 1: Its sustainability is ensured by working with the food system and stakeholders along value chains. The starting point is the implementation of adaptive productive practices on farms and fisheries, followed by adaptation strategies in community-based organizations and MSMEs, covering production, processing, marketing and consumption. The capabilities of farmers and fishers are strengthened so that they can implement adaptation actions; community-based organizations such as ASADAs are also strengthened to provide water to households and farmers; the program will also work with other community organizations working in the areas such as environment, sports, health, education, culture, and others that can contribute to local adaptation. MSMEs receive support to be able to commercialize adapted agricultural products, which contributes to increasing their own resilience. In the short term, training aims to transform productive activities while, in the long term, it contributes to capacity-building for commercialization of climate-adapted products. The expected result is greater resilience of the food system and communities, starting with production and continuing with stakeholders in the value chains, including processing, value added, commercialization and final consumption.

164. Component 2: In order to be able to adapt, farmers, community-based organizations and MSMEs need access to climate finance. However, the availability of financial resources is almost non-existent for these vulnerable populations. For the sustainability of this component, it is necessary to create, implement and replicate climate finance products and mechanisms in Financial Institutions (FI) that recognize the need of these instruments. The program will work with MFIs and FIs to incorporate climate change adaptation into their social and environmental risk analysis. In the short-term, farmers, organizations and MSMEs representing vulnerable populations will benefit from access to climate finance while, in the long-term, pertinent climate finance products will be consolidated, replicated and escalated by other Finance Institutions. The expected result is the strengthening of the productive sector's adaptive capacity by having access to financial products that have incorporated adaptation in their risk analysis and available credits

and insurances.

165. Component 3: The generation of knowledge is essential, and so is dissemination to a wide range of audiences, through various means. To this end, the program proposes the creation of a platform where knowledge associated with adaptation of food systems can be consulted. This requires coordination with different national platforms. Building capacity at all levels in different sectors (public, private, agriculture, community-based organizations, businesses, others) ensures appropriation of results and the use of the knowledge from the program and other sources. In the short-term, an expanded capacity will allow to recruit stakeholders from diverse sectors while, in the long-term, it will create a strong foundation for a more resilient future. The expected outcome is a food system strengthened by easy access to knowledge and information on adaptation to change by stakeholders, as well as a commitment by institutional, academic and other actors to continue dissemination and sharing beyond the life of the program.

K. OVERVIEW OF RELEVANT ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS AND RISKS

166. With an environmental risk category “B”, the proposed program adheres to ensuring that all safeguards are in place so that executed activities do not exacerbate environmental degradation or labor legislation. The program is designed to comply with all legal, environmental and social systems requirements. Also, the vast social and environmental legislation of Costa Rica provides for environmental protection, access to human rights, gender and equitable access to resources. Nevertheless, potential environmental and social impacts and risks are identified for the 15 principles of the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy to ensure that no relevant risks exist or that if they do, they will be mitigated:

1. **Compliance with the Law:** When focusing on the agricultural and fishing sectors, there is a risk of working with stakeholders who do not comply with the country's legislation, due to informality in some productive activities. For example, many fishers do not have the corresponding license granted by INCOPECA. There are also agricultural producers that are not registered as Small and Medium-Sized Agricultural Producers. Also, producers may not be registered as employers with the Costa Rican Social Security Fund, thus avoiding payment for their employees. The program will offer accompaniment to stakeholders to help them comply with the corresponding legal requirements.
2. **Access and Equity:** Access to the financial instruments designed by the program could be more restricted for women due to conservative cultural patterns, or to non-compliance with requirements. There is a risk that men benefit more than women. Opportunities to increase women's participation in the program will be identified and implemented.
3. **Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups:** They include women, indigenous people, and non-formal fishers and farmers, among others. Poverty, informality, low schooling and geographic location in remote areas could make it difficult for these vulnerable populations to actively participate in the program's activities. The program will choose executing entities with previous experience working with marginalized and vulnerable populations and demonstrated capacity to work in remote rural, coastal and indigenous communities.
4. **Human Rights:** No activities are proposed that could present a risk of non-compliance with either national requirements relating to Human Rights or with International Human Rights Laws and Conventions.
5. **Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment:** Program inputs include the 2018-2030 National Policy

for Effective Equality between Women and Men in Costa Rica (PIEG), the Gender equality policy for inclusive development in the Costa Rican agricultural, fishing and rural sector 2020-2030 and its Action Plan (MAG-SEPSA 2020). and the Climate Change Directorate's gender assessment in the context of Project Plan A (DCC. 2021, and the UNDP's Gender Equality Action Plan to Address Climate Change (currently being developed with the participation of MINAE, DCC and the National Women's Institute (INAMU). The gender assessment (see Annex 8) identified the following social conditions of exposure to climate change: Families living in poverty, female-headed households, dependent family members, Women more exposed to unemployment, indigenous communities, and COVID-19. The assessment also identified the following social vulnerability aspects: High poverty rates, households in poverty, limited employ opportunities, high unemployment among women, informality among women, women with greater domestic work and caregiving responsibilities, less opportunities for women to access housing and property, and greater difficulty for women to access training, efficient technologies or financing (DCC. 2022). Women farmers and women farmer organizations are at a disadvantage in terms of having access to agricultural land, technical assistance, and credit (MAG-SEPSA 2020). In the context of these challenges, the program proposal has been designed to be gender responsive and gender transformative. It will choose executing partners with experience working with women.

6. **Core Labor Rights:** Given the sectors served by the project (agriculture, fishing), finding irregularities with workers' rights might be common among migrant populations, indigenous people, fishers, farmworkers, women, children, and others. Accompaniment and training for producers and MSMEs will include contents related to formalization, respect for human rights and compliance with labor legislation.
7. **Indigenous Peoples:** The main risk is that indigenous culture, beliefs and specific characteristics are not taken into account when designing and implementing the program's activities. Activities will require the participation of cultural intermediaries.
8. **Involuntary Resettlement:** The program's components do not involve activities potentially leading to involuntary, physical or economic resettlement of any people settled in or using the area of influence of the sub projects.
9. **Protection of Natural Habitats:** Some agricultural, cattle ranching, or fishing activities taking place near ecosystems or protected areas might affect natural habitats and wildlife. The program will implement nature- and community-based adaptation solutions, which should have no negative impact on the environment.
10. **Conservation of Biological Diversity:** A minor risk of unjustified reduction of biodiversity during the development of agricultural activities does exist. The program will avoid the use of any potentially invasive species in the implementation of nature-based solutions.
11. **Climate Change:** It is possible that some project activities involving transportation and construction won't be able to avoid some carbon emissions. Measures will be considered to reduce transportation and favor low-carbon techniques and materials.
12. **Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency:** The program activities could generate solid waste that, if not managed properly, could become garbage. Constructions could also generate waste and poor management of sewage. Proposed adaptation practices will include measures to minimize pollution and maximize resource efficiency.
13. **Public Health:** As of March 2022, the threat of COVID-19 is still a reality, so face-to-face activities could increase the risk of contagion. The execution of activities will abide by the health guidelines and protocols of the Ministry of Health of Costa Rica.

14. **Physical and Cultural Heritage:** In Costa Rica, there are UNESCO World Heritage sites, as well as indigenous territories, where program activities could be carried out. Measures will be taken to avoid potential risks of damaging or altering cultural heritage.
15. **Land and Soil Conservation:** The program includes the implementation of nature-based solutions in the food system and no risk to land and soil have been identified. On the contrary, solutions for soil conservation are included.
167. During implementation of program activities, Fundecooperación will request executing agencies to use a tool to identify potential environmental and social impacts, as well as mitigation measures. The tool can be found here: <https://fundecooperacion.org/transparencia-y-politicas/>.
168. An environmental and social management system (ESMS) will then be put in place to mitigate any negative project consequences and enhance project benefits. This system will include an impact monitoring framework to record, monitor and control the occurrence of both expected and unexpected impacts and implement corrective action as appropriate.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

169. Fundecooperación para el Desarrollo Sostenible will be the Implementing Entity for a program to increase the resilience of vulnerable populations in Costa Rica, particularly indigenous communities and women, as requested by the Designated Authority (DA), the Climate Change Directorate (DCC) of the Ministry of Environment (MINAE).

170. The program aims to scale up adaptation actions and strengthen climate finance, value chains and organization-based communities of food systems. To achieve this, several allies are identified, such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the Ministry of Environment, the National Emergency Commission, the Costa Rican Tourism Institute, the Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy (MIDEPLAN), The Ministry of Economy, Industry, and Commerce (MEIC), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and others. These government entities will facilitate processes concerning their respective areas of influence. They will also contribute with their technical expertise in areas of interest to the Program, such as agricultural production, fisheries, tourism, commerce and services, MSMEs, and others.

171. Executing Entities are: Ministry of Agriculture, Instituto Nacional de Innovación y Transferencia en Tecnología Agropecuaria (INTA), Instituto Meteorológico Nacional, Universidad de Costa Rica, Instituto Tecnológico de Costa Rica, Universidad Técnica Nacional, CONARE, ALIARSE, Alianza Empresarial para el Desarrollo, Oficina Nacional de Semillas, Cámara Nacional de Productores de Leche, CORFOGA, Cooperativa de Productores de Puriscal, Centro Agrícola Cantonal, ACEPESA, FUCOGA, Raising Corals, Colegio Federado de Ingenieros y Arquitectos, Fundación Corcovado, Asociación Costarricense de Ciencias del Suelo.

171b. The role of EEs is execution of defined project activities (Part II.A) and adaptation activities in the prioritized geographical areas identified in table 1, to ensure stakeholder ownership of the project, capitalization on other initiatives implemented and guarantee the sustainability of its results, alignment with NIE's mechanisms and tools, and/or, if needed, establishing appropriate mechanisms and tools during the project execution to ensure compliance with ESP and Gender Policy. In addition, the EEs will ensure data collection and consolidation from the project sites and activities and link with the NIE for synergy,

communication and learning. These executing entities are responsible for evaluating and monitoring impacts of their actions, preparing the corresponding reports and submitting them to the implementing entity. The program will also monitor the efficient and transparent use of the resources allocated to each executing entity and project. The executing entities must also incorporate gender sensitive elements, in accordance with the gender policy of the Adaptation Fund and Fundecooperación.

172. During the implementation, more EE could be selected to participate in order to enhance direct access and locally led adaptation. Although project adaptation activities and geographical areas are well defined, several executing partners including associations, cooperatives, business chambers, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, will be involved in order to enhance direct access. They will work with stakeholders along the value chains of food systems, at the local and regional levels, including female and male farmers and fishers, MSMEs, and others. These EE will have a role to further promote Locally Led Adaptation, working at the very local level in communities and food system actors. With a similar mechanism as the one previously used during Adapta2+ Program, these additional EE will be selected during program implementation, applying eligibility criteria that includes: its institutional capacity, relevance to adaptation activities in prioritized areas, relevance to local stakeholders and its involvement, closeness to beneficiaries, potential multiplying and scalability effect. Partners that participated in Adapta2+ may be eligible, as well as new interested partners. The model to involve additional executing entities will be an improved version to the one applied during the first phase in the Adapta2+ program and that has been proven successful to ensure better involvement of local actors and enhanced direct access.

173. Summarizing, actors playing a role in the program are:

- The **Executive Directorate** at Fundecooperacion leads the program and is the focal point with the Adaptation Fund. It is also responsible for submitting reports on progress and lines of work to the Administrative Board of Fundecooperación.
- The **Administrative Board** of Fundecooperación must know the progress reports and lines of work of the program. It must also strategically guide the program.
- The **Assessment Committee**: takes decisions in relation with subprojects, reviews and approves issues such as indicators, compliance, changes to planning, and others; It also decides on improvements to be implemented. It includes the Executive Directorate, the Projects Department, the Financial Analyst, and, depending on the topic, specific Executing Entities.
- The **Projects Department** is responsible for implementing the program, giving constant and close follow-up to the executing partners. It provides both administrative and technical support to the program.
- The **Executing Entities (EE)** are responsible for developing the activities in the field, along with the beneficiaries.
- The **Strategic Committee** integrates several public entities that support and guide the program, including MIDEPLAN, MAG, MINAE and others. Periodic sessions will allow them to be kept informed and provide feedback to the program.
- **Designated Authority (DA)**, represented by Directorate of Climate Change (DCC). Close communication with DCC will play a strategic role in overseeing opportunities for synergy, upscaling and complementarity with other initiatives.
- **Strategic allies**: Institutions, organizations, individual experts and other cooperation agencies to provide expertise on specific topics, synergies, coordination.

174. The following diagram (Figure 4) better illustrates this structure:

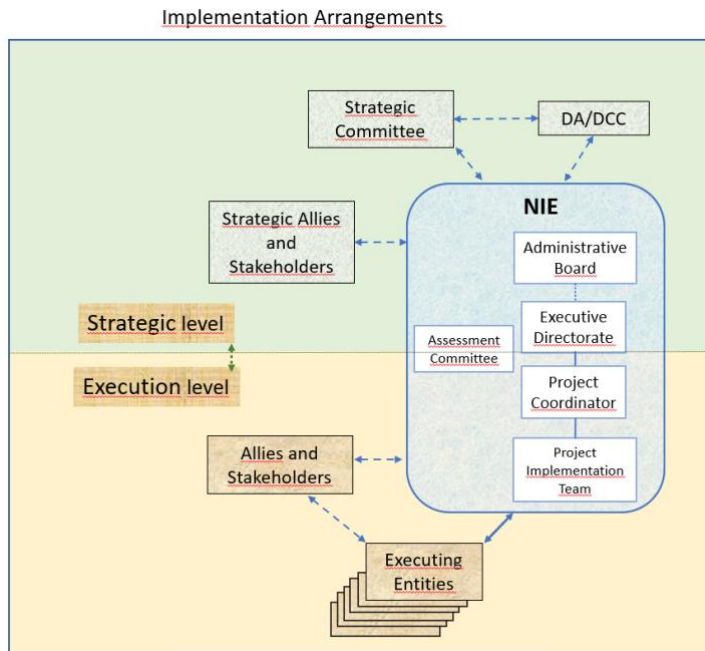


Figure 4. Illustrative diagram of the Program's management structure.

175. Gender responsive considerations during implementation

Fundecooperacion focuses on vulnerable populations, with special attention to women. The organization is committed to take into consideration the gender impacts of its activities, while seeking a positive change by contributing to eliminate or minimize negative impacts on women and gender gaps. During implementation, its Social, Environmental and Gender Policy will be a primary reference for decision making and monitoring the activities of this program with the Adaptation Fund. Fundecooperacion will ensure that all actors of the implementation structure are aware of and apply this Policy, including strategic allies and stakeholders, as well as executing entities. It is also relevant to recall here that several partners such as MAG already have their gender policies in place while others such as MINAE-DCC-INAMU are working on them (see: B. ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS).

Another basis for gender-responsive considerations is the assessment conducted by the DCC as part of the Plan A project, which served as the basis for a set of practical recommendations that this program is adopting to guide implementation (see Annex 8). Two examples of these recommendations: 1) The program will offer technical assistance and accompaniment to women and women-led MSMS to empower and strengthen their capabilities for adaptation; 2) Foster women's economic autonomy through providing access to financial products and services, including credit, insurance for damages and losses due to climatic events, and guarantees.

In order to create enabling conditions for the participation, coordination, and decision-making of women's organizations, the program will work with executing entities that have experience with women, as well as with women-led organizations. It is important to mention that the Project Implementation Team will include a gender specialist who will be responsible for overseeing the compliance with the ESMP. This permanent accompaniment will be crucial to ensure that gender issues are addressed at all times.

B. RISK MANAGEMENT

176. Key risks which may threaten the program have been analyzed during its formulation phase. The status of financial and program risks will be monitored and overviewed by Fundecooperación throughout implementation, including the identification of measures required to avoid, minimize and mitigate them. The risks facing the project and mitigation strategies are listed in Table 11:

Table 11. Risk description, Impact / Probability, and Proposed Management

Type	Risk description	Rating Risk Impact / Probability (1:Low - 5:High)	Proposed Risk Management
Financial	Incompetent or corrupted financial management on a local level may impede project execution and raise questions about the integrity of the program.	Impact: 4 Probability: 2	Fundecooperación will ensure adherence to AF's operating policies and guidelines. Fundecooperación also has a Zero Tolerance Fraud Policy and a mechanism to receive complaints, as well as a whistleblower protection policy. Besides, Fundecooperación is periodically audited by an independent organization, a firm with international recognition. In addition, there is a review and assessment of competencies, resource management and administrative capacity of the executing entities.
Financial	Costs of proposed activities may be higher than expected due to international conflicts and logistical constraints.	Impact: 3 Probability: 4	Program activities have been costed as accurately as possible and referenced against other existing projects. Monitoring mechanisms via the annual work plan and expenditure as well as periodic progress reports will assist in ensuring activities are executed within the budget.
Financial	Project financial flows and disbursement processes are not timely and jeopardize the implementation of activities on the ground.	Impact: 3 Probability: 1	The resources will be transferred to executing partners in accordance with the signed agreements and contracts, which will provide mechanisms for the provision of funds based on the work plan and budget, and disbursements based on a periodic report of the activities carried out by the partner.
Environmental	Extreme hydrometeorological events (hurricanes, droughts) or earthquakes hinder or prevent the development of program activities with the stakeholders.	Impact: 3 Probability: 4	During emergencies, the program will give priority to the guidelines of the National Emergency Commission. In addition, the program will work with the executing entities and stakeholders to review the planning and rescheduling of activities, adapting to new conditions. With better information systems, it is possible to improve planning and attention to impacts.
Social	Lack of interest from Financial Institutions in the credit and climate finance products for the Food system sector.	Impact: 3 Probability: 2	The program will work closely with Financial Institutions whose clients include MSMEs and women. FI will offer the credit and climate finance products if they perceive that the risk is controlled, that they will gain customers and that they will gain reputation.
Social	Communities and MSMEs may not adopt or maintain nature-based and community-based solutions.	Impact: 3 Probability: 1	This proposal was conceptualized based on the scaling up of Adapta2+ (previously financed by AF). Adapta2+ has already created a wide range of robust alliances between multiple executing entities and public institutions, with great potential of leverage to achieve better and quicker results, with a greater degree of local ownership and commitment. The proposed actions are intended to have a positive environmental, economic and social impact and to support decision making.
Social	COVID-19 pandemic control measures/constraints may delay project	Impact: 3 Probability: 3	Implementing and Executing Entities will abide by the Ministry of Health's guidelines on the pandemic. They will also closely monitor the current and possibly recurring pandemic, adapting

Type	Risk description	Rating Risk Impact / Probability (1:Low - 5:High)	Proposed Risk Management
	activities.		the planning and execution of program activities.
Social	Lack of commitment from local stakeholders may result in delay at intervention sites.	Impact: 2 Probability: 1	The program was designed taking into consideration various consultations with stakeholders (fishers, indigenous women, farmers, coastal communities, MSMEs, others) to better understand and integrate their needs and expectations. The executing entities will be chosen considering their trajectory with successful projects for their stakeholders, including Adapta2+ and others.
Institutional	Policy makers prioritize economic benefits over long-term benefits and sustainable activities.	Impact: 2 Probability: 2	The program has been built from a review of public policy instruments associated with sustainability and climate change. Policy makers will have access to knowledge and capacity building based on the program's positive impacts.
Institutional	Change of government and authorities and priorities.	Impact: 4 Probability: 3	Update the new authorities, coordinate with stakeholders from the private sector, NGOs, and communities that participate in the implementation of public policies, and ensure continuity of approaches that have been built based on a strong consultation.
Institutional	Loss of government support may affect project activities and the achievement of the proposed outcomes.	Impact: 3 Probability: 2	Regular consultation with key institutions (i.e. MAG, MINAE, MIDEPLAN, MEIC, CNE, others) will be undertaken to ensure that the government maintains its commitment and considers the AF project as a support to its food systems and value chain programs.

C. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

177. It is important to mention that Fundecooperación has created an Excel tool that allows each executing entity to monitor the implementation of its work plan, and to identify environmental, social and gender impacts. Proposed measures for environmental and social risk management are described in the following Table 12, and they are in accordance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund:

Table 12. Environmental and Social Risks and Proposed Mitigation Measures

E&S Principles	Environmental or Social Risks	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Budget
Compliance with the Law	When focusing on the agricultural and fishing sectors, there is a risk of working with stakeholders who do not comply with the country's legislation, due to informality in some productive activities.	The program will require that executing partners and beneficiaries comply with national labor legislation, as well as with AF's ESP, and Fundecooperación ESGP. Program outputs will contribute to improving entrepreneurial skills for vulnerable groups, and promoting their formalization in order to comply with MSMEs legal requirements. The program will work with the public institutions that support formalization processes, such as MAG and MEIC. With an environmental risk category "B", the program adheres to	no additional budget required

E&S Principles	Environmental or Social Risks	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Budget
		ensuring that all safeguards are in place so that executed activities do not exacerbate environmental degradation or labor legislation.	
Access and Equity	Access to the financial instruments designed by the program could be more restricted for women due to conservative cultural patterns, or to non-compliance with requirements. There is a risk that men benefit more than women.	The program will treat both men and women equally so that they can equitably access resources, get organized, participate, and benefit from all activities. Additionally, opportunities to increase women's participation in the program will be identified and implemented. For example, financial products will be crafted to address the gender gaps. Also, capacity building and formalization will be offered to women.	An E&S and Gender Specialist included in Execution cost
Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups	Marginalized and vulnerable populations include women, indigenous people, and non-formal fishers and farmers, among others. Poverty, informality, low schooling and geographic location in remote areas could make it difficult for these vulnerable populations to actively participate in the program's activities.	The selection of executing entities includes criteria such as previous experience with marginalized and vulnerable populations and demonstrated capacity to work in remote communities. Also, where possible, the program will work with partners that include women in leadership positions, as women are good at motivating other women to participate. Financial products will be crafted to address marginalized and vulnerable communities.	An E&S and Gender Specialist included in Execution cost
Human Rights	No activities are proposed that could present a risk of non-compliance with either national requirements relating to Human Rights or with International Human Rights Laws and Conventions.	The program will monitor human rights to identify any non-compliance and take corrective actions accordingly.	No additional budget required
Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment	The gender assessment (see Annex 8) identified the following social conditions of exposure to climate change: Families living in poverty, female-headed households, dependent family members, Women more exposed to unemployment, indigenous communities, and COVID-19. The assessment also identified the following social vulnerability aspects: High poverty rates, households in poverty, limited employ opportunities, high unemployment among women, informality among women, women with greater domestic work and caregiving responsibilities, less opportunities for women to access housing and property, and greater difficulty for women to access training, efficient technologies or financing (DCC. 2022). Women farmers and women farmer organizations are at a disadvantage in terms of having access to agricultural land, technical assistance, and credit (MAG-SEPSA 2020).	This program proposal has been designed to be gender responsive and gender transformative. It is in compliance with gender equality and women's empowerment. The program aims to integrate women living in poverty, women in coastal areas, indigenous women, Afro-Costa Rican women, and others. The program will choose executing partners with experience working with women. They should also have women in leadership positions, as they are good at motivating other women to participate. Other recommendations (see Annex 8): 1) The program will propose activities with a gender perspective to address those gaps, reduce women's vulnerability and build their resilience. 2) Proposed activities aim at strengthening productive and commercial linkages of women-led enterprises. 3) The program will offer technical assistance and accompaniment to women and women-led MSMS to empower and strengthen their capabilities for adaptation. 4) Component 2 will provide access to financial products and services, including credit, insurance for damages and losses due to climatic events, and guarantees. 5) Promote the reduction of the digital divide for rural women in terms of access to information and effective participation: The program will address this goal through Component 3, which focuses on capacity building and knowledge dissemination. 6) Provide access to formal and non-formal education: The program will facilitate the participation of women in training and ducation activities for the design and implementation of adaptation measures.	An E&S and Gender Specialist included in Execution cost. This person will be responsible for overseeing the implementation and compliance to the ESMP and the Gender Plan in liaison with the tool already created by Fundecooperación, mentioned below
Core Labor Rights	Given the sectors served by the project (agriculture, ranching, fishing), finding irregularities with workers' rights might be common	The program will require executing partners and beneficiaries to comply with national labor legislation, as well as with AF's ESP, and Fundecooperación ESGP.	Training budget has been included in the

E&S Principles	Environmental or Social Risks	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Budget
	among migrant populations, indigenous people, fishers, farmworkers, women, children, and others.	Accompaniment and training for MSMEs and their members will include contents related to formalization, respect for human rights and compliance with labor legislation. Monitoring will include labor rights criteria to prevent the program implementation from tolerating or supporting any irregular situation.	component 3.
Indigenous Peoples	The main risk is that indigenous culture, beliefs and specific characteristics are not taken into account when designing and implementing the program's activities. For example, many of the Cabecar population in Valle de la Estrella speak little Spanish.	The implementation of activities with indigenous people will require the participation of cultural intermediaries as well as participatory consultations for result appropriation and validation. The program will offer accompaniment to indigenous participants, consulting with them on how they wish to participate, considering their worldview, as well as opportunities and limitations. For example, in cases where language is a barrier, interpreters will be hired. Training processes will take into consideration the learning styles of these people when designing materials and activities. Also, for people with disabilities, they will receive personalized support (Annex 9).	Support of cultural intermediaries as part of the capacity building actions included in the component 3.
Involuntary Resettlement	The program's components do not involve activities potentially leading to involuntary, physical or economic resettlement of any people settled in or using the area of influence of the sub projects.	No mitigation measures are required.	No additional budget required
Protection of Natural Habitats	Some agricultural, cattle ranching, or fishing activities taking place near ecosystems or protected areas might affect natural habitats and wildlife.	The program will implement ecosystem-based and community-based adaptation solutions, which should have little or no negative impact on the environment. Still, the validation of those solutions will consider any potential impacts. If necessary, measures such as buffer zones can be applied.	An E&S and Gender Specialist included in Execution cost
Conservation of Biological Diversity	A minor risk of unjustified reduction of biodiversity during the development of agricultural activities does exist.	The program will avoid the use of any potentially invasive species in the implementation of nature-based solutions.	No additional budget required
Climate Change	It is possible that some project activities involving transportation and construction won't be able to avoid some carbon emissions.	Measures to consider include: transportation of people in groups, not individuals; designing of shortest routes; avoiding transfers by offering training in community facilities. If construction of facilities is necessary, the use of local, environmentally friendly, low-carbon techniques and materials will be promoted.	An E&S and Gender Specialist included in Execution cost and also capacity building actions included in the component 3
Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	The program activities could generate solid waste that, if not managed properly, could become garbage. Constructions could also generate waste and poor management of sewage.	Implemented adaptation actions are based on previously validated adaptation practices which minimize pollution and maximize resource efficiency. However, if new adaptation practices are implemented, they will first be validated with experts and with the community. If construction of facilities is necessary, the use of local, environmentally friendly, low-carbon techniques and materials (including wastewater management) will be promoted.	No additional budget required

E&S Principles	Environmental or Social Risks	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Budget
Public Health	As of March 2022, the threat of COVID-19 is still a reality, so face-to-face activities could increase the risk of contagion.	The execution of activities will abide by the health guidelines and protocols of the Ministry of Health of Costa Rica. When possible, meetings will be held virtually.	No additional budget required
Physical and Cultural Heritage	In Costa Rica, there are UNESCO World Heritage sites, as well as indigenous territories, where program activities could be carried out, so there is a potential risk of damaging or altering cultural heritage.	When the program develops activities in any UNESCO World Heritage site or indigenous territory, physical cultural resources will be identified beforehand and measures will be taken for its protection. They will be shared with every person involved in the activities.	Capacity building actions included in the component 3
Land and Soil Conservation	The program includes the implementation of nature-based solutions in the food system and no risk to land and soil have been identified. On the contrary, solutions for soil conservation are included.	The program will monitor the potential impacts of its activities on water and soil and take appropriate corrective actions.	No additional budget required

178. Due the potential risks identified the project could be categorized as Category b. During implementation of program activities, Fundecooperación will request executing agencies to use a tool to identify potential environmental and social impacts, as well as mitigation measures. The tool can be found here: <https://fundecooperacion.org/transparencia-y-politicas/>. The reports of the executing entities will include the results obtained from the use of this tool, as one of the monitoring mechanisms (see next section). Its implementation includes the following steps:

Step 1. Stakeholder mapping: This is the starting point for the analysis of the 15 principles of the Adaptation Fund.

Step 2. Negative and positive impacts: This provides information for the analysis of the 15 principles.

Step 3. Review indicators for each of the 15 principles: These principles are divided into two categories:

- Principles that always apply. They include Principle 1. Compliance with the Law; Principle 4. Human Rights; and Principle 6. Core Labor Rights.
- Specific principles relevant to each project: The assessment must demonstrate a) A principle does not apply to the specific project; b) demonstration that the project complies with the principle; c) the principle applies to the specific project, but risk mitigation actions must be taken.

Step 4. Emphasize legal compliance.

Step 5. Monitoring compliance with the principles: risk mitigation actions are defined to ensure that the project complies with the 15 Principles.

Step 6. Develop an Action Plan for the project: The focus is on managing negative impacts and avoiding harmful effects. Actions should be simple and achievable.

Step 7. Follow-up and reporting: based on the results by application of the tool.

In case of a grievance, a complaint mechanism is available and accessible at any time by all groups involved or by anyone willing to file a complaint linked to the project's activities. Information on the functioning of the mechanism will be widely disseminated among Executing Entities, beneficiaries, organizations and communities that may be impacted by project activities. Special attention will be made to formally communicate the grievance mechanism in place and to generate local capacities to guarantee that key executing entities and stakeholders are aware of potential social and environmental impacts and strengthen their skills in the appropriate monitoring and social and environmental compliance.

D. MONITORING & EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

179. This section describes the monitoring and evaluation arrangements and provides a budgeted M&E plan, in compliance with the ESP and the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

180. The program will fully comply with formal guidelines, regulations, protocols and toolkits issued by the AF, Fundecooperación, and the government of Costa Rica. According to the Environmental and Social Policy, the program's Monitoring & Evaluation will address the environmental and social risks identified during the program's design and implementation. Annual program performance reports (PPRs) will include a section on the status of implementation, with measures to minimize or mitigate environmental and social risks. The reports will also describe corrective actions. The midterm and final evaluation reports will also include an evaluation of the program's outcome with respect to environmental and social risks.

181. The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) will be based on indicators established in the program results framework (see section E of Part III) and focused on achieving program's expected results. The status of environmental and social risks and the ESMP will be monitored throughout the program's life-cycle (quarterly, yearly, mid-term and terminal report). The same applies to financial and project management risks and mitigation measures.

182. Fundecooperación will develop an M&E plan during the program's inception phase, which will be shared with participants in the inception workshop. Principles to be considered are: Participatory monitoring, program's risks (financial, environmental, social, institutional), adaptive management, and program's sustainability. The program's M&E activities will be guided by the following key considerations:

- 1) Data will be disaggregated by region, MSMEs, Community-based organizations, productive activity and gender.
- 2) Each executing partner will have M&E responsibilities with specific reporting deadlines and a forum for presenting and discussing the findings of the monitoring exercise.
- 3) M&E will be linked to the project rationale, log frame, and annual work plans and budgets.
- 4) M&E findings will be used to take corrective or enhancing measures at the level of management.

183. Fundecooperación will ensure baseline and progress data to be fully collected for the program's PPR. Among others, data collection is necessary to demonstrate the impact of the program components, as well as the efficient use of the resources invested. Active participation of the executing partners and stakeholders will be crucial to gather evidence related to:

- Food systems and communities adapting to climate change by implementing nature based and community-based solutions.
- Financial institutions offering financial products and mechanisms and stakeholders (female and male producers/fishers, MSMEs, others) acquiring those products.
- Access to knowledge strengthening decision-making capacities along the value chain, improving climate resilience, with a gender perspective.

184. This requires close coordination between the implementing entity, the executing partners (cooperatives, associations, business chambers, others) and the beneficiaries of the program activities. As mentioned above, Fundecooperación has created an Excel tool that allows each executing entity to monitor the implementation of its work plan, and to identify environmental, social and gender impacts. This tool is an important part of the M&E strategy. The participation of EE and beneficiaries in the process will allow the periodic updating of the data to support M&E and reporting. Participatory monitoring includes communities, female and male producers/fishers, MSMEs, and others contributing with information, which they will receive

back through capacity building and dissemination activities.

185. The annual PPRs will be prepared to monitor progress from the program initiation. The PPR includes, but it is not limited to:

- a) Progress on the program's objectives and outcomes (indicators, baseline data and targets).
- b) Program's annual outputs.
- c) Annual work plan and expenditure.
- d) Annual management.
- e) Project financial and management risks.
- f) Implementation of the ESMP, including measures required to minimize or mitigate risks.
- g) Lessons learned.

186. The independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) will take place as the last activity before program closing, in accordance with the AF guidance. This evaluation will focus on delivery of the program's results, as initially planned and reflected in the M&E framework, including implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures. The TE will assess the impact and sustainability of results, including their contribution to capacity building and the achievement of the program's gains and benefits.

187. The reports which will be prepared in the context of M&E are:

- a) M&E plan.
- b) Programme inception report.
- c) Annual, mid-term and terminal program performance reports.
- d) Technical reports associated with different program's components.

188. The proposed M&E budget is as follows:

Table 13. Monitoring and Evaluation Milestones, Budget and Timeframe

Breakdown of M&E Supervision	Responsibility	Budget (USD) (total)	Activity Time Frame
Inception and baseline survey	Fundecooperacion	35000	Inception period
Travel and Logistics (Training workshops on M&E and Supervision visits)	Fundecooperación, authorities	70000	Annually
Mid-Term Evaluation	Fundecooperación, external consultant	20000	Third year
Final Evaluation	Fundecooperación, external consultant	40000	End of year five
Communications, Knowledge Management Activities and Publications	Fundecooperación	20000	Annually
Specialist - E&S and Gender	External Consultant	50000	Annually
Direct project services (represents 1.5 % of the Total Project Cost, without IE fee)	Fundecooperación	125000	Annually
TOTAL		360.000	

Grievance Mechanism:

188 a. Although Fundecooperación already has in its web page a procedure available to the public to file complaints or claims about any project implemented by the organization, there is a need to expand the grievance mechanism in the context of the proposed program. The Program's grievance mechanism must be based on the following criteria:

- It is understood and agreed by the stakeholders.
- People understand how the complaint or feedback will be processed.
- The mechanism is accessible to beneficiaries who have no access to the Internet.
- A diversity of channels will be available for stakeholders in diverse circumstances.
- The complaint or feedback is anonymous or confidential.
- Clear procedure with a time frame for each stage, and clarity on the types of process, outcomes available and means for monitoring.
- It includes procedures for high priority cases (fraud, corruption, sexual exploitation).
- Aggrieved parties will have reasonable access to sources of information, advice and expertise necessary to engage in a grievance process on fair, informed and respectful terms.

Whistleblower protection is implemented within the framework of the Whistleblower and Witness Protection Policy, where the person who reports or testifies can do so anonymously. Any information provided will be confidential, except when it is required by the judicial authorities; in this case the witness and whistleblower have protection against any retaliation against them or against their family members or close people.

The program will make available the following channels to submit complaints and feedback:

- A form will be available at Fundecooperación's website.
- A phone number will be available to file a complaint or feedback.
- A WhatsApp number will also be in place for possible grievances. In Costa Rica, the use of WhatsApp is widely spread in rural areas.
- Portable and lockable suggestion boxes will be placed in training facilities during sessions and other events to allow community members to provide feedback or file complaints.
- Other channels suggested by stakeholders which are pertinent to local needs and characteristics.

The proposal includes capacity building activities for Executing Entities and key national actors, related to environmental, social and gender management systems, social and environmental risks, monitoring actions to be implemented through project activities, and the grievance mechanism that is already in place and that will contribute to guarantee compliance assurance. However, within the framework of the principles of accountability and attention to complaints and claims, a system for managing complaints and claims will be implemented to address those that may be generated through different channels during the project cycle. After the presentation of any complaint, a registration and acknowledgement of the complaint is made and the Administrative Coordination and the Executive Director will carry out a preliminary evaluation of the case and will state, in writing, who will be the person responsible to carry on with the investigation process and follow-up. An assessment process will be done considering possible options to address the grievance. Once the resolution is made, possible corrective measures are selected.

As part of the planned awareness and capacity building activities, the project contemplates information dissemination; roles of leaders and community members; support of cultural intermediaries in case of indigenous communities, identification of appropriate messages and channels to use considering gender, age, and possible disabilities. Also, the capacity building activities will allow not only to monitor and follow up if the corrective selected measures are implemented but also to ensure that the grievance mechanism is operational.

E. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

189. The following Table 14 describes the Results Framework for the program, organized per component, including indicators, baseline, targets, sources of verification, and risks and assumptions:

Table 14. Program Results Framework

Components	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Source of verification	Risks & Assumptions
Component 1: Improving the adaptive capacity of food systems and communities involved in the development of the territory, with a gender perspective	Number of nature-based adaptation solutions in food systems and in the local chain and market	Adapta2+ identified at least 25 nature-based adaptation solutions, including soil conservation, water conservation, pest management, bio-input production, and others. The Climate Change Directorate identified more than 50 types of initiatives in its typology, many of which are from the agricultural and biodiversity sectors.	40 nature-based adaptation solutions validated and scaled in food systems	Program M & E reports Progress reports Mid-term and final program evaluations	The results of Adapta2+ will be scalable and replicable. Smallholder farmers and fishers, especially women, their food systems and local markets need support to adapt to climate change. Working with communities and implementing actions at the local level, especially with women, will have tangible impacts on the most vulnerable actors.
	Number of producers (farmers, fishers) scaling up or replicating nature-based solutions in food production systems	0	4,000 producers (farmers and fishers)	Program M & E reports Progress reports Mid-term and final program evaluations	Poverty, informality, low schooling and location in remote areas may make it difficult for vulnerable populations to actively participate in program activities. The selection of executing entities includes criteria such as previous experience with marginalized and vulnerable populations and demonstrated capacity to work in remote communities.
	Number of communities with increased adaptive capacity due to nature-based solutions	0	50 communities	Program M & E reports Progress reports Mid-term and final program evaluations	Poverty, informality, low schooling and location in remote areas may make it difficult for vulnerable populations to actively participate in program activities. The selection of executing entities includes criteria such as previous experience with marginalized and vulnerable populations and demonstrated capacity to work in remote communities.

Components	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Source of verification	Risks & Assumptions
	Number of local organizations implementing community-based adaptation actions	0	50 local organizations	Program M & E reports Progress reports Mid-term and final program evaluations	Poverty, informality, low schooling and location in remote areas may make it difficult for vulnerable populations to actively participate in program activities. The selection of executing entities includes criteria such as previous experience with marginalized and vulnerable populations and demonstrated capacity to work in remote communities.
	Number of linkages or commercial alliances with MSMEs in the value chain	0	100 linkages or commercial alliances with MSMEs in the value chain	Program M & E reports Progress reports Mid-term and final program evaluations	Business partners in the value chain may not comply with environmental and social criteria, such as environmental protection, formalization or labor rights. The program will require executing partners and beneficiaries to comply with national labor legislation, as well as with AF's ESP, and Fundecooperación ESGP. Accompaniment and training for MSMEs and their members will include formalization, respect for human rights and compliance with labor legislation.
	Number of participants disaggregated by women and men	0/0	At least 50% of the 4,000 producers are women	Program M & E reports Progress reports Mid-term and final program evaluations	Gender asymmetries of vulnerability prevail; women's work and roles are not recognized or are only associated with domestic tasks. Whenever possible, the program will work with partners that include women in leadership positions, as women are good at motivating other women to participate.
	Number of participants disaggregated by vulnerable populations: rural, coastal and indigenous	0	The 4,000 producers disaggregated by vulnerable populations	Program M & E reports Progress reports Mid-term and final program evaluations	Poverty, informality, low schooling and location in remote areas may make it difficult for vulnerable populations -rural, coastal, indigenous- to actively participate in program activities. The selection of implementing partners includes criteria such as previous experience with marginalized, vulnerable and

Components	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Source of verification	Risks & Assumptions
					remote populations and demonstrated capacity to work with them.
<p>Output 1.1 Food systems transform their practices with nature-based adaptation solutions.</p> <p>Output 1.2: Local organizations and their members implement community-based adaptation practices, with a gender perspective, to enhance community resilience.</p> <p>Output 1.3: Food systems, sustainable local markets and business continuity are enhanced through transformative adaptation practices and partnerships between stakeholders, with a gender perspective.</p>					
<p>Outcome 1: Food systems and communities adapt to climate impacts with nature-based solutions that contribute to resilience, sustainable development and business continuity in the territory, with a gender perspective.</p>					
Component 2: Strengthening access to climate finance for nature-based adaptation investments.	Number of new climate finance instruments tailored to the needs of MSMEs and women	During Adapta2+, Fundecooperación developed an innovative microcredit product specialized in climate adaptation actions for producers.	At least two climate finance instruments for MSMEs and women	Program M & E reports Progress reports Mid-term and final program evaluations	The design of climate finance tools will assess different options to respond to the needs of local stakeholders (guarantees, microcredit, seed capital).
	Distribution by type of MSMEs: Micro: 85% Small: 15% Medium: 5%.	0%	At least US\$1 million placed through financial instruments for adaptation to climate change among producers, MSMEs, and Women	Program M & E reports Progress reports Mid-term and final program evaluations	Scalability of climate finance requires a simplification of access requirements, for example, for MSMEs and women, as well as capacity building and strengthening of formality.
	Number of producers, MSMEs and organizations receiving climate finance loans	0	At least 230 loans (100%) granted to producers, MSMEs and organizations.	Program M & E reports Progress reports Mid-term and final program evaluations	The financial needs of producers and MSMEs in the food system require the availability of tailor-made instruments.

Components	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Source of verification	Risks & Assumptions
	Number of women and women-led MSMEs and organizations receiving climate finance loans Number and ratio of women/men	0	50% of loans (115 loans) granted specifically to women or to MSMEs and organizations led by Women At least 50% of the participants are women	Program M & E reports Progress reports Mid-term and final program evaluations	Opportunities to increase women's participation in the program will be identified and implemented. For example, financial products should address gender gaps. In addition, women will be offered training and support in formalization.
Output 2.1: Access to existing climate finance tools for nature-based adaptation solutions in the food system is promoted.					
Output 2.2: The supply of new climate finance products is expanded in the food system, with a gender perspective.					
Outcome 2: Access to climate finance products and mechanisms for MSMEs and women in food systems is expanded and simplified.					
Component 3: Capacity building and dissemination of knowledge for decision-making at the local, national and regional levels.	Number and ratio of women/men participating in knowledge dissemination activities	0/0	10,000 people where at least 50% of the participants are women	Program M & E reports Progress reports Mid-term and final program evaluations	Gender asymmetries of vulnerability prevail; women's work and roles are not recognized or are only associated with domestic tasks. Whenever possible, the program will work with partners that include women in leadership positions, as women are good at motivating other women to participate.
	Number and percentage of young people (25 years old or younger) involved in knowledge dissemination activities	0	At least 20% of the participants (2,000 people) are 25 years old or younger	Program M & E reports Progress reports Mid-term and final program evaluations	Youths are a vulnerable population, affected by education, training, and employability limitations. Knowledge dissemination for youths should take into account these factors to be sufficiently attractive and motivating.
	Number of SbN training products	0	5 SbN training products	Program M & E reports Progress reports Mid-term and final program evaluations	
	Number of	0	300 publications	Program M & E reports	Publications may not reach the relevant

Components	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Source of verification	Risks & Assumptions
	publications for the dissemination of knowledge		for the dissemination of knowledge	Progress reports Mid-term and final program evaluations	program audiences. Therefore, the most accessible channels for remote vulnerable populations should be considered, e.g., radio programs, social networks, and others.
Output 3.1 Knowledge dissemination strategies with a gender perspective enhance adaptation solutions and decision making and transform the food system.					
Output 3.2: Program results and lessons learned are disseminated at local, regional and national levels, with gender perspective, improving decision-making on adaptation.					
Outcome 3: Knowledge with gender perspective is created, strengthened and disseminated along the value chain to reinforce decision-making in adaptation, improving resilience to climate change in the territories.					

F. ALIGNMENT WITH ADAPTATION FUND RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Table 15. Alignment with Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund

Program outcome	Program indicators	AF outcome	AF outcome indicator	Grant amount (USD)
Outcome 1: Food systems and communities adapt to climate impacts with nature-based solutions that contribute to resilience, sustainable development and business continuity in the territory, with a gender perspective.	Number of nature-based adaptation solutions in the food systems and in the local chain and market. Number of producers (farmers, fishers) scaling up or replicating nature-based solutions in food production systems Number of local organizations implementing community-based adaptation actions. Number of linkages or commercial alliances with MSMEs in the value chain Number of participants disaggregated by women and men	AF Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	6.1.1.No. and type of adaptation assets (tangible and intangible) created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies	3.759.010
Outcome 2: Access to climate finance products and mechanisms for MSMEs and women in food systems is expanded and simplified.	Number of producers, MSMEs and organizations receiving climate finance loans Number of loans granted to women or to MSMEs and organizations led by women Number and ratio of women/men	AF Outcome 4: Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development sector services and infrastructure assets	4.1.1. No. and type of development sector services modified to respond to new conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by sector and scale)	2.750.000

Program outcome	Program indicators	AF outcome	AF outcome indicator	Grant amount (USD)
Outcome 3. Knowledge with gender perspective is created, strengthened and disseminated along the value chain to reinforce decision-making in adaptation, improving resilience to climate change in the territories.	Number and ratio of women/men participating in knowledge dissemination activities Number and percentage of young people (25 years old or younger) involved in knowledge dissemination activities Number of publications.	AF Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level	3.1.1 No. of news outlets in the local press and media that have covered the topic 3.2.2 No. of tools and guidelines developed (thematic, sectoral, institutional) and shared with relevant stakeholders.	1.850.000

G. DETAILED BUDGET

A detailed budget is included with budget notes indicating the breakdown of costs at the activity level (A), a budget for the management fee of the entity responsible for implementation (B) and an explanation of the cycle management fee (C).

Table 16. Detailed Budget

Outputs	Activities	Amount US\$ (millions)	Notes
Component 1: Improving the adaptive capacity of food systems and communities involved in the development of the territory, with a gender perspective.			
Output 1.1 Food systems transform their practices with nature-based adaptation solutions.	Activity 1.1.1 Promote new nature-based adaptation solutions and other previously validated sustainable technologies with producers in the food system.	\$ 800,000.00	Cost of implementation of adaptation solutions, including those already identified and validated by Adapta2+ and new solutions; technical assistance to male and female farmers and fishers in vulnerable areas and indigenous territories; examples of solutions are: soil conservation measures, silvopastoral practices, wind barriers, improved irrigation, water harvesting; gender-responsive implementation for all actions.
	Activity 1.1.2 Generate on-farm data on soil and water management, conservation and improvement practices and nature-based adaptation solutions, with active participation of male and female producers.	\$ 200,000.00	Validation of soil and water conservation, management and improvement practices; generation of data on soil protection and water conservation; technical assistance to male and female farmers; improvement of women's productive systems, increasing their resilience to climate change; gender-responsive implementation for all actions.
	Activity 1.1.3 Identify and implement climate adaptation measures in response to impacts on artisanal fisheries, ensuring production, market supply and business continuity.	\$ 900,000.00	Cost of implementation of adaptation solutions in coastal zones and Marine Areas of Responsible Fishing; technical assistance; nature-based solutions will include mangrove reforestation, coral reef recovery and others to increase the resilience of fisheries and contribute to business continuity; gender-responsive implementation for all actions.
Output 1.2: Local organizations and their members implement community-based adaptation	Activity 1.2.1 Identify new nature- and community-based adaptation practices and validated sustainable technologies to be implemented by community organizations.	\$ 200,000.00	Validation of new nature- and community-based adaptation practices; implementation of validated adaptation technologies; technical assistance; capacity building for local community organizations; increase

practices, with a gender perspective, to enhance community resilience.			resilience of women organizations; gender-responsive implementation for all actions.
	Activity 1.2.2 Implement and scale up nature- and community-based adaptation practices in communities along watersheds and coastal zones, with active participation of local organizations, with a gender perspective.	\$ 500,000.00	Scale up activities already validated by Adapta2+, while adding new activities to be implemented in a rural watershed and in a coastal zone; activities include improvement of water availability, protection of biodiversity, recovery of local ecosystem services, buffering of pollution sources, home and community vegetable gardens, composting, and others; technical assistance; capacity building for local community organizations; increase resilience of women organizations; gender-responsive implementation for all actions.
	Activity 1.2.3 Develop in-situ/ex-situ conservation and sustainable use of native and commercial genetic resources for agriculture and food security as a community-based adaptation solution, with active participation of producers, MSMEs and local organizations, with a gender perspective.	\$ 259,010.00	Experiences of in-situ conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for agriculture and food; harvesting, replanting to increase production, sales at fairs and local markets, increased consumption, gastronomic uses; technical assistance; capacity building for local community organizations; increase resilience of women organizations; gender-responsive implementation for all actions.
Output 1.3: Food systems, sustainable local markets and business continuity are enhanced through transformative adaptation practices and partnerships between stakeholders, with a gender perspective.	Activity 1.3.1 Strengthen competitiveness at the market level through implementing nature-based adaptation solutions and technologies, as well as market differentiation tools (standards, certifications, others) that include adaptation criteria.	\$ 600,000.00	Increase interactions along the value chain, from producers all the way to consumers; implement nature-based adaptation solutions and technologies; support use of market differentiation tools such as standards, certifications, blue flag and others that include adaptation criteria for agriculture, livestock, fishing, forestry, or tourism, where applies; strengthen gastronomic routes that link small-scale agricultural and fishing producers with MSMEs and tourism organizations in tourism destinations; technical assistance; capacity building; increase resilience of women organizations; gender-responsive implementation for all actions.
	Activity 1.3.2 Develop partnerships involving stakeholders from the food system including producers, MSMEs, community organizations, consumers, gastronomic routes and others, with a gender perspective.	\$ 300,000.00	Support development of partnerships with stakeholders; build long-term relationships for adaptation in the food system; include producers, MSMEs, community organizations, women's organizations, governmental institutions, financial institutions, consumers, gastronomic routes and others; promote dialogues and teamwork; increase resilience of women organizations; gender-responsive implementation for all actions.
Subtotal Component 1		\$ 3,759,010.00	
Component 2: Strengthening access to climate finance for nature-based adaptation investments.			
Output 2.1: Access to existing climate finance tools for nature-based adaptation solutions in the food system is promoted.	Activity 2.1.1 Facilitate access to producers, MSMEs and other private sector stakeholders in the food system to existing climate finance mechanisms for investing in adaptation practices and technologies.	\$ 1,000,000.00	Provide microcredits to producers -agricultural and fishing- and MSMEs to finance nature-based adaptation solutions; provide technical assistance; accompany in formalization; provide support to women organizations; gender-responsive implementation for all actions.
	Activity 2.1.2 Promote the use of the agricultural insurance program and other financial incentives to enhance climate resilience.	\$ 200,000.00	Support MSMEs in the food system in obtaining existing climate insurance from Adapta2+; provide technical assistance; accompany in formalization; strengthen adaptive capacity and reduce exposure to climate risks; provide support to women organizations; gender-responsive implementation for all actions.

Output 2.2. The supply of new climate finance products is expanded in the food system, with a gender perspective.	Activity 2.2.1 Strengthen climate finance analysis to address challenges, opportunities and decision-making in the food system, with a gender perspective.	\$ 200,000.00	Involve public institutions; provide training and technical assistance on modeling based on climate projections; promote dialogues at institutional level; strengthen financial decision making; gender-responsive implementation for all actions.
	Activity 2.2.2 Design and implement financial products with climate insurance, guarantees and technical support for producers and MSMEs to invest in adaptation solutions, with a gender perspective.	\$ 850,000.00	Create and implement financial mechanisms; provide technical assistance to MSMEs to increase capacity and formality; provide financing to MSMEs for adaptation solutions; increase resilience of women organizations; gender-responsive implementation for all actions.
	Activity 2.2.3 Generate mechanisms and criteria with financial institutions to facilitate and increase women's access to climate finance.	\$ 500,000.00	Promote participation of Financial Institutions; promote dialogues and exchanges; provide accompaniment in gender issues; increase women's access to climate finance; gender-responsive implementation for all actions.
Subtotal Component 2		\$2,750,000.00	
Component 3: Capacity building and dissemination of knowledge for decision-making at the local, national and regional levels.			
Output 3.1 Knowledge dissemination strategies with a gender perspective enhance adaptation solutions and decision making and transform the food system.	Activity 3.1.1 Create a user-friendly agricultural, livestock and fishing innovation center to cater climate adaptation information and technical assistance to producers, with a gender perspective.	\$ 300,000.00	Provide resources for creation of the virtual agricultural, livestock and fishing innovation center; provide technical expertise; gather information resulting from the program, as well as from other national and international sources; provide training in the use of the platform to stakeholders, especially women; gender-responsive implementation for all actions.
	Activity 3.1.2 Use available national information platforms to disseminate and scale-up knowledge and information on climate adaptation solutions, with a gender perspective.	\$ 250,000.00	Promote strategic alliances connecting national information platforms; provide technical expertise; facilitate access, use and scaling up of information on nature-based and community-based adaptation solutions by stakeholders, especially women; gender-responsive implementation for all actions.
	Activity 3.1.3 Strengthen awareness and capacity building of key stakeholders on nature- and community-based adaptation solutions: producers, vulnerable communities in watershed, coastal areas, and Indigenous territories, primary and secondary school students, women, community organizations, MSMEs and other stakeholders in the private sector.	\$ 800,000.00	Provide training, climate education, didactic materials, field trips, information exchanges, talks, videos; organize inclusive regional agro-climatic roundtables to facilitate farmers, women and youth the access, use and scaling-up of local climate information; develop inter-regional learning and cooperation events for information exchange and technology transfer between regions; gender-responsive implementation for all actions. Also includes E&SP and gender workshops. Capacity building on E&SP safeguards, gender, grievance mechanism implemented by the project and that is aligned with the grievance mechanism that is in place in the NIE. Support of cultural intermediaries in case of indigenous communities (Annex 9).
Output 3.2: Program results and lessons learned are disseminated at local, regional and national levels, with gender	Activity 3.2.1 Share program results and lessons learned with producers, local sustainable market stakeholders, the financial sector, and local and national levels of government to improve decision-	\$ 400,000.00	Provide expertise in systematization of program results and lessons learned; develop publications; disseminate activities; facilitate stakeholder participation in pertinent national and international events;

perspective, improving decision-making on adaptation.	making in climate adaptation, with a gender perspective.		sharing with national authorities for decision-making; gender-responsive implementation for all actions.
	Activity 3.2.2 Develop awareness of local and regional media and journalists on the program results and lessons learned.	\$ 100,000.00	Provide training to journalists; monitor publications in International, national, regional and local Media and in Social Networks.
Subtotal Component 3		\$ 1,850,000.00	
Program Activities cost (A)		\$8,359,010.00	
Program Execution cost (B)		\$857,580.00	Program management; program coordination; office staff and technical support; monitoring and program evaluation, costs, travel cost related to execution.
Total Program cost (A+B)		\$9,216,590.00	
Program Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (C)		\$783,410.00	Program support costs; supervision reports; supervision missions.
Amount of financing requested		\$10,000,000.00	

Table 16a. NIE Budget

NIE	Amount US\$	
Programme performance management and budget Supervision	\$ 659,410.00	General oversight and supervision, management and quality control.
Information and Communications	\$ 50,000.00	Includes maintaining information management systems and specific project management databases to track and monitor project implementation.
Legal Support, supervision reports and compliance with audit requirements	\$ 24,000.00	Preparation of annual project reports and project evaluation reports
Travel and Logistics	\$ 50,000.00	Field visits, meetings, seminars and workshops.
Total	\$ 783,410.00	

Table 16b. Execution Cost Budget

Execution Costs-Budget lines	
Project execution costs (< 9.5% of the total budget requested, before the implementing entity fees).	Total (\$)
Projects Execution Staff	\$ 482,580
Equipment	\$ 15,000
Monitoring and Evaluation Budget	\$ 360,000
TOTAL	\$ 857,580


H. DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE

Table 17. Disbursement schedule

Aspect	Inception phase	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year4	Year 5	TOTAL US\$ (millions)
Program Activities cost (A)	\$ 559,010	\$1,200,000	\$ 1,800,000	\$1,800,000	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 8,359,010
Program Execution cost (B)	\$ 57,580	\$100,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$100,000	\$857,580
Program Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (C)	\$ 83,410	\$140,000	\$ 140,000	\$ 140,000	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$783,410
TOTAL	\$ 700,000	\$ 1,440,000	\$ 2,140,000	\$2,140,000	\$ 2,140,000	\$ 1,440,000	\$10,000,000

PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENT AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY


A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government² *Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement. If this is a regional project/programme, list the endorsing officials all the participating countries. The endorsement letter(s) should be attached as an annex to the project/programme proposal. Please attach the endorsement letter(s) with this template; add as many participating governments if a regional project/programme:*

 Mrs. Patricia Campos Climate Change Office Director Ministry of Environment and Energy	Date: 03-21-2022
---	------------------

B. Implementing Entity certification

Provide the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator and the date of signature. Provide also the project/programme contact person's name, telephone number and email address

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (National Development Plan, National Adaptation Policy, National Descarbonization Plan, Costa Rica NDC) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.

 Marianella Feoli Peña Implementing Entity Coordinator	
Fundecooperacion para el Desarrollo Sostenible	
Date: 03-21-2022	Tel. and email: +506 2225-4507 mfeoli@fundecooperacion.org
Project Contact Person: <i>Marianella Feoli Peña</i>	
Tel. And Email: 506 2225-4507 mfeoli@fundecooperacion.org	

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ADAPTATION FUND

Letter of Endorsement by Government

Climate Change Office
Ministry of Environment and Energy of Costa Rica

March 21, 2022

To: The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

Subject: Endorsement for **Increasing the Resilience of Vulnerable Populations in Costa Rica by Scaling up Adapta2+**

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Costa Rica, I confirm that the above national grant proposal is in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in the Costa Rica.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above grant proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by Fundecooperacion para el Desarrollo Sostenible and executed by several executing entities.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Patricia Campos
Climate Change Office Director
Ministry of Environment and Energy

ANNEX 1: Consultation workshop with leaders from all indigenous peoples of Costa Rica

On September 25 and 26, 2018, the Ministry of Environment and Energy held the “Consultation workshop with leaders from all indigenous peoples of Costa Rica”, as part of the reporting process before the Convention on Biological Diversity, CBD (UNDP 2018). 13 women and 17 men participated.

MARTES 25 DE SETIEMBRE DE 2018		
HORA	ACTIVIDAD	RESPONSABLE
3:00	Bienvenida, Alice Shackelford, Representante Residente PNUD Grettel Vega, Directora SINAC Ángela González, Directora CONAGEBIO Jorge Mario Rodríguez, Director FONAFIFO Pamela Castillo, Viceministra, MINAE	Video Bienvenida
3:07	Presentación de participantes	Participantes
3:10	Video Contexto para el VI Informe al CDB	Erick Vargas, facilitador
3:15	Recuento del proceso de consulta	Donald Rojas, Mesa Nacional Indígena Ana Lucía Orozco, PNUD
3:45	Metodología de la tarde	Erick Vargas, facilitador
4:00	<i>Receso de café</i>	
3:40	Trabajo en grupos: Perfil del estado de la biodiversidad en los Territorios Indígenas	Erick Vargas, facilitador Participantes en grupos de trabajo
5:00	Plenaria para presentación de hallazgos	Erick Vargas, facilitador Participantes en grupos de trabajo
6:00	Cierre del día	
MIÉRCOLES 26 DE SETIEMBRE DE 2018		
8:00	Recapitulación del día anterior	Donald Rojas
8:30	Trabajo en grupos: Experiencias de la gestión de la biodiversidad en los Territorios Indígenas	Erick Vargas, facilitador Participantes en grupos de trabajo
10:00	<i>Receso de café</i>	
10:15	Plenaria: Parte 1	
11:15	Plenaria: Parte 2 Recomendaciones desde los Pueblos Indígenas para seguir mejorando	Erick Vargas, facilitador Participantes
12:00	Encuesta de evaluación, cierre del taller y almuerzo	Representante SINAC, CONAGEBIO y/o FONAFIFO



UNDP. 2018. Sixth Country Report: Workshop on Indigenous Peoples and Biodiversity Conservation.

Grupos por Pueblo Indígena	Territorios invitados	Mujeres	Hombres
No. 1. Bribri Caribe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talamanca Bribri Kekoldi 	1	5
No. 2. Bribri Pacífico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabagra Salitre 	2	2
No. 3. Cabécar Caribe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talamanca Cabécar Tayni Nairi Awari Bajo Chirripó Alto Chirripó 	2	2
No. 4. Cabécar Pacífico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China Kichá Ujarrás 	1	1
No. 5. Huetar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quitirrisí Zapatón 	0	1
No. 6. Ngöbe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abrojo-Montezuma Conte Burica Coto Brus Osa Altos de San Antonio 	2	1
No. 7. Brunca	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rey Curré Boruca 	4	3
No. 8. Maleku	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maleku 	1	1
No. 9. Chorotega	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Matambú 	0	1
No. 10. Teribe / Brorán	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Térraba 		
TOTAL		13	17



ANNEX 2 “Diagnosis of tourism development in the Brunca Region of Costa Rica, investment needs and financing opportunities” (BCIE. 2019).

Este trabajo se realizó entre setiembre y noviembre de 2019 y permitió entrevista a 134 MIPYMES turísticas de la Región Brunca, Costa Rica.

En el cantón de Pérez Zeledón se realizaron 34 entrevistas con 6 asociaciones, 24 MIPYMES turísticas y 4 actividades no formales. Tuvieron lugar en el distrito San Pedro, en las comunidades de San Jerónimo, Zapotal, Aguacatales de San Jerónimo, San Rafael, San Ignacio y Barrio Los Ángeles. En el distrito Rivas se entrevistó a organizaciones en Canaán, San Gerardo, San José y Herradura. En el distrito Páramo, se entrevistó a organizaciones de Los Ángeles y La Lira.

En el cantón de Buenos Aires se realizaron 17 entrevistas con 4 asociaciones, 8 MIPYMES turísticas y 5 actividades no formales. En el distrito Brunka se conversó con informantes de la comunidad de Santa María. En el distrito Biolley se entrevistó a organizaciones en Biolley, Roblito, Altamira y El Carmen. En el distrito Potrero Grande se entrevistaron representantes de las comunidades de Santa Cecilia de Limoncito y Tres Colinas.

En el cantón de Coto Brus realizaron 17 entrevistas con 2 asociaciones, 10 MIPYMES turísticas y 5 actividades no formales. En el distrito Pittier se conversó con informantes de las comunidades de Palmira, Agua Caliente, Santa María, Fila Tigre, Fila Naranja y Fila Méndez. En el distrito San Vito se entrevistó a organizaciones en San Vito y Linda Vista. En el distrito Agua Buena se realizó entrevistas en las comunidades de Coopa Buena y Copal. En el distrito Sabalito se entrevistó a organizaciones de Fila Isla y Las Mellizas. En Limoncillo se entrevistó a una organización en la comunidad del Alto del Aguacate y en Gutiérrez Braun, a una MIPYME de las Brisas.

En el cantón de Osa se realizaron 26 entrevistas con 2 asociaciones, 1 cooperativa, 18 MIPYMES turísticas y 5 actividades no formales. En el distrito Sierpe se entrevistó a informantes en Sierpe, Agujitas y Estero Guerra. En el distrito Drake se entrevistaron emprendedores de Rancho Quemado, El Progreso y Los Ángeles. En el distrito Piedras Blancas tuvo lugar una entrevista y en el distrito Bahía Ballena se entrevistó un turoperador de Uvita.

En el cantón de Golfito se realizaron 39 entrevistas con 4 asociaciones, 1 cooperativa, 22 MIPYMES turísticas y 12 actividades no formales. En el distrito Puerto Jiménez se entrevistaron informantes en las comunidades de Puerto Jiménez, Dos Brazos de río Tigre, Boca Gallardo, Agua Buena, Carate, La Palma, Playa Blanca, La Tarde y Alto Laguna. Se realizaron entrevistas en las comunidades de La Gamba (distrito Guaycará), Pavones y Cocal Amarillo (distrito Pavones) y de Golfito Centro.

En el cantón de Corredores se entrevistaron 3 actores incluyendo: 1 MIPYME turística y 2 actividades no formales.

No. De Cuestionario /__/__/__/ Fecha de la Entrevista (dd/mm/aa): /__/__/____/ Cantón: _____
--

Organización o empresa: _____ Nombre de persona entrevistada: _____
--

Introducción: ¡Saludos de nuestra parte! Somos la empresa Sostenible por Naturaleza y estamos colaborando con PROMITUR, el Programa Regional de Competitividad y Sostenibilidad para las MIPYMES Turísticas. Apoyamos algunas acciones de planificación turística en la zona y queríamos solicitarle que nos facilite alguna información de su empresa u organización. Nos interesa conocer las necesidades para mejorar las actividades turísticas que usted desarrolla actualmente o que quisiera desarrollar en el futuro. De ser posible nos gustaría tomarlo en cuenta en nuestra base de datos. Agradecemos mucho su colaboración.

0. Tiempo de operación de las MIPYMES:

- a) Un año o menos
- b) De 1 a 3 años
- c) De 3 a 5 años
- d) De 5 a 10 años
- e) Más de 10 años

I. Potencial turístico de la zona

1. Tipo de organización. Por favor seleccionar con un círculo el tipo de su organización:

- Asociación 1
- COOPERATIVA2
- MIPYME turística (persona física o jurídica).....3
- Empresa o actividad turística no formal.....4

2. Categoría de la organización. Por favor seleccionar con un círculo la que mejor lo caracterice:

- Hotel1
- Hotel boutique2
- Cabinas, albergue o cabañas3
- Empresa gastronómica (restaurante, cafetería, soda)4
- Agencia de viajes receptiva5
- Actividad recreativa acuática6
- Transporte acuático (taxi o transporte acuático de punto a punto)7

Empresas o actividades de turismo rural (tour del oro, cabalgatas, otras)8
 Empresas o actividades de turismo rural comunitario (asociación, cooperativa)9
 Actividades turísticas (balneario, parque temático)10
 Centros de diversión nocturna11

3. Razón Social: _____

4. Opera con cédula Jurídica (1) o Cédula de identidad (2): No. _____

5. Ubicación exacta de su oficina o centro de operación principal:

6. Provincia: _____ 7. Cantón: _____

8. Distrito: _____ 9. Comunidad: _____

10. ¿Tiene otras oficinas o centros de operación además de esta?
 SI..... 1 NO 2 (PASE A LA PREGUNTA 12).

11. Ubicación exacta de la segunda oficina o centro de operación:

12. ¿Pertenece a alguna asociación, cooperativa u otra entidad vinculada al turismo?
 SI..... 1 NO 2 (PASE A LA PREGUNTA 14).

13. ¿A cuales?
 _____ /___/___/___/
 _____ /___/___/___/
 _____ /___/___/___/

14. ¿Cuáles diría que son los principales atractivos turísticos naturales/culturales de la zona donde opera?
 _____ /___/___/___/
 _____ /___/___/___/

_____ / _ / _ / _ / _ /
_____ / _ / _ / _ / _ /
_____ / _ / _ / _ / _ /
_____ / _ / _ / _ / _ /
_____ / _ / _ / _ / _ /
_____ / _ / _ / _ / _ /
_____ / _ / _ / _ / _ /

15. ¿Cuáles son los servicios/actividades turísticas que actualmente ofrece su organización?

_____ / _ / _ / _ / _ /
_____ / _ / _ / _ / _ /
_____ / _ / _ / _ / _ /
_____ / _ / _ / _ / _ /
_____ / _ / _ / _ / _ /

16. ¿Cómo se entera la mayoría de sus clientes de su oferta? ¿Cómo le contactan?

_____ / _ / _ / _ / _ /
_____ / _ / _ / _ / _ /
_____ / _ / _ / _ / _ /
_____ / _ / _ / _ / _ /

17. ¿Cuáles diría usted que son las rutas turísticas actuales en su zona?

_____ / _ / _ / _ / _ /
_____ / _ / _ / _ / _ /
_____ / _ / _ / _ / _ /

18. ¿Qué otras rutas turísticas se podrían desarrollar en un futuro?

_____ / _ / _ / _ / _ /
_____ / _ / _ / _ / _ /

_____/_____/____/

II. Necesidades de las pequeñas y medianas empresas turísticas de la zona

La siguiente información se tratará con confidencialidad. Su propósito es determinar las mejores maneras de atender las necesidades (capacitación, mercadeo, financiamiento, otras) de MIPYMES turísticas.

19. Para el servicio turístico que ofrece ¿ha recibido capacitaciones? Por favor seleccionar con un círculo:

SI..... 1 NO 2 (PASE A LA PREGUNTA 21).

20. ¿En qué temas se ha capacitado?

_____/_____/____/
_____/_____/____/
_____/_____/____/
_____/_____/____/
_____/_____/____/
_____/_____/____/

21. ¿Cree que actualmente hay necesidades por cubrir para mejorar el servicio turístico que usted ofrece?

SI..... 1 NO 2 (PASE A LA PREGUNTA 23).

22. ¿Podría mencionar cuales son esas necesidades?

_____/_____/____/
_____/_____/____/
_____/_____/____/
_____/_____/____/

23. ¿Podría mencionar iniciativas públicas o privadas que han apoyado el desarrollo turístico en la zona?

SI..... 1 NO 2 (PASE A LA PREGUNTA 25).

_____/_____/____/
_____/_____/____/

_____ / _ / _ / _ / _ /

_____ / _ / _ / _ / _ /

24. ¿Podría mencionar algún aspecto positivo o negativo de alguna de esas iniciativas ?

_____ / _ / _ / _ / _ /

_____ / _ / _ / _ / _ /

_____ / _ / _ / _ / _ /

Seleccione su respuesta con un círculo. ¿Cuenta su organización con los siguientes requerimientos?:

No.	Requerimiento	Afirmativo	Negativo	Observación
25.	Patente Municipal	SI	NO	
26.	Permiso de funcionamiento del Ministerio de Salud	SI	NO	
27.	Caja Costarricense del Seguro Social	SI	NO	
28.	Seguro de riesgos del trabajo del INS	SI	NO	

29. ¿Ha recibido algún tipo de apoyo financiero para su emprendimiento turístico?

SI.....1 NO 2

30. ¿Podría mencionar de qué fuente ha recibido apoyo financiero? (NOTA: de pariente o conocido, casa de préstamo, cooperativa, banco público, banco privado, microcrédito, fondo no reembolsable, otro).

_____ / _ / _ / _ / _ /

_____ / _ / _ / _ / _ /

_____ / _ / _ / _ / _ /

_____ / _ / _ / _ / _ /

III. Información de contacto de organización turística: MIPYME, Asociación, Cooperativa

31. Nombre de la persona entrevistada:

32. Puesto en la organización:

33. Nombre de la organización: _____

34. Teléfono 1: _____

35. Teléfono 2: _____

36. Fax: _____

37. Apartado Postal: _____

38. Correo electrónico # 1: _____

39. Correo electrónico # 2: _____

40. Página Web: _____ 41. Facebook: _____

42. Twitter: _____ 43. Otra red: _____

44. Nombre del propietario: _____

45. Nombre del gerente general/administrador/encargado: _____

46. Cantidad de empleados: _____

47. ¿Es la actividad turística su actividad principal?

SI..... 1

NO 2

48. Si no es el turismo, ¿cuál es su actividad o actividades principales?

_____ / _ / _ / _ /

_____ / _ / _ / _ /

ANNEX 3 Between January and February 2020, as part of the design of a Blue Recovery Strategy for the **Costa Rican Fishing Sector**, a survey was completed for the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE) with 97 local people from ten small-scale artisanal fishery coastal communities (Rare-GreenLAC 2021). 30% of interviewees were women.

Encuesta a personas que trabajan en el sector pesquero, molusquero, ecoturístico y de reciclaje en comunidades costeras de Costa Rica. Versión 4.

Instrucciones para el encuestador:

¡Por favor lea por completo antes de aplicar la encuesta!

El objetivo de la encuesta es recolectar información socioeconómica y ambiental de los trabajadores del sector pesquero, molusquero, ecoturístico y de reciclaje en comunidades costeras de Costa Rica.

A lo largo de este cuestionario se incluyen notas de orientación e instrucciones con el fin de ayudar al encuestador a aplicar la encuesta (denotado *en cursiva*).

Encuestador: Por favor lea o explique al encuestado lo siguiente: "Buenos días/tardes. Estoy realizando una encuesta en esta comunidad sobre la situación del sector pesquero, molusquero, ecoturístico y de reciclaje. Esta encuesta se está realizando en 10 comunidades costeras del país, en la costa Pacífica y del Caribe. En cada comunidad pretendemos entrevistar a 10 personas que trabajen en alguno de esos

sectores, y quisiéramos entrevistarlo (a) a usted.

La información suministrada será tratada de forma confidencial y cualquier informe que se realice con estos datos se hará de forma conjunta y no se identificará a ninguna persona individualmente. Le leeré las preguntas para que usted me vaya respondiendo, y la encuesta tomará alrededor de 30 minutos. ¿Está de acuerdo en participar en esta encuesta?"

Si la persona responde que "no", pregunte amablemente las razones y trate de aclarar las dudas. Si a pesar de lo anterior el entrevistado no acepta, agrádezcale por el tiempo brindado y continúe con el próximo encuestado hasta completar la meta de al menos 10 encuestas llenas por comunidad. También asegúrese de que todos los que respondan sean personas que se dedican a alguna de las tres actividades de interés: Pesca o moluscos, Turismo, o Reciclaje.

1. INFORMACIÓN DEL ENCUESTADOR Y LA ENCUESTA

1.1. Código del encuestador:

1.2. Número de la encuesta: _____ (Cada encuestador debe llevar una numeración consecutiva, comenzando con la encuesta # 001 en el caso de KB y la encuesta # 101 en el caso de DC)

1.3. Día de la visita (dd/mm/aaaa): _____ / _____ / _____

1.4. Hora: _____ AM () PM ()

1.5. Comunidad: (**Encuestador: Marque solo una de las siguientes opciones**)

a. Cuajiniquil-El Jobo	()	e. Costa de Pájaros- Chomes	()	i. Tortuguero	()
b. Ostional	()	f. Marino Ballena	()	j. Cahuita, Puerto Viejo, Manzanillo	()
c. San Juanillo	()	g. Dominicalito	()		
d. Paquera - Tambor	()	h. Golfito	()		

2. INFORMACIÓN GENERAL DEL ENTREVISTADO

2.1. Nombre del entrevistado: _____

2.2. Edad del entrevistado: _____ (años cumplidos)

2.3. Sexo del entrevistado:

a. Mujer	()	b. Hombre	()
----------	-----	-----------	-----

2.4. ¿Cuál es el último año escolar aprobado? (**Encuestador: marque solo uno. Si se equivoca, tache y marque el correcto**)

a. Sin escolaridad	0	c. Secundaria	1 2 3 4 5 6
b. Primaria	1 2 3 4 5 6	d. Universitaria	1 2 3 4 5 6

2.5. ¿Cuáles idiomas habla usted?

a. Español	()	b. Inglés	()	c. _____	Otro: _____
------------	-----	-----------	-----	----------	-------------

2.6. ¿Cuántas personas viven con usted en su hogar? _____

2.7. ¿Cuántas personas dependen económicamente de usted? _____

2.7.1. Indique la cantidad de miembros de su hogar que pertenecen a cada grupo de edad

a. 0 - 17 años	_____	d. 46 - 65	_____
b. 18 - 25	_____	e. Más de 65	_____
c. 26 - 45	_____		

2.8. ¿Cuál fue su principal fuente de ingresos económicos durante el último año? (**Encuestador: Escuche la respuesta del entrevistado y con base en ella escriba un "1" en la casilla "Actividad". Solo si el entrevistado tuviera una segunda fuente importante de ingresos, escriba un "2". Y si tuviera una tercera, escriba un "3". Luego, solo para las actividades que marcó, pídale al entrevistado que responda a las preguntas del cuadro.**)

Fuente principal de ingreso económico del entrevistado	Actividad	¿Qué proporción de su ingreso anual proviene de esta actividad?	¿Cuántos meses al año se dedica a esta actividad?
1. Agricultura y/o ganadería		a. Todo el ingreso () b. Más de la mitad () c. Menos de la mitad ()	
2. Cosecha de productos forestales (Madera, carbón, otros)		a. Todo el ingreso () b. Más de la mitad () c. Menos de la mitad ()	
Pesca artesanal (captura de peces, moluscos u otros)		a. Todo el ingreso () b. Más de la mitad () c. Menos de la mitad ()	
4. Compra o comercialización de pescado o moluscos (sin pescar)		a. Todo el ingreso () b. Más de la mitad () c. Menos de la mitad ()	
Procesamiento de pescado o moluscos (limpieza, secado, otros)		a. Todo el ingreso () b. Más de la mitad () c. Menos de la mitad ()	

Acuicultura (cultivo en estanques o jaulas de peces, moluscos, algas, etc).		a. Todo el ingreso () b. Más de la mitad () c. Menos de la mitad ()	
7. Extracción de recursos marinos no renovables (corales o conchas muertas, arena, corales vivos, etc.)		a. Todo el ingreso () b. Más de la mitad () c. Menos de la mitad ()	
Turismo marino (buceo, snorkel, kayaking, botes con fondo de cristal, paseos en lancha, etc)		a. Todo el ingreso () b. Más de la mitad () c. Menos de la mitad ()	
Otros servicios de turismo (hospedaje, alimentación, otros)		a. Todo el ingreso () b. Más de la mitad () c. Menos de la mitad ()	
Otros trabajos asalariados (maestros, vendedor en comercios, obrero, etc)		a. Todo el ingreso () b. Más de la mitad () c. Menos de la mitad ()	
Pesca industrial o semi-industrial (captura con barco de peces, moluscos y otros recursos marinos)		a. Todo el ingreso () b. Más de la mitad () c. Menos de la mitad ()	
Reciclaje de residuos sólidos		a. Todo el ingreso () b. Más de la mitad () c. Menos de la mitad ()	
Otros, Cuál? _____		a. Todo el ingreso () b. Más de la mitad () c. Menos de la mitad ()	

2.9. ¿Cómo trabaja usted y cómo se distribuye su tiempo de trabajo a lo largo del año?

a. Le dedico <u>todo</u> mi tiempo a trabajar por cuenta propia	()
b. Le dedico <u>mucho más</u> de la mitad de mi tiempo a trabajar por cuenta propia. El resto trabajo como empleado para otro.	()
c. Le dedico aproximadamente <u>la mitad</u> de mi tiempo a trabajar por cuenta propia. El resto trabajo como empleado para otro.	()
d. Le dedico <u>mucho menos</u> de la mitad de mi tiempo a trabajar por cuenta propia. El resto trabajo como empleado para otro.	()
e. Le dedico <u>todo</u> mi tiempo a trabajar como empleado para otra persona o empresa.	()

2.10. ¿Tiene usted algún impedimento físico o enfermedad importante que le impide salir a trabajar cada vez que quiere?

a. Si	()	b. No	()	c. De vez en cuando	()
-------	-----	-------	-----	---------------------	-----

2.11. ¿Cuenta usted con los siguientes beneficios?

a. Asegurado CCSS	Si ()	No ()	No sabe o no responde ()
b. Póliza de riesgos del INS	Si ()	No ()	No sabe o no responde ()

2.12. ¿Con qué frecuencia se come pescado en su hogar?

- a. Diariamente () b. Dos o más veces por semana () c. Una vez por semana ()
d. Dos veces al mes () e. Una vez al mes ()

2.13. ¿Cuál es el ingreso mensual promedio de su hogar de todas las actividades que realizan, incluyendo el trabajo asalariado y no asalariado?

- a. Menos de ₡ 100,000 () b. Entre ₡ 100,000 y ₡ 200,000 ()
c. Entre ₡ 200,000 y ₡ 300,000 () d. Entre ₡ 300,000 y ₡ 500,000 ()
e. Entre ₡ 500,000 y ₡ 700,000 () f. Más de ₡ 700,000 ()
g. No sabe o no responde ()

3. PESCA, CULTIVO, PROCESAMIENTO O COMERCIALIZACION DE PECES Y MOLUSCOS

3.1. ¿Se dedica usted a la captura, cultivo, procesamiento o comercialización de peces o moluscos como una de sus principales actividades económicas?

Encuestador: Asegúrese de que el entrevistado entienda la diferencia entre peces y moluscos, y la diferencia entre captura y cultivo. Proceso implica un valor agregado adicional a simplemente la captura y congelamiento. Comercialización implica compra-venta de especies que el entrevistado no capturó él mismo. Puede marcar más de una opción.

Actividad	
a. Captura de peces o moluscos/invertebrados	()
b. Cultivo de peces o moluscos/invertebrados	()
c. Proceso de peces o moluscos/invertebrados	()
d. Comercialización de peces o moluscos/invertebrados	()
e. Ninguna de las anteriores. Pase a la pregunta número 4.1.	()

3.2. ¿Ofrece usted esta actividad de forma individual o como parte de una organización o empresa?

a. Individual	() Pase a la pregunta 3.3.
b. Como parte de una organización o empresa	()
c. Ambas	()

3.2.1. ¿En qué tipo de organización desarrolla su actividad? **Encuestador: La escala de las empresas se estima en comparación con el promedio de empresas nacionales en el sector.**

a. Asociación	()	d. Empresa privada mediana	()
b. Cooperativa	()	e. Empresa privada grande	()

c. Empresa privada pequeña ()	f. Otra: Cuál? _____ ()
--------------------------------	--------------------------

3.3. ¿Cuántos miembros de su hogar participaron regularmente en esta actividad durante el último año? **(Solo para las actividades que fueron marcadas en la pregunta anterior)**

Actividad	Hombres (sin incluir niños)	Mujeres (sin incluir niñas)	Niños/as (Menores de 15 años)
a. Captura de peces o moluscos/invertebrados			
b. Cultivo de peces o moluscos/invertebrados			
c. Proceso de peces o moluscos/invertebrados			
d. Comercialización de peces o moluscos/invertebrados			

3.4. ¿Cuáles son los meses de Temporada Alta de las principales actividades económicas de captura, cultivo, procesamiento o comercialización de peces o moluscos a que se dedica usted? **(Encuestador: Marque los meses que correspondan)**

E F M A M J J A S O N D

3.5. ¿Hay algunos meses del año en que usted no logra o no puede conseguir, o consigue muy poco de alguna de las especies mencionadas antes, debido a que existe una prohibición o veda? **Encuestador: Marque los meses que correspondan)**

E F M A M J J A S O N D

3.6. ¿Cuántos días por semana trabajó usted normalmente en esta actividad en las temporadas alta y baja del año anterior? **(Solo para las actividades que fueron marcadas en la pregunta anterior. Anote un cero si del todo no trabajó en temporada baja en esa actividad)**

Actividad	Temporada Alta (días/semana)	Temporada Baja (días/semana)
a. Captura de peces o moluscos/invertebrados		
b. Cultivo de peces o moluscos/invertebrados		
c. Proceso de peces o moluscos/invertebrados		
d. Comercialización de peces o moluscos/invertebrados		

3.7. Por favor dígame el nombre de las principales especies de peces o moluscos que extrajo, cultivó, comercializó o procesó durante el último año. **(Encuestador: Deje que el entrevistado diga espontáneamente cuáles son esas especies, y vaya marcándolas en la lista siguiente. Puede marcar todas las que el entrevistado mencione)**

Peces	Moluscos o invertebrados
-------	--------------------------

a. Pargo	()	a. Boludo	()
b. Cabrilla	()	b. Piangua	()
c. Congrio	()	c. Chucheca	()
d. Corvina	()	d. Almeja	()
e. Robalo	()	e. Miona	()
f. Jurel Ojón	()	f. Chore	()
g. Otros Jureles	()	g. Mejillón	()
h. Hojarán	()	h. Ostra/ostión	()
i. Macarela	()	i. Otras conchas	()
j. Mero	()	j. Cambute	()
k. Pez Gallo	()	k. Casco de burro	()
l. Tiburón	()	l. Otros caracoles	()
m. Arco Iris	()	m. Calamar	()
n. Barracuda	()	n. Pulpo	()
o. Bobo	()	o. Langosta	()
p. Agujas	()	p. Camarón pinky	()
q. Gallina	()	q. Otros camarones	()
r. Frijol	()	r. Jaiba	()
s. Tilapia	()	s. Otros cangrejos	()
t. Carpa	()	t. Pepino de mar	
u. Otros peces, ¿cuáles? _____ _____ _____	()	u. Otros invertebrados, ¿cuáles? _____ _____ _____	()

3.8. ¿De las que mencionó en la pregunta anterior, cuáles fueron las tres especies principales que le generaron más ingresos económicos durante el último año? (las tres que le dejaron más dinero).

Encuestador: Asegúrese de anotar el nombre de estas especies, igual a como aparece en la lista de la pregunta anterior. Si el entrevistado trabaja con menos de tres especies, puede poner menos de tres.

Nombre de la Especie	a. ¿Cuánto vendió, en kilos/semana, de esta especie en una semana promedio (ni muy buena ni muy mala)?	b. ¿Si considera un promedio para el último año, a cómo vendió el kilo de esa especie? (colones/ kilo)
3.8.1.		
3.8.2.		
3.8.3.		

3.9. ¿A qué tipo de clientes le vendió las especies que mencionó en la pregunta anterior? **Encuestador: Asegúrese de anotar el nombre de estas especies igual a como aparece en la lista de la pregunta anterior. Léale las distintas opciones de respuesta al entrevistado. Puede marcar más de una opción.**

Nombre de la Especie	Tipo de Comprador
3.9.1.	a. Asociación o cooperativa intermediaria () b. Empresa intermediaria privada no comunitaria () c. Directo a una pescadería o supermercado () d. Directo a un hotel o restaurante () e. Otro: Cuál? _____ ()
3.9.2.	a. Asociación o cooperativa intermediaria () b. Empresa intermediaria privada no comunitaria () c. Directo a una pescadería o supermercado () d. Directo a un hotel o restaurante () e. Otro: Cuál? _____ ()
3.9.3.	a. Asociación o cooperativa intermediaria () b. Empresa intermediaria privada no comunitaria () c. Directo a una pescadería o supermercado () d. Directo a un hotel o restaurante () e. Otro: Cuál? _____ ()

3.10. ¿Los compradores se especializan en una especie en particular o tienen disposición para adquirir múltiples especies dependiendo de lo que esté disponible?

- a. Se especializan en solo una especie ()
- c. Tienen disposición para adquirir múltiples especies ()
- d. No sabe ()

3.11. ¿Cuántos años de experiencia tiene usted en las actividades que ha mencionado? _____ (años).

3.12. ¿Si se dedica a la pesca, cuál modalidad de pesca utiliza usted? **Puede marcar más de una.**

a. Línea o palangre de fondo	()	e. Atarraya de mano, chinchorro, nazas.	()	i. Arbaleta	()
b. Pesca con cuerda o con caña	()	f. Pesca de arrastre	()	j. Otro. Cuál?	()
c. Línea con múltiples anzuelos	()	g. Buceo nocturno con compresor	()	k. Ninguno de los anteriores, no me dedico a la pesca	()
d. Caiteros o buzos a pulmón	()	h. Trasmallo	()		

3.13. ¿Tiene acceso a hielo o frío para poder conservar los productos marinos con los que trabaja?

- a. Si
- b. No (**Pase a la pregunta número 3.15.**)

3.14. Si no tiene acceso a hielo o frío, ¿cuánto del producto que consigue se pierde antes de poder venderlo?

- a. Menos del 5% () b. Entre el 5% y el 10% () c. Entre el 10% y el 20% ()
d. Entre el 20% y el 30% () e. Más del 30% () f. No lo sé ()

3.15. ¿Cuál institución o instituciones conoce usted que regulan, apoyan o supervisan la actividad pesquera en su comunidad?

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. No sé de ninguna ()

3.16. Dentro de 5 años, ¿cómo cree usted que será la cantidad de captura o cosecha de peces y moluscos en esta comunidad, en comparación con la actual?

- a. Disminuirá mucho ()
b. Disminuirá un poco ()
c. Permanecerá igual ()
d. Mejorará un poco ()
e. Mejorará mucho ()
f. No sabe ()

3.17. En general, ¿cree usted que el trabajo de los pescadores o molusqueros continuará siendo una actividad económica importante en esta comunidad en el futuro?

- a. Si ()
b. No ()
c. No sabe ()

Gastos de Pescadores/Molusqueros, Procesadores y Comercializadores

3.18. ¿Gasta usted directamente en el pago de uno o más ayudantes para poder realizar sus actividades económicas principales? (**Encuestador: Solo tome en cuenta los gastos que el mismo entrevistado tiene que hacer de su propio bolsillo**)

a. Si	()	
b. No	()	Pase a la pregunta número 3.19.

3.18.1. ¿Cuántos ayudantes contrata en promedio?

- a. En temporada alta: _____ (cantidad)
b. En temporada baja: _____ (cantidad)

3.18.2. ¿Cuánto gasta en el pago de cada ayudante? _____ (₡ /día).

3.19. ¿Gasta usted directamente en el pago de combustibles o electricidad para poder realizar sus actividades económicas principales?

a. Si	()	
b. No	()	Pase a la pregunta número 3.20.

3.19.1. ¿Cuánto gasta en el pago de combustibles o electricidad, por mes?

a. En temporada alta: _____ (₡ /mes).

b. En temporada baja: _____ (₡ /mes).

3.20. ¿Gasta usted directamente en el pago de carnada u otras cosas para poder realizar sus actividades económicas principales?

a. Si	()	
b. No	()	Pase a la pregunta número 3.21.

3.20.1. ¿Cuánto gasta en el pago de carnada u otras cosas, por día?

a. En temporada alta: _____ (₡ /día).

b. En temporada baja: _____ (₡ /día).

3.21. ¿Tiene usted que hacer otros gastos grandes anuales para poder realizar sus principales actividades económicas (por ejemplo, comprar redes y aperos que se usan a lo largo del año, o en la reparación o mantenimiento de sus equipos)? **Encuestador: Para esta pregunta, la respuesta se debe dar en colones por año.**

a. Si	()	
b. No	()	Pase a la pregunta número 3.22.

3.21.1. ¿Cuánto gasta en el pago de esos gastos grandes?

_____ (₡ /año).

3.22. ¿Tiene usted que pagar permisos o licencias para poder realizar su actividad? **Encuestador: solo incluya licencias o patentes de operación.**

a. Si	()	
b. No	()	Pase a la pregunta número 4.1.

3.22.1. ¿Cuánto gasta en el pago de esos permisos o licencias?

_____ (₡ /año).

Encuestador: Termine la encuesta, agradeciéndole al entrevistado por su participación.

Tome la geolocalización (coordenadas) del sitio en que hizo la entrevista, y anótela o guárdela en un cuadernillo, relacionándola con el código de esta entrevista.

Por favor guarde el formulario lleno y continúe con el siguiente encuestado (a).

El siguiente espacio es por si tuviera que hacer alguna observación importante sobre esta encuesta.



Fundación Costarricense de Gastronomía

10 años del Plan Nacional de la Gastronomía Costarricense Sostenible y Saludable: el camino recorrido. Reporte a partir de la información aportada por las adherentes al PNGCSS. Junio 2021

Como una iniciativa de un grupo de miembros de la sociedad civil y apoyados por entidades gubernamentales en el 2011 se inició el proceso de darle forma a una propuesta nacional de revitalización de la gastronomía costarricense basado en la sostenibilidad y la salud. En el 2014 con el apoyo del Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería (MAG), se elaboró el Plan Nacional de la Gastronomía Costarricense Sostenible y Saludable (PNGCSS), el mismo partió del hecho de que la gastronomía sostenible y saludable es un factor decisivo para la creación de bienestar social y económico en Costa Rica.

En setiembre de ese mismo año, en el marco de la celebración del 30 aniversario de creación de la Cámara Costarricense de Restaurantes (CACORE), tres organizaciones y una institución pública dieron su adhesión al PNGCSS como un acto público de compromiso y respaldo con lo que planteaba, ellos fueron el Instituto Nacional de Turismo (ICT), el Club de la Gastronomía Epicúrea, la Cámara Costarricense de Restaurantes CACORE y el Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad (INBio).

En el 2015 la Presidencia de la República declara al PNGCSS como de Interés Público, mediante el decreto No. 38939 S-MAG-MEIC-Cultura.

Al mismo tiempo, desde el 2011 y hasta la fecha, han continuado adhiriéndose instituciones, empresas, entidades académicas, organizaciones no gubernamentales, organizaciones gremiales e incluso organizaciones internacionales, contándose a la fecha con 50 adherentes al Plan, cuya lista se presenta en el anexo 1.

Si bien la coordinación de las acciones del Plan le correspondió a CACORE desde que se lanza la iniciativa, en marzo del 2017 se crea la Fundación Costarricense de Gastronomía (FUCOGA), y desde entonces le ha correspondido dicha función, buscando con y desde la gastronomía, contribuir al desarrollo sostenible del país.

En el marco de la celebración de los 10 años del PNGCSS, FUCOGA instó a los adherentes a elaborar un reporte de las acciones desarrolladas en pro de los objetivos del mismo, este documento reseña el resultado de dicho esfuerzo.

CÓMO SE ELABORÓ ESTE REPORTE?

Con el apoyo de la Dra. Patricia Sedó de la Escuela de Nutrición de la Universidad de Costa Rica (UCR), se elaboró un instrumento base para sistematizar la información aportada por cada adherente y medir el nivel de apropiación y vinculación de los principios del PNGCSS por parte de los Adherentes en su quehacer diario.

Se consideraron las acciones realizadas de acuerdo a los 12 ejes del PNGCSS, a saber:

1. Conservación de los recursos de importancia alimenticia
2. Producción sostenible de alimentos y agricultura familiar
3. Salud, inocuidad y balance nutricional
4. Revitalización del patrimonio gastronómico costarricense
5. Producto gastronómico, calidad e innovación
6. Turismo y gastronomía
7. Cadenas de comercialización
8. Cambio climático y carbono neutralidad
9. Generación y diseminación del conocimiento
10. Capitalización y profesionalización del capital humano
11. Educación en gastronomía sostenible y saludable
12. Comunicación del PNGSS

Se mantuvo la recepción de información de enero a abril de 2021, y 19 adherentes completaron el formulario. Ellos fueron:

- Academia de Alta Cocina Guaitil
- Asociación Nacional de Chefs (ANCH)
- Cámara Costarricense de Restaurantes (CACORE)
- Cayuga Sustainable Hospitality
- Centro de Convenciones de Costa Rica (Costa Rica CC)
- Club de la Gastronomía Epicúrea
- Enjoy Group
- Fundecooperación para el Desarrollo Sostenible
- Gastronomía Esencial
- Greentique Hotels
- Instituto Costarricense de Turismo (ICT)
- Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad (INBio)
- Ministerio de Salud (MINSAL)
- Oficina Nacional de Semillas (ONS)
- Slow Food
- Universidad de Costa Rica (UCR)
- Universidad EARTH
- Universidad Latina (ULatina)
- Universidad Técnica Nacional (UTN)

La información aportada se integró en una base de datos que permitió hacer diversos cruces de información. Esta se analizó por tipo de adherentes: empresas, entidades académicas, organizaciones gremiales, organizaciones internacionales, municipalidades, ONGs e instituciones públicas.

Recuadro 1

Respuesta obtenida de los adherentes a evaluación de 10 años del PNGCSS, por tipo de adherente

Adherentes por tipo	#	Aportaron información	% que aportaron información
Empresa*	10	7	70
Entidad académica	8	5	63
Organización gremial	15	2	13
Organización internacional	2	1	50
Municipalidad	2	0	0
ONG	4	2	50
Institución pública	9	3	33
Total	50	19	38%

* una empresa entregó informes por separado para dos de sus hoteles

ANNEX 5 “National Dialogues to Revitalize the Paths towards the Sustainability of Food Systems in Costa Rica” (MAG 2021)



Costa Rica anuncia diálogos nacionales para adoptar modalidades sostenibles de consumo y producción de alimentos

02/06/2021

El primero de tres encuentros virtuales arrancará el jueves 10 de junio entre diversos actores clave del sector público y privado.

Con amplio proceso participativo, el objetivo es alcanzar soluciones naturales que garanticen el acceso a alimentos sanos y nutritivos para toda la sociedad costarricense.

Iniciativa es liderada por el Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería con el apoyo de los ministerios de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto, Ambiente y Energía y de Salud y el acompañamiento del Sistema de Naciones Unidas en Costa Rica, y la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura, FAO.

Con el tema “Acciones transformadoras para la producción y el consumo sostenible en Costa Rica” iniciará el próximo 10 de junio el primero de tres diálogos nacionales con actores clave de los sectores privado y público. El objetivo es definir una hoja de ruta para adoptar modalidades de consumo y producción sostenible, impulsar soluciones basadas en naturaleza y garantizar el acceso universal a alimentos sanos.

El lanzamiento de este proceso de diálogos nacionales se hace bajo el liderazgo del Ministerio de

Agricultura y Ganadería (MAG) y con el apoyo de los ministerios de Salud, de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto, de Ambiente y Energía (MINAE), y el acompañamiento del Sistema de Naciones Unidas en Costa Rica y la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO).

El ministro del MAG, Renato Alvarado, indicó que los diálogos son una excelente oportunidad para revitalizar las vías hacia la sostenibilidad de los sistemas alimentarios, así como un esfuerzo que aportará insumos para la Cumbre Alimentaria, convocada por Naciones Unidas, para setiembre de este año.

“Tendremos la oportunidad de escuchar a múltiples actores quienes desde su perspectiva y experiencia, manifiesten sus opiniones sobre las acciones necesarias para lograr sistemas alimentarios sostenibles, que suplan las necesidades de alimentos de la población, minimicen el impacto ambiental y fortalezcan la sostenibilidad económica”, comentó.

Según la FAO, un sistema alimentario es aquel que provee una alimentación saludable, nutritiva y accesible para todas las personas, y en su gestión se garantiza un uso sostenible de los recursos de manera que se puedan asegurar las necesidades alimentarias actuales y del futuro.

Además, abarca a todos los actores involucrados en cada uno de los eslabones de la cadena alimentaria, desde la producción, recolección, elaboración, empaquetado, distribución, venta, almacenamiento, comercialización y consumo.

La representante Asistente de Programas de la FAO en Costa Rica, Andrea Padilla, explicó que el sistema alimentario determina la cantidad, la calidad y la diversidad de los alimentos disponibles para el consumo. “La creciente urbanización, el cambio en los patrones alimentarios y las nuevas formas de producir y procesar alimentos han modificado la cantidad, calidad e impacto social y medioambiental de los alimentos que se consumen hoy”, dijo.

Por su parte, Allegra Baiocchi, coordinadora Residente de la ONU en Costa Rica, enfatizó que para transformar los sistemas alimentarios es clave la articulación e involucramiento de todos los sectores socioeconómicos del país. También destacó el compromiso de Naciones Unidas y sus agencias para asegurar que los sistemas alimentarios sean integrales y que consideren también el desarrollo del sector agro con un enfoque de inclusión social, protección ambiental y de la salud.

Finalmente, la viceministra de Salud, Alejandra Acuña, expresó que los sistemas alimentarios sostenibles y saludables tienen un papel fundamental que desempeñar en la promoción de dietas sostenibles, saludables, asequibles, y en la mejora de la nutrición, así como contribuir al logro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible.

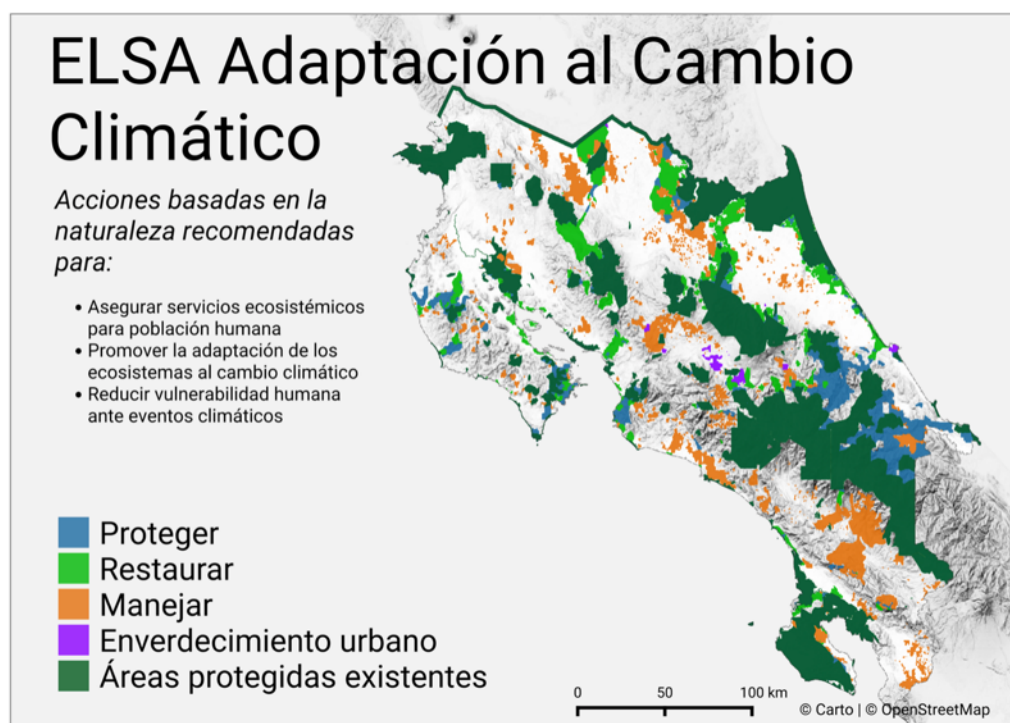
“Esto es un gran reto que tenemos como país, para hacer frente al aumento de la demanda de alimentos y a producir de forma sostenible suficientes alimentos nutritivos para todas las personas. Queremos que

la población pueda tener acceso a productos nutritivos, seguros, variados, a precio justo y producidos de manera responsable con el medioambiente”, comentó.

Fuente: <https://www.presidencia.go.cr/comunicados/2021/06/costa-rica-anuncia-dialogos-nacionales-para-adoptar-modalidades-sostenibles-de-consumo-y-produccion-de-alimentos/>

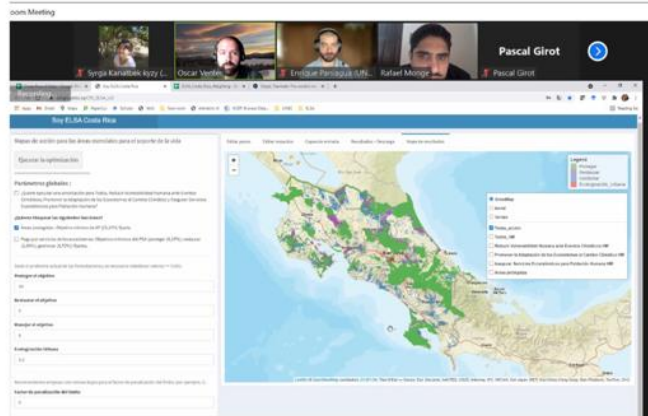
ANNEX 6 ELSA Maps.

Between 2019 and 2021, Costa Rica developed the **"Maps of priority ecosystems for planning adaptation to climate change"**, which identify the main areas to protect, restore and sustainably manage in order to increase the resilience of people and nature in the face of climate change and to preserve ecosystem services for life and for economic activities. The methodology used was "Essential Life Support Areas" (ELSA), developed by UNDP and the University of Northern British Columbia.



Taller de presentación de resultados “Mapeo de áreas esenciales para adaptación al cambio climático en Costa Rica”.

El Centro Nacional de Información Geoambiental (CENIGA), la Secretaría de Planificación Sectorial (SEPLASA), y la Dirección de Cambio Climático (DCC) del MINAE, así como el Programa de Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD) tienen el agrado de invitarle a la presentación de resultados del proyecto de “Mapeo de áreas esenciales para adaptación al cambio climático en Costa Rica”.



Costa Rica crea mapas de los ecosistemas prioritarios para planificar la adaptación al cambio climático

Estudios técnicos / Por SIMOCUTE

Costa Rica avanza en el desarrollo de mapas nacionales que identifican las áreas principales a proteger, restaurar y/o gestionar sosteniblemente el territorio, con el fin de aumentar la resiliencia de las personas y la naturaleza ante la amenaza del cambio climático para los servicios ecosistémicos básicos para la vida y las actividades económicas del país.



Costa Rica presenta ante el mundo herramienta pionera en el manejo multisectorial de la naturaleza

Eventos / Por SIMOCUTE

Costa Rica expuso frente a panelistas de alto nivel, líderes, lideresas, activistas y jóvenes de todo el mundo la metodología ELSA "Mapeo de áreas esenciales para el soporte de la vida" durante el Nature For Life Hub, evento virtual, de alto nivel, organizado por el Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD), el Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica (CDB) y el Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Ambiente (PNUMA), en el marco de la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas, 2020.

Fuente: <https://simocute.go.cr/2022/03/10/pais-compartio-al-mundo-tecnologia-de-datos-para-mapeo-de-la-naturaleza-para-las-personas-y-el-planeta/>

ANNEX 7 National Adaptation Plan public consultation. March 2022.

The **National Climate Change Adaptation Plan of Costa Rica 2022-2026** (NAP) was developed by the Climate Change Directorate (DCC) of the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE) and serves as the first Action Plan of the National Climate Change Adaptation Policy 2018 – 2030 (PNACC). The creation of the NAP took place between 2020 and 2022, with the participation of dozens of people from different sectors, the leadership of DCC-MINAE, and an Advisory Committee including different organizations and sectors. In March 2022, the DCC submitted the draft NAP to institutions and people in general for consultation. The objective was that interested parties could review it and offer feedback before its final publication, sending comments through a form link. The Adaptation Plan was officialized in April, 2022.

CONSULTA PÚBLICA DEL PLAN NACIONAL DE ADAPTACIÓN AL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO DE COSTA RICA 2022-2026

La Dirección de Cambio Climático (DCC) del Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía (MINAE), somete a conocimiento y consulta de las instituciones y ciudadanía en general el borrador del Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático de Costa Rica 2022 – 2026 (NAP), que funge como el primer Plan de Acción de la Política Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático de Costa Rica 2018 – 2030 (PNACC).

El objetivo del NAP es precisamente “orientar las acciones de la PNACC, durante el periodo de tiempo 2022-2026, hacia la consecución de un modelo de desarrollo que garantice la resiliencia climática de la sociedad costarricense, que evite las pérdidas humanas y modere los daños materiales generados por los efectos adversos del cambio climático, que contribuya a aumentar la calidad de vida de las poblaciones más vulnerables, y que aproveche oportunidades para innovar y transformar los sectores productivos y asegurar la continuidad de los servicios”.

Sobre la Consulta Pública:

El objetivo de esta consulta es poner a disposición el borrador del NAP para que las instituciones y ciudadanía puedan revisarlo y ofrecer retroalimentación sobre los puntos a mejorar antes de su publicación final.

Inicialmente se presenta un resumen sobre la estructura del Plan. Luego, la consulta está dividida por cada uno de los Ejes de Acción, que son comunes entre la Política (PNACC) y el Plan (NAP). En cada Eje se integra la siguiente información:

1. Descripción del Eje
2. Lineamientos que forman parte del Eje
3. Documento con las medidas de adaptación identificadas por cada lineamiento correspondiente al Eje
4. Formulario para enviar las observaciones asociadas a las medidas de adaptación por cada lineamiento del Eje

Agradecemos leer el documento con las medidas de adaptación correspondientes al Eje y posteriormente, ingresar al enlace del formulario para enviar sus observaciones. Solicitamos que las observaciones se realicen por separado para cada uno de los lineamientos del Eje, tal como se indica en el formulario.

El período de consulta es desde el lunes 28 de febrero del 2022 al lunes 7 de marzo del 2022.

EJE 3. Gestión de la biodiversidad, ecosistemas, cuencas hidrográficas y espacios marinos y costeros para la adaptación

Potenciar la adaptación para reducir la vulnerabilidad de los recursos hídricos y los ecosistemas mediante la protección de la biodiversidad, la regulación del uso sostenible de los bienes y servicios ecosistémicos en el patrimonio natural del Estado, corredores biológicos, paisajes productivos y reservas privadas, tanto terrestres como costeras y marinas. Alinear incentivos y medidas que procuren el desarrollo/empleo de tecnología de punta para un uso eficiente del agua y una gestión adecuada de las cuencas hidrográficas en aras de su uso sostenible.

El Eje 3 se conforma por los siguientes lineamientos:

- LINEAMIENTO 3.1. Fomento de la adaptación basada en ecosistemas fuera del patrimonio natural del Estado, por medio de la conservación de biodiversidad en corredores biológicos, reservas privadas y fincas bajo régimen forestal, para el aprovechamiento de oportunidades que permitan la producción sostenible y el fomento de la conectividad entre ecosistemas naturales, así como el control de especies invasoras.
- LINEAMIENTO 3.2. Garantizar el resguardo de refugios climáticos para la biodiversidad y la provisión de servicios ecosistémicos para la adaptación al cambio climático, mediante la gestión estratégica de áreas bajo dominio público del Sistema Nacional de Áreas de Conservación y de áreas bajo regímenes especiales.
- LINEAMIENTO 3.3. Fomento de la seguridad y sostenibilidad hídrica ante el cambio climático, por medio de la protección y el monitoreo de fuentes y un adecuado manejo de cuencas hidrológicas, considerando tanto aguas superficiales como subterráneas.

Descargue a continuación el documento con las medidas del Plan asociadas al Eje 3.

 [Medidas asociadas al Eje 3](#)

Envíe sus observaciones con respecto al Eje 3 en el siguiente formulario.

 [Comentar sobre el Eje 3](#)

EJE 5. Sistemas productivos adaptados y eco-competitivos

Fomentar la transformación de los sectores productivos, asegurando las condiciones para la continuidad de sus negocios y la protección de sus activos, aumentando la capacidad adaptativa mediante el intercambio de las mejores prácticas y la innovación para la ecocompetitividad, sensibilizando al consumidor y aprovechando oportunidades que favorezcan sinergias entre mitigación y adaptación en la acción climática.


El Eje 5 se conforma por los siguientes lineamientos:

LINEAMIENTO 5.1. Fortalecimiento de normas y lineamiento técnicos para la resiliencia de los sectores productivos que habiliten una producción sostenible y climáticamente inteligente, y que garanticen la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional y la sostenibilidad de los recursos en un contexto de cambio climático, con base en los principios de responsabilidad extendida del productor y consumo responsable.


LINEAMIENTO 5.2. Generación de las condiciones necesarias para promover la innovación, inversión, eco-competitividad y resiliencia de la economía ante el cambio climático, aprovechando esquemas existentes de certificación ambiental e incentivos a la producción adaptada al cambio climático.

LINEAMIENTO 5.3. Promoción de alianzas público-privadas para intercambios de conocimiento que permitan mejorar y escalar prácticas productivas resilientes a fin de reducir pérdidas y daños, así como asegurar la continuidad de los negocios y servicios.

Descargue a continuación el documento con las medidas del Plan asociadas al Eje 5.

 [Medidas asociadas al Eje 5](#)

Envíe sus observaciones con respecto al Eje 5 en el siguiente formulario.

 [Comentar sobre el Eje 5](#)

EJE 6. Inversión y seguridad financiera para la acción climática

Facilitar recursos financieros, públicos y privados, tanto de fuentes existentes como nuevas, que de modo eficaz permitan implementar medidas de adaptación y reducir pérdidas y daños para poblaciones vulnerables por los impactos adversos del cambio climático. Ello debe hacerse de una manera transparente y verificable, en condiciones financieras para la inclusión activa en la economía local de poblaciones vulnerables, en particular las mujeres, por medio de inversiones productivas resilientes al clima.

El Eje 6 se conforma por los siguientes lineamientos:

LINEAMIENTO 6.1. Identificar acciones climáticas en los ejercicios presupuestarios anuales, en especial mediante la matriz plan-presupuesto de las instituciones públicas, y asegurar los recursos financieros necesarios para la implementación de las estrategias y medidas de adaptación al cambio climático.

LINEAMIENTO 6.2. Fortalecimiento de los instrumentos financieros para la conservación, manejo sostenible y recuperación de los recursos naturales y para el pago por resultados por provisión de servicios ambientales estratégicos para la adaptación.

LINEAMIENTO 6.3. Incorporación de criterios de adaptación en los instrumentos financieros de transferencia del riesgo, tales como garantías, seguros y reaseguros.

LINEAMIENTO 6.4. Incorporación de criterios de adaptación y reducción de la vulnerabilidad actual en los procesos de reconstrucción y recuperación post-desastre.

Descargue a continuación el documento con las medidas del Plan asociadas al Eje 6.

 [Medidas asociadas al Eje 6](#)

Envíe sus observaciones con respecto al Eje 6 en el siguiente formulario.

 [Comentar sobre el Eje 6](#)

ADAPTACIÓN

Costa Rica lanza su primer Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático

 25 abril, 2022



- Autoridades de gobierno encabezadas por el presidente de la República, Carlos Alvarado, presentaron la iniciativa este lunes en el Parque Ecológico de Santo Domingo de Heredia.

Source: <https://cambioclimatico.go.cr/plan-nacional-de-adaptacion/consulta-publica-del-plan-nacional-de-adaptacion-al-cambio-climatico-de-costa-rica-2022-2026/>



ANNEX 8: Gender Assessment and Action Plan for Gender Equality to Address Climate Change

PART A. Assessment of gender vulnerability and exposure to climate change

Context

Costa Rica has several instruments for gender inclusion that are mandatory for programs such as this, which fall under institutions such as the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE), the Climate Change Directorate (DCC), the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), and others:

- The 2018-2030 National Policy for Effective Equality between Women and Men in Costa Rica (PIEG), which responds to international commitments on human rights and effective equality.
- Gender equality policy for inclusive development in the Costa Rican agricultural, fishing and rural sector 2020-2030 and its Action Plan. Secretaría Ejecutiva de Planificación Sectorial Agropecuaria del Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería (SEPSA 2020). This policy is the result of a participatory process with women, rural youth and officials of public institutions involved in the sector. It was developed with the support of the National Women's Institute (INAMU), the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).
- UNDP's Gender Equality Action Plan to Address Climate Change: This is currently being developed with the participation of MINAE, DCC and the National Women's Institute (INAMU). This Action Plan will be official by the time the program implementation begins and will be fully integrated during the Inception phase. According to INAMU (2018) the gender approach "forces us to look at any social situation or intervention program from a perspective that allows us to understand the specific needs of women and men and also the differential effects of each situation on them. It also implies understanding that public policies have differential effects on men and women due to the differences in needs, interests and opportunities they present, so it is essential to apply it in the design, development and evaluation of public intervention strategies in order to be effective for the entire population".
- The Climate Resilient Territories Project, Plan A, implemented in Costa Rica by the UN Environment and the Climate Change Directorate (DCC) of the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE), with funding from the Green Climate Fund under its NAP Readiness Programme. This project created the Regional Action Plans for Adaptation to Climate Change 2022-2026, for each of the six planning regions of Costa Rica (<https://cambioclimatico.go.cr/plan-a-territorios-resilientes-ante-el-cambio-climatico/adaptacion-regional/#1651762447897-2a171c19-cb37>). This project developed a gender assessment and provided recommendations for the reduction of gender gaps.

Methodology

Plan A included an assessment of gender vulnerability and exposure to climate change. The gender assessment was based on the concept of vulnerability described in the IPCC's 5th Assessment Report (AR5), which is defined in terms of not only biophysical but also socioeconomic vulnerability and

exposure to climate hazards or threats. The consultation workshops were facilitated by the Tropical Science Center (TSC) and took place between September and December 2020, with the participation of regional stakeholders. The workshops provided knowledge on climate change and adaptation among participants, validated the main climate hazards and impacts in the region, and compiled stakeholder perceptions of the main factors that determine vulnerability and exposure of regional socioeconomic systems. Although the results are extensive as they include biophysical, economic and social aspects, it is possible to identify those that are relevant from a gender perspective for the gender assessment. In total, 45% of participants were women (244 persons). These included leaders of women's organizations, farmers organizations, ASADAS, indigenous women, Afro-descendant women, and others. Below is participation breakdown by region:

Region	Number of Workshops	Total participants	Men	Women
Chorotega Region	2	30	16	14
Huetar Norte Region	2	59	35	24
Huetar Region Caribe	2	46	28	18
Central Region Pacific	2	78	50	28
Brunca Region	2	80	40	40
Central Region	8	270	150	120
TOTAL	18	563	319	244

Sources: DCC. 2022. *Regional Action Plans for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Chorotega, Huetar Norte, Huetar Caribe, Central Pacific, Brunca, and Central Regions 2022 - 2026.*

Workshop results

The workshops shared with participants technical information regarding climate hazards for each region and allowed them to discuss their impacts. They also discussed biophysical and socioeconomic vulnerability conditions, as well as elements exposed to climate change. The following table presents a summary of the main results from the perspective of vulnerable populations and gender:

National / Regional	Social exposure to climate change	Social vulnerability factors to climate change
Chorotega Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Families living in poverty • Limited access to drinking water • Families with dependent members • Female-headed households • Women more exposed to unemployment • Women without access to land, with housing in at-risk areas • Matambú Indigenous Territory • COVID-19 epidemic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High poverty rates • High dependence on tourism • Informal labor, mainly women, in coastal areas • Indigenous communities with fewer resources • Low levels of education • Poor access to financing
Huetar Norte Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Families living in poverty • Female-headed households • Dependent family members • Women more exposed to unemployment • Women farmers • Guatuso Indigenous Territory (Maleku) • COVID-19 epidemic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low quality of employment • Low levels of education • Women farmers with domestic work and caregiving responsibilities • Difficult labor market insertion of youths and the elder • Greater difficulty for women to access training, efficient technologies or financing
Huetar Caribe Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Families living in poverty • Female-headed households • Women more exposed to unemployment • Indigenous territories: Kekoldi, Tayní, Telire, Cabecar Talamanca, Bribri Talamanca, Nairi-Awari, Bajo Chirripó, and Alto Chirripó • COVID-19 epidemic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households in poverty • Low levels of education • Limited employ opportunities • Women with caregiving responsibilities • Greater difficulty for women to access training, efficient technologies or financing • Indigenous communities with fewer resources
Central Pacific Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Families living in poverty • Female-headed households • Women more exposed to unemployment • Women without land tenure • COVID-19 epidemic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low levels of education • Limited employ opportunities • Less opportunity for women to access housing and property • Coastal communities highly dependent on tourism

National / Regional	Social exposure to climate change	Social vulnerability factors to climate change
Brunca Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Families living in poverty Female-headed households Dependent family members 12 Indigenous territories: Térraba, Abrojo Montezuma, Coto Brus, Conte Burica, Ujarrás, Salitre, Cabagra, Osa, Boruca, Rey Curré, China Kichá, and Altos de San Antonio COVID-19 epidemic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High poverty rates Region with the highest growth in poverty between 2020 and 2021 Limited employ opportunities Highest rate of open unemployment among women Region with the largest indigenous population in the country
Central Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Families living in poverty Female-headed households Dependent family members Professional women with caregiving duties Youths starting their working life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater difficulty for women entrepreneurs to access training, efficient technologies or financing
<p>Agricultural sector at national level</p> <p>(from MAG-SEPSA gender Policy and Plan)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Of the 100% of the farms registered as individuals, 84.4% are run by men, while only 15.6% are run by women. Of the 2,406,418.4 hectares under cultivation in Costa Rica (including individuals and legal persons), women produce only 4.4% of the land. Of the total number of farms managed by individuals (80,987 farms), women producers receiving technical assistance represent only 3.1%, while male producers encompass 16.6%. Of the productive organizations in the primary sector, only 39% of those led by women have had access to credit, compared to 61% of those led by men.

Sources: DCC. 2022. *Regional Action Plans for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Chorotega, Huetar Norte, Huetar Caribe, Central Pacific, Brunca, and Central Regions 2022 - 2026*. MAG-SEPSA 2020. *Gender equality policy for inclusive development in the Costa Rican agricultural, fishing and rural sector 2020-2030 and its Action Plan*.

Main findings

Participants identified gender equity gaps by pointing out issues where women are at a disadvantage. The main social conditions of exposure to climate change for the regions identified by participants include: Families living in poverty, female-headed households, dependent family members, Women more exposed to unemployment, indigenous communities, and COVID-19. Participants also discussed social vulnerability, identifying the following: High poverty rates, households in poverty, limited employ opportunities, high unemployment among women, informality among women, women with greater domestic work and caregiving responsibilities, less opportunities for women to access housing and property, and greater difficulty for women to access training, efficient technologies or financing (DCC. 2022). Women farmers and women farmer organizations are at a disadvantage in terms of having access to agricultural land, technical assistance, and credit (MAG-SEPSA 2020).

PART B. Recommendations derived from the gender assessment

Based on the gender assessment carried out by DCC through the Plan A Project, a series of recommendations were provided, with additional contributions from the PIEG Technical Secretariat, in order to contribute to the reduction of gender gaps in climate change projects and programs supported by the institution (DCC. 2021). The recommendations are listed here, explaining how they will be applied throughout the program:

- 1) Show evidence of existing gender inequality gaps and how they are influenced by climate change: The program will propose activities with a gender perspective to address those gaps, reduce women's vulnerability and build their resilience.
- 2) Create enabling conditions for the participation, coordination, and decision-making of women's organizations in the management of resilient territories: To this end, the program will work with executing entities that have experience with women, as well as with women-led organizations.
- 3) Improve access to female employment opportunities and adapted livelihoods: Proposed activities aim at strengthening productive and commercial linkages of women-led enterprises.
- 4) Provide technical assistance to women: The program will offer technical assistance and accompaniment to women and women-led MSMS to empower and strengthen their capabilities for adaptation.
- 5) Foster women's economic autonomy: Component 2 will provide access to financial products and services, including credit, insurance for damages and losses due to climatic events, and guarantees.
- 6) Generate information, data and metrics on the differentiated impacts of climate change on women, as well as the positive impact of implemented measures: The program's monitoring actions will make it possible to generate this information. These results can be shared through Component 3 dissemination activities.
- 7) Promote the reduction of the digital divide for rural women in terms of access to information and effective participation: The program will address this goal through Component 3, which focuses on capacity building and knowledge dissemination.
- 8) Provide access to formal and non-formal education: The program will facilitate the participation of women in training and education activities for the design and implementation of adaptation measures.
- 9) Provide a gender perspective to the management of the territory: The program will promote women's leadership in the design and development of climate solutions in their territories, and raise awareness on gender perspectives of people involved in land management.

PART C. Action Plan for gender equality to address climate change

Based on the above inputs and other sources, MINAE and DCC are carrying out a process with UNDP to consolidate their Gender Equality Action Plan to Address Climate Change, along with Costa Rica's National Women's Institute (INAMU). This Action Plan will be official by the time the program implementation begins and will be fully integrated during the Inception phase. The following table describes the approaches for action, as well as the objectives for each of these approaches:

Approaches for action	Objectives
Affirmative actions for equality and empowerment	Ensure that institutions integrate the intersectional gender perspective through responsive and transformative gender initiatives; ensure the effective participation of women in their diversity in decision-making spaces for climate action.
Capacity building and innovation	Strengthen institutional capacities to accelerate actions in favor of gender equality in the face of the climate crisis; establish alliances between institutions that provide recognition of the capacities, experiences and knowledge of women in their diversity, focused on the development of sustainable productive activities and innovative techniques based on climate action.
Promoting employability and strengthening of economic autonomy	Ensure partnerships between institutions that facilitate technical advice to improve conditions and access to employability opportunities and the promotion of financial solutions for projects led by women in their diversity, focused on climate action for their economic autonomy.
Climate risk management	Ensure that women in their diversity have tools and information to increase their resilience to the climate crisis and improve institutional and community conditions for gender-responsive integrated risk management.
Production of information	Advance in the development of statistical and information gathering instruments that incorporate a cross-sectional gender perspective to systematize, analyze and make visible the differentiated impacts of the climate crisis on women in their diversity for national and municipal decision making.

The Action Plan also includes a map of institutional actors by sector, identifying those public institutions responsible for adopting the gender perspective and actions recommended by the Plan:

Sector	Institutions included in the sector	Sector Coordination
Agricultural, Livestock and Fishing Sector Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MAG • INDER • CNP • INCOPECA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MAG

Sector	Institutions included in the sector	Sector Coordination
Forestry Sector Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINAE • FONAFIFO • SINAC • CONAGEBIO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINAE
Tourism Sector Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICT
Energy Sector Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICE • CNFL • RECOPE • SEPSE • ARESEP • MINAE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINAE
Mobility and Transportation Sector Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOPT • CONAVI • COSEVI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOPT
Infrastructure Sector Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MIVAH • MOPT 	
Cross-cutting institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INAMU • MINAE • MEIC • MIDEPLAN • INA • Dinadeco • CNE 	

ANNEX 9. Additional consultations with Vulnerable Populations

Carrying out additional consultations with vulnerable populations was difficult because of the COVID-19 health crisis since March 2020. Fortunately, between June and December 2021, the DCC developed a consultation process with MSMEs, called the “Portfolio of Fundable Green Projects Aligned with Costa Rica’s Nationally Determined Contribution 2020” (DCC 2021), in the framework of UNDP’s NDC Support Programme.

The technical team responsible for the consultation compiled a list of potential stakeholders, including MSMEs, local organizations and individuals developing sustainable and climate-smart productive activities. There was also a call for applications where interested parties were invited to apply for a selection process. First, a questionnaire was elaborated and validated. Then, interviews were conducted by phone call, WhatsApp call, or Zoom video call, depending on the possibilities of each informant. Each interview took at least one hour and the results were later systematized. Most interviews took place in September, 2021.

Indigenous Organizations

From the results obtained, the information corresponding to indigenous organizations was systematized. Seven indigenous organizations representing five different territories were included in the process. This specific consultation with indigenous leaders and organizations made it possible to clarify priorities for the program, including: eco-friendly planting and harvesting practices, eradication of land burning practices, circular production of traditional products, agricultural and forestry seed conservation, food security, commercialization, value chains, capacity building, women’s empowerment, ancestral knowledge, revitalization of the cultural heritage, financial resources needed for training and research, working capital, productive assets, or fixed assets and support for vulnerable populations including the elderly, indigenous people, people in poverty, women, people with disabilities, children and youths. The following table provides the list of indigenous organizations included in the consultation, the names and positions of the informants, telephone numbers, e-mail and date of the interviews, a brief description of each current initiative and key consultation findings:

Indigenous Organization and Territory	Name and position of interviewee	Current initiatives	Key consultation findings
<p>Association for the Integral Development of the Guatemo Indigenou Territory (ADI-Malecu)</p> <p>Guatemo Indigenou Territory</p>	<p>Elías Cruz Marín Project Coordinator Phone: 5001-7919 aditerritoriomaecu@gmail.com Date of interview: September 17, 2021</p>	<p>Germp lasm, green house and forest nurser y for the indige nous comm unity of Malecu</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowerment of indigenous women • Agricultural and forestry seed conservation • Food security • Education and training • Financial resources for training and research, working capital, productive assets and fixed assets. • The elderly, indigenous people, people living in poverty, women, people with disabilities
<p>Matambú Namu Neku pe (Last Chor otegas Indigenou Asso</p>	<p>Ezequiel Aguirre President of Association Phone: 8816-6922 namunekupe.matambu@gmail.com Date of interview: September 18, 2021</p>	<p>Matambú Namu Neku pe: Conse rvation of traditio ns and forests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening indigenous culture • Circular production of traditional products • Inclusion of women in the workplace • Strengthening of value chains • Financial resources for training and research, productive assets

Indigenous Organization and Territory	Name and position of interviewee	Current initiatives	key consultation findings
<p>ciations)</p> <p>Matambú Naku Nekupe Indigenous Territory</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The elderly, indigenous people, people living in poverty, women
<p>Extending the Roots of Corn Initiative</p> <p>Matambú Indigenous Territory</p>	<p>María Lidia Obregón Montiel</p> <p>President, indigenous farmer</p> <p>Phone: 6004-8515</p> <p>marmonti1506@gmail.com</p> <p>Date of interview: September 22, 2021</p>	<p>Rescue of environmentally friendly Chorotega agricultural traditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Circular economy • Eco-friendly planting and harvesting practices • Eradication of land burning practices • Local employment • Poverty reduction • Financial resources for productive assets and fixed assets • Interest in indigenous people, people living in poverty

Indigenous Organization and Territory	Name and position of interviewee	Current initiatives	key consultation findings
<p>Finca Integral Didáctica Lorooco</p> <p>Talamancabribri Indigenous Territory</p>	<p>Layli Zarrin Moreno Vargas</p> <p>Manager indigenous farmer</p> <p>Phone: 8490-9378</p> <p>morenolayli@gmail.com</p> <p>Date of interview: September 23, 2021</p>	<p>Indigenous family agro-ecological production</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community food security • Organic agriculture • Indigenous seeds • Community empowerment • Financial resources for training and research, productive assets, fixed assets • Elderly, indigenous people, people in poverty, people with disabilities, women, children and youths
<p>COOPEIRO R.L.</p> <p>Alto Telire Indigenous Territory</p>	<p>Jesús Mayorga Páez</p> <p>President</p> <p>Phone: 83206430</p> <p>coopecab1019@gmail.com</p> <p>Date of interview: September 24, 2021</p>	<p>Eco-friendly agroforestry products</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest conservation based on ancestral knowledge • Eco-friendly agriculture • Market and commercialization • Value chains for artisanal products • Financial resources for fixed assets • Interest in indigenous people, people in poverty, women

Indigenous Organization and Territory	Name and position of interviewee	Current initiatives	key consultation findings
<p>Kábatá Kónana Women's Association</p> <p>Chiná Kichá Indigenous Territory (Cabécar)</p>	<p>Heylin Sánchez Reyes</p> <p>Association leader</p> <p>Phone: 8792-2788</p> <p>kabatakonanatecnico@gmail.com</p> <p>Date of interview: September 27, 2021</p>	<p>Living Museum of Seed Protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowerment of indigenous women • Strengthening of value chains • Seed conservation • Forest protection • Education and awareness • Art, culture and local cuisine • Financial resources for training and research, productive assets • Interest in the elderly, indigenous people, women
<p>Biocultural Research and Education Center for Indigenous Territories Association</p> <p>Talamanc</p>	<p>Rafael Cabraca Selles</p> <p>President</p> <p>Phone: 8664-4284</p> <p>asociebti@gmail.com</p> <p>Date of interview: September 27, 2021</p>	<p>La Amistad International Park Biodiversity Monitoring Protocol</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity Monitoring • Training and education • Ancestral culture • Climate adaptation practices • Nature-based solutions • Financial resources for training and research, productive assets • Interest in senior citizens, indigenous people, people living in poverty, children and youths

Indigenous Organization and Territory	Name and position of interviewee	Current initiatives	key consultation findings
a Bribri Indigenous Territory			

Sources: DCC. (2021). *Portfolio of Fundable Green Projects Aligned with Costa Rica's Nationally Determined Contribution 2020, in the framework of UNDP's NDC Support Programme.*

The program will offer accompaniment to indigenous participants, consulting with them on how they wish to participate, considering their worldview, as well as opportunities and limitations. For example, in cases where language is a barrier, interpreters will be hired. Training processes will take into consideration the learning styles of these people when designing materials and activities. Also, when there are people with disabilities, they will be given personalized support.

Women's organizations

Twelve women's organizations were included in the process. This specific interviews with women leaders made it possible to clarify priorities for the program, including: nature conservation, circular economy, sustainable production, agriculture, livestock, fishing, small industry, tourism, waste management, clean energy, women's empowerment, employment generation for women and youths, capacity building and awareness, value-adding, commercialization, financial resources needed for training and research, working capital, productive assets, or fixed assets and support for vulnerable populations including the elderly, indigenous people, people in poverty, women, people with disabilities, children and

youths. The following table provides the list of women’s organizations included in the consultation, the names and positions of the informants, telephone numbers, e-mail and date of the interviews, a brief description of each current initiative and key consultation findings:

Women’s Organizations	Name and position of interviewee	Current initiatives	Key consultation findings
Asociación de Desarrollo Integral Rancho Quemado (Puerto Jiménez)	<p>Jessica Roldán Solano President Phone: 8667-2535 adi.ranchoquemado@gmail.com Date of interview: September 17, 2021</p>	<p>Voluntary environmental protection and biological monitoring of endangered species</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reforestation • Nursery with endemic species • Protection of peccaries • Biological monitoring of flora and fauna • Environmental education for children "junior park rangers" • Financial resources for working capital, productive assets and fixed assets. • Support the elderly, indigenous people, people in poverty, women, people with disabilities, children and youths

Women's Organizations	Name and position of interviewee	Current initiatives	Key consultation findings
Asociación de Mujeres Empresarias de Jicaral	<p>Nidia Durón González President Phone: 89799858 asomujeresjicaral@gmail.com Date of interview: September 18, 2021</p>	Production of cosmetics and syrups from honey and beeswax	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide jobs to women (beekeepers, artisans) • Bee conservation • Circular economy • Value chains including production, commercialization and tourism • Financial resources for working capital, productive assets • Support the elderly, people with disabilities, women
Asociación de Mujeres Organizadas de Biolley ASOMOBI (Buenos Aires)	<p>Yerlin Villaheredia Vargas Manager 8492-4020 posadacerrobiolley@gmail.com Date of interview: September 20, 2021</p>	Associative work of women coffee growers for community development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coffee processing • Circular economy with waste management • Solar energy • Rainwater harvesting • Capacity building • Environmental education • Financial resources for training and research, working capital,

Women's Organizations	Name and position of interviewee	Current initiatives	Key consultation findings
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the elderly, indigenous people, people in poverty, women, people with disabilities, children and youths
<p>Asociación Femenina de Agua Caliente ASOFAC (Coto Brus)</p>	<p>Yamileth Villegas Solórzano Member Phone: 8330-1526 asofacpittier@gmail.com Date of interview: September 21, 2021</p>	<p>Employment creation for rural women and youth, while caring for nature</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community development Conservation of natural resources in the communities surrounding the Amistad International Park (PILA) Tourism services Sustainable and organic agriculture Sustainable livestock Water protection Financial resources for training and research, working capital, and fixed assets.

Women's Organizations	Name and position of interviewee	Current initiatives	Key consultation findings
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support people in poverty, women
<p>Asociación de Desarrollo Específica de Productoras Mujeres de Fila Naranjo (Coto Brus)</p>	<p>Franciny Orozco Ávila Secretary Phone: 8762-1176 asociaciondemujeresdefilanaranjo@gmail.com Date of interview: September 21, 2021</p>	<p>Tourism services to generate employment and income for local families</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism services: lodging, food, excursions • Small-scale agriculture and livestock • Value chains from production to commercialization • Financial resources for training and research, working capital and fixed assets • Support the elderly, indigenous people, people in poverty, women, people with disabilities, children and youth

Women's Organizations	Name and position of interviewee	Current initiatives	Key consultation findings
Asociación Ecoturística la Amistad (isla Chira)	<p>Lilliana Martínez González</p> <p>President</p> <p>Phone: 8714-0060</p> <p>laamistadislachira@gmail.com</p> <p>Date of interview: September 23, 2021</p>	Community-based rural tourism services and conservation of Chira Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lodging services and conservation-focused excursions • Mangrove restoration with local families • Reforestation and tree conservation • Promotion of responsible fishing • Value chains with tourism, agriculture, handicrafts and fisheries • Environmental education for children and youth • Financial resources for training and research, working capital, productive assets and fixed assets • Support people in poverty, women, children and youths

Women's Organizations	Name and position of interviewee	Current initiatives	Key consultation findings
<p>Asociación Red de Mujeres del Corredor Biológico Montes del Aguacate (San Ramón)</p>	<p>Julieta Rodríguez Arias President Phone: 8877-7369 redmujerescorredorbiologicomontesdelaguacate@gmail.com Date of interview: September 23, 2021</p>	<p>Organic ginger production adapted to climate change and employment generation for women over 50</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organic ginger production • Good sustainable agricultural practices • Productive landscape management • Value-added ginger products • Circular economy • Climate change resilient activity • Conservation of the Montes del Aguacate Biological Corridor • Employment for women over 50 • Financial resources for training and research, and fixed assets • Support the elderly, indigenous people, people in poverty, women, people with disabilities

Women's Organizations	Name and position of interviewee	Current initiatives	Key consultation findings
<p>Kábata Kónana Women's Association</p> <p>China Kichá Indigenous Territory (Cabécar)</p>	<p>Heylin Sánchez Reyes</p> <p>Association leader</p> <p>Phone: 8792-2788</p> <p>kabatakonanatecnico@gmail.com</p> <p>Date of interview: September 27, 2021</p>	<p>Living Museum of Seed Protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowerment of indigenous women • Strengthening of value chains • Seed conservation • Forest protection • Education and awareness • Art, culture and local cuisine • Financial resources for training and research, productive assets • Support the elderly, indigenous people, women
<p>Asociación de Mujeres Organizadas del Chirripó (Pérez Zeledón)</p>	<p>Yessenia Santa María, President</p> <p>Selene Jiménez Valverde, Board member</p> <p>Phone: 8690-4440</p> <p>yeseniasantamariamora@gmail.com</p> <p>Date of interview: September 27, 2021</p>	<p>Development of the Local Solidarity Market of Chirripó</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketing of organic and sustainable products • Value chains • Organic and sustainable agricultural production • Organic certification • Circular economy, low carbon footprint and waste management • Jobs for women and family members

Women's Organizations	Name and position of interviewee	Current initiatives	Key consultation findings
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building • Women's community leadership • Financial resources for working capital, and fixed assets. • Support women, children and youths
<p>Asociación de Mujeres Ditse Bajo Chirripó (Matina)</p>	<p>Laura Jiménez Aguilar President Phone: 6294-1738 jimenezaguilarlaura86@gmail.com Date of interview: September 29, 2021</p>	<p>Production and commercialization of biodegradable and organic materials for packaging and wrapping</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of local raw materials: yute, plantain, banana leaves • Scaling up of indigenous practices for the use of biodegradable wrapping • Reduction of plastic use and waste • Circular economy • Innovation for eco-competitiveness • Consumer awareness • Financial resources for training and research,

Women's Organizations	Name and position of interviewee	Current initiatives	Key consultation findings
			<p>working capital, productive assets and fixed assets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support women
<p>Asociación de Mujeres Artesanas del Cantón de La Unión</p>	<p>Maritza Gracia Gómez, presidenta Phone: 8835-4071 amacuartesanas@gmail.com Date of interview: September 30, 2021</p>	<p>Women empowerment in entrepreneurship, product development and marketing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Circular economy • Biodegradable packaging • Women's vocational training and entrepreneurship development • Employment generation for women • Environmental protection • Reforestation • Financial resources for working capital, productive assets and fixed assets • Support women victims of violence, single mothers and women at risk

Women's Organizations	Name and position of interviewee	Current initiatives	Key consultation findings
Asociación de Mujeres Emprendedoras del Jobo de La Cruz de Guanacaste	Kembly Mora Vargas President Phone: 8410-3363 ameeljobo123@gmail.com Date of interview: October 1, 2021	El Jobo solid waste management and recycling center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid waste management • Handicrafts and soaps from recycled or reused materials • Circular economy • Local employment • Education and awareness-raising for women • Environmental conservation in the community • Ecological Blue Flag Program • Financial resources for training and research, working capital, productive assets and fixed assets. • Support the elderly, women, children and youths

Sources: DCC. (2021). *Portfolio of Fundable Green Projects Aligned with Costa Rica's Nationally Determined Contribution 2020, in the framework of UNDP's NDC Support Programme.*

Recommendations for training sessions with vulnerable populations

The following recommendations by Fundecooperacion are based on the lessons learned from diverse training experiences with Indigenous organizations, women's associations, farmers' organizations and others:

1. Training activities should be flexible, adaptable to participants' characteristics and needs.

2. Facilitators should have practical experience and knowledge in adult education in rural contexts.
3. Gender gaps must be identified and addressed. Daycare for children should be considered.
4. In case of indigenous communities, support of cultural intermediaries and interpreters is desirable.
5. Hiring local facilitators who are familiar with the culture and the language is desirable.
6. Participants should be encouraged to learn from each other and exchange knowledge and practical experiences.
7. Training sites should be accessible to all participants: school classrooms, a community center, a church.
8. The venue should have electricity, ventilation, restrooms, potable water, a kitchen area, and enough furniture to accommodate seating for everyone.
9. Facilitators should always be ready to offer the sessions without access to electricity in the event of a power outage.
10. Schedules should be agreed upon with the participants, taking their needs into account.
11. Seasonality should also be considered, such as the rainy season and its implications for local people (e.g., the need to cross rivers).
12. Transportation service to and from homes should be considered.
13. Meals (breakfast, coffee, lunch) must consider people's eating habits and specific dietary needs.
14. Services such as transportation and meals should be hired locally to benefit the local economy.
15. The generation of solid waste should be kept to a minimum and should be disposed of properly.

Annex 10. Consultation held on July 21, 2021.

The objective of the workshop was to discuss the outputs and determine the activities of the new proposal for the Adaptation Fund. Participated to this workshop the following entities:

Institution	Name	Gender
Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE)	Patricia Bolaños	Female
	Gabriela Mora	Female
National Seed Office	Tania Lopez Lee	Female
Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy (MIDEPLAN)	Saskia Rodríguez	Female
	Jeaninna Gutierrez	Female
Fundecooperacion para el Desarrollo Sostenible	Marianella Feoli	Female
	Carolina Reyes	Female
	Laura Porras	Female
	Jessica Roccard	Female
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG),	Guillermo Gonzales	Male
	Jorge Segura	Male
	Mauricio Chacón	Male
Institute of Water and Sewer	Rodolfo Ramirez	Male
University of Costa Rica	Felipe Arauz	Male

The following image shows the agenda of the workshop:

Table 8. Workshop Agenda

Time	Activity	Actor
9.00 – 9.05 am	Introduction	Jessica Roccard
9.05 – 9.30 am	Presentation of Adapta2+ results	Carolina Reyes
9.30 – 9.40 am	Presentation of components	Jessica Roccard
9.40 – 10.25 am	Discussion on outputs, outcomes and identification of activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> brainstorming of activities and Suggestions for improvement in outputs or outcomes*. 	By group
10.25 – 10.45 am	Presentation of results	All
10.45 am	Closing of the workshop	Jessica Roccard