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Country programme document for Costa Rica (2018-2022)

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I. Programme rationale

1. Costa Rica has made great achievements in human development, ranking high on the human development index (0.776¹) and categorized as an upper-middle-income country by the World Bank. It is internationally renowned as a pioneer of environmental sustainability and human development, especially for its universal social welfare and efforts to address the effects of climate change. The political and institutional context is marked by a solid democratic state and rule of law with broad recognition of human rights. Structural gaps persist, however, in terms of the inclusivity and effectiveness of the national development model, particularly in ensuring that the benefits of sustainable development reach everyone. Costa Rica advanced in aligning its national goals with the sustainable development goals and the principle of leaving no one behind with the signing with all sectors, in 2016, of a national pact for the goals. The Government, through a decree, has established an institutional multi-stakeholder framework to implement and monitor results. This needs to be carried over to the next administration following elections in 2018.

2. Social and economic inequality and exclusion persist, affecting a range of groups, with women particularly affected. For over two decades, income poverty has remained stagnant, at around 20 per cent of households, and income inequality has experienced a rising trend,² with female-headed households affected more by income poverty (24.5 per cent, compared to 18.1 per cent of those headed by men).³ This persistent poverty highlights problems of efficiency and effectiveness in social programmes and limited focused interventions for, and participation by, excluded groups. The United Nations common country assessment indicates that women, indigenous populations, migrants, refugees and people with disabilities are among the most excluded population groups. In addition to combatting historic discrimination, the fiscal regime should be more responsive to the needs of those groups.

3. The limited use of evidence-based decision-making by public institutions indicates a dearth of reliable data, making it difficult for public policies to focus on inequality and vulnerable populations or to provide adequate resources to address their needs. According to a study by the Government and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (*El enfoque de brechas estructurales: Análisis del caso de Costa Rica*), Costa Rica must address wide structural gaps to achieve sustainable development and respond to people's growing demands. To address gaps in poverty, inequality, gender, and productivity, the following are needed: adequate knowledge and data about vulnerable populations; inclusive interinstitutional spaces to reach understanding and agreement on key issues; preliminary and verified analyses to strengthen policymaking mechanisms; and adequate tracking of progress towards the sustainable development goals, as established in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It is important for the country to overcome these challenges in order to gain accession to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

4. Patriarchal attitudes and behaviours directly affect the social and economic development of the country: the gender development index shows that inequality lies primarily in the economic dimension⁴. The rate of female labour force participation (46.8 per cent) is lower than the average for Latin America and the Caribbean (52.8 per cent)⁵, and in the private sector⁶ women earn 27 per cent less, on average, than their male counterparts and face a higher unemployment rate (13.8 per cent versus 6.9 per cent)⁷. This trends seems to be on the rise.

5. Although the Government has implemented measures to address poverty through interinstitutional interventions and has adopted the multi-dimensional poverty index, the sustainability and impact of these and other interventions require strong decision- and

¹ Human Development Report, 2016

² According data from Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos household surveys

³ Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, Encuesta Nacional de Hogares, 2016

⁴ Costa Rica has a gender development indicator of 0.969, placing it in group 2 countries with medium-to-high gender equality (HDR 2016)

⁵ The gender development index ranking is 0.308 (Human Development Report, 2016)

⁶ Mora and Morales (2013). Equidad socio-económica de género en Costa Rica: Avances, retos y desafíos. Universidad Nacional.

⁷ Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, encuesta continua de empleo, 2016

policymaking that can withstand changes in the political arena – heightened by short presidential cycles unsynchronized with parliamentary elections – and a complex, polarized social and political spectrum. Inclusive dialogue spaces that encourage the use of evidence are needed to generate policies that respond to the needs of vulnerable populations.

6. Failure to integrate social and environmental externalities into the prevailing development model negatively affects the most excluded populations, whose livelihoods depend on a healthy and ecologically balanced environment. While it has driven gross domestic product, the agro-export model has not taken into account the negative externalities it generates for vulnerable populations. Water supply, for example, has been harmed by the leaching of agrochemical products into phreatic surface levels due to poor agrochemical management and noncompliance with legislation, particularly in the pineapple and cocoa industries. Climate change has affected the availability of water. Forecasts by the National Meteorological Institute indicate that droughts will occur in the north and North Pacific regions, and floods in the Caribbean and South Pacific. The supply of drinking water to rural populations from the local administrative associations for water and sewer systems will thus be affected the most. They provide water to 1.7 million people (30 per cent of the population) but experience limitations in management and storage capacity (up to six months), non-resilient infrastructure to disaster risks, and insufficient resources to conduct hydrological studies.

7. Costa Rica is renowned for its biodiversity, holding almost 4 per cent of the world's species⁸, yet assessments reveal that implementation of the biodiversity strategy by relevant institutions is limited. This reduces the availability of resources at the local level, as well as the state of biodiversity and ecosystem services upon which many communities – mainly indigenous – rely for livelihoods. Institutional planning needs to include results-based, gender-sensitive management and financial management (including alternative funding mechanisms for water levies and Environmental Services programme payments) to increase efficiency and impact.

8. The management of chemical substances – such as single-use plastics, ozone-depleting chemicals and organic pollutants (polychlorinated biphenyls and mercury) – poses serious challenges. While strides have been made in replacing ozone-depleting substances such as hydrochlorofluorocarbons to comply with Montreal Protocol commitments, challenges remain in collecting, storing and destroying these substances correctly. The country must identify an alternative to the use of mercury in mining and institutionalize mechanisms to decrease consumption of single-use plastics. Strategies are needed to address weaknesses of national and municipal institutional management in controlling the entry, use and disposal of these pollutants, and the lack of incentives to replace them (particularly plastic).

9. According to the midterm evaluation of the country programme action plan, 2013-2017, positive results were obtained in the following areas: (a) facilitation of dialogue and consensus-building for social conflict management (roundtable of dialogue with indigenous peoples), participatory preparation of public policies and institutional reforms, and establishment of the first green commodities platform (pineapple); (b) development of public policies and interinstitutional coordination (national policy on biodiversity, plan for insertion of persons with disabilities in the labour force, ban on importation of methyl bromide, national strategy for low-carbon livestock farming, gender equality seal of the National Institute for Women; and (c) research and knowledge management to influence public policy (a UNDP study influenced the decision to expand coverage of the non-contributory pension programme, the programme with the greatest impact on poverty reduction). Those results reinforce the value added by UNDP Costa Rica to facilitation of dialogue, coordination with national partners, and knowledge generation.

⁸ Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad (http://www.inbio.ac.cr/es/biod/bio_biodiver.htm)

10. Lessons learned were: (a) work with civil society organizations must be strengthened to promote their engagement and empowerment;⁹ (b) expanding the number of partners has reduced risk in programme implementation and improved UNDP positioning;¹⁰ (c) cooperation investments should be aimed primarily at actions that support the leveraging of other resources and have potential for scaling-up and replication;¹¹ and (d) resource restrictions curtailed funding for human resources in the governance portfolio during the previous cooperation cycle. Since governance and public administration are the underlying challenges for the development of Costa Rica, governance issues were inserted as cross-cutting elements in the other two portfolios, which was recognized as a successful strategy.¹² All these lessons were taken into consideration in designing the new programme cycle.

11. The United Nations system, development banks, and bilateral government agencies, as well, as national counterparts, recognize the UNDP comparative advantage in accompanying the Government in strengthening governance to achieve social change.¹³ This is evidenced by its capacity and expertise in facilitating dialogue, consensus-building, data production and analysis, for more responsive policymaking. The evaluation of the country programme action plan substantiated the capacity of UNDP to strengthen joint action between the United Nations system, public institutions, the private sector, local governments, community organizations and civil society organizations. Within that framework, value has been added by supporting the development of local public policies and local sustainable natural resource management, as underscored in the final evaluation of the Marine Protected Areas project. Efforts contributing to the strengthening of public management and knowledge management also stood out; they included improved planning and budget management capacity, results-based management, and capacity-building to generate high-quality data.¹⁴ Other partner organizations complement this by focusing on specific groups or sets of rights (such as children, sexual reproductive rights, labour rights, migrants and refugees) needed to populate those systems and mechanisms.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

12. The country programme is aligned with the 2030 Agenda, the sustainable development goals, and the recently signed United Nations Development Assistance Framework, 2018-2022. It builds on the current national development plan (2014-2018), and the results established in the strategic plan, 2013-2017 (outcomes 1 and 7).

13. UNDP is a strategic partner of the Government of Costa Rica in advancing the 2030 Agenda and sustainable development goals focusing on human development and the environment. Knowledge management, dialogue facilitation, gender and results-based management are key strategies to support the Government in reaching the goals. This country programme will contribute to attaining two key outcomes of the Framework by: (a) strengthening the capacity of public institutions to generate data and produce knowledge for decision-making, focused on the inclusion of vulnerable populations and spaces for dialogue; and (b) supporting public administrations in strengthening rights-enforcement spaces and their capacity for results-based management, with a focus on gender and human rights approaches, emphasizing environmental governance and sustainability.

Data generation, knowledge and capacities strengthened for human development

14. The principle of a people-centred human development leaving no one behind is at the heart of this component. The comparative advantage around gaps analysis, human development analysis, tracking systems for sustainable development goals, and advocacy, are central to this area. UNDP will enhance government efforts and commitments by supporting

⁹ Counterpart workshop to prepare the country programme, January 17, 2017

¹⁰ UNDP Costa Rica. Evaluation of the country programme action plan, 2013-2016.

¹¹ UNDP, Internal workshop to prepare the country programme, November 23 and 24, 2016

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Country programme preparation workshop, January 19, 2017

¹⁴ Midterm evaluation of the country programme action plan and country programme preparation workshops with counterparts (January 19, 2017)

evidence-based decision-making and policy-setting in the context of the multi-dimensional perspective of the goals, specifically the economic, social and environmental dimensions. It will strengthen institutional capacities to reveal and close gaps, especially those affecting excluded populations (women, people living in poverty, indigenous populations, migrants and persons with disabilities), and promote actions for women's empowerment with a focus on their insertion into the formal workforce. In partnership with public and private sector organizations, and in collaboration with UNFPA and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), it will provide technical assistance and capacity-building in strategizing for the implementation and tracking of the sustainable development goals. Evidence-based policy recommendations will be developed to eradicate poverty, reduce inequality, and promote fulfilment of the rights of excluded groups.

15. In collaboration with other United Nations organizations and national stakeholders, UNDP will highlight gaps and pockets of social exclusion with a strong gender focus, using the human development report and its methodology, and will advocate for policy and legislative reform. UNDP, in collaboration with the International Labour Organization, UNFPA, UNICEF and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) will develop joint efforts in knowledge production and management with public and private sector organizations, academia and civil society.

16. The integration of gender analysis will be critical to the human development dimension, both in terms of analytical and operational focus. In collaboration with UN-Women and its women's empowerment principles, UNDP will provide technical support to the Institute for Women's Affairs on gender equality management systems in public and private organizations seeking to obtain the gender equality seal, as a means of bridging the gaps between men and women in the workforce. Accompanying national and local institutions in developing gender policies and strategies to promote gender equality and women's empowerment (such as the national policy on gender) will be a key focus, with an emphasis on attitudinal and behavioral change and institutional accountability. Within the work with excluded groups, emphasis on indigenous women's representation and leadership, as well the integration of women with disabilities into the labour market and the protection of migrant women, will be critical.

17. Strengthening public management and national agreements to ensure good governance is essential to inclusive development in Costa Rica. This is a clear niche for UNDP and a strategic position at the country level. UNDP has built expertise in developing and strengthening national capacities to facilitate participatory and inclusive public policymaking and monitoring, and to implement dialogue platforms. Instruments and mechanisms to facilitate dialogue will include the participation of civil society and excluded groups to support the construction of multi-sector agreements towards achieving the sustainable development goals, and to promote actions related to goals 1, 5, 6, 10, 13 and 16. Those initiatives will be led by the relevant ministries, each providing its own technical expertise. Synergies will be generated with UNFPA, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNICEF and the International Labour Organization (ILO) to ensure that international human rights commitments are properly positioned. Private sector organizations will also be involved, as will civil society, ensuring a diversity of voices and offering a space for those groups to report on advances in the national sustainable development goals pact and to strengthen new alliances. Pilot experiences will be promoted in results-based planning and budgeting to develop a work methodology that can be replicated in both social and environmental sectors, with a gender focus.

Capacities for inclusive and sustainable development with a focus on environmental sustainability

18. Strengthening the capacities of national and local institutions to manage inclusive, sustainable and results-based growth is critical to addressing growing inequality, particularly in water conservation, sustainable agriculture, pollutants reduction, and adaptation to climate change. UNDP will support the Government with improved information systems, dialogue facilitation and institutional capacity-building.

19. Capacity-building of the public sector to tackle challenges to achieving the sustainable development goals in environment, gender equality and inclusive sustainable cities (goals 5 and 11) will be emphasized. Efforts will focus on: building inclusive, responsive and responsible national commodities platforms; strengthening water management systems to focus on evidence- and results-based decision-making, inclusive access to water, and community resilience to climate change; promoting inclusion of the priorities of the national biodiversity strategy, 2016-2025, in institutional planning and financing mechanisms; and improving controls on entry, substitution and final disposal of controlled chemical substances.

20. To reduce impacts from export product externalities, support will be provided to develop inclusive and responsive sustainable commodity production and trade platforms to mitigate the externalities of the cacao and large fish industries through dialogues that identify joint solutions to achieve the goals. The initiative will be led by public and private institutions and chambers of commerce, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

21. In partnership with the National Water and Sewerage Institution and the Ministry of Environment and Energy, an expansion of an ongoing intervention is being developed to provide community-based groups with technical and operational capacities in community water resource management, resilience to climate change, and results-based management with a focus on gender equality. Those efforts will receive financial and technical support from national institutions and local governments, ensuring longer-term sustainability.

22. UNDP will also support the development and execution of information systems that facilitate integrated water resource management and land use. Along with the institutions mentioned above, a number of other governmental and private agencies, civil society organizations and chambers of commerce will be vital partners. These information systems are essential for public policymaking in social, environmental and production sectors. Analysis and reflection on these data could be critical to achieving the sustainable development goals.

23. To conserve, restore, ensure sustainable use and improve equitable sharing of the benefits of biodiversity, efforts in this component will focus on the effective inclusion of national biodiversity strategy priorities in institutional planning systems and financing mechanisms (national development plan, institutional operating plans, municipal development plans and budgets). Those actions will be developed with the Ministry of Environment, Planning and Agriculture, as well as municipalities and other relevant institutions.

24. In partnership with the Environmental Quality Control Office, UNDP will promote effective management capacities to foster a results-based culture and strengthen technology transfer to control the entry, substitution and final disposal of hazardous, controlled chemical and ozone-depleting substances such as hydrochlorofluorocarbons. In collaboration with FAO and UNEP, UNDP will work with municipalities to promote the use of goods made with biodegradable materials, making this effort more inclusive and equitable. The work will also be conducted in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Planning and Agriculture, the Ministry of Health, municipalities, federations of municipalities, civil society organizations, the private sector and other partners with technical expertise and political and corporate management responsibilities.

25. UNDP will expand opportunities for South-South and triangular cooperation with national institutions. With UNDP support, socio-environmental and decarbonization practices that are potentially scalable and replicable in other countries will be identified. UNDP will support the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Finance in promoting exchanges on the innovative implementation of sustainable commodity platforms and interinstitutional coordination mechanisms to generate socio-environmental solutions. The country has had successful experiences in generating public policies for indigenous peoples and their connection with climate change. Such policies, employing rights-based and gender approaches, can offer valuable lessons for countries with similar challenges. The UNDP role will be to facilitate exchanges on those experiences between the Ministry of

Foreign Affairs, as the governing entity of cooperation, and other UNDP offices at the global level.

III. Programme and risk management

26. The programme will be nationally executed. UNDP will provide support to national implementation as needed, and direct implementation will be used when conditions are in place and the comparative advantage of UNDP in facilitating the efficient implementation of public programmes is required. The Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers will be used in coordination with other United Nations system organizations to manage financial risks more effectively. In accordance with Executive Board decision 2013/9, the projects themselves will be responsible for the classification and definition of the project recovery costs.

27. The country programme will be executed according to the regulations established at the administrative level between the partners concerned and UNDP. The same will apply to accountability, adhering to the principles of co-responsibility and transparency in coordination with the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Foreign Relations and the Ministry of Finance. The inclusion of different actors in the design of this country programme has been assured through broad multi-stakeholder participation from government institutions, representatives of civil society and human rights organizations, the private sector and representatives of the donor community in Costa Rica. Those actors have contributed strategic ideas and suggestions to the design of the country programme structure within the framework of the sustainable development goals and national development priorities.

28. Various risks may be encountered during the implementation of this country programme. There will be a change of government in 2018, meaning that priorities may shift, and electoral outcomes could result in further political fragmentation. To mitigate the risks, the country office has established a dialogue with various political groups to explain and broaden the scope of the country strategy and amplify efforts to advocate for the 2030 Agenda and the sustainable development goals. The national pact on the goals provides an excellent entry point for all political groups.

29. The financing of the programme is an overarching risk in a context where donors are limited or non-existent, and the office relies on multilateral donors such as the Global Environmental Facility and the Green Climate Fund. The office is working to secure funds from those donors; however, unexpected factors, including a reduction in funds available for Costa Rica from those donors, could affect the resource mobilization strategy. Mitigation efforts focus on working with government institutions to access funds as early as possible. Efforts to recognize UNDP as a key government ally in advancing its social and environmental agenda should translate into opportunities to mobilize national funds in support of the programme. This requires the office to have clear legal and operational mechanisms and, where necessary, to rely on corporate mechanisms and services that may not be available at the country office.

30. Costa Rica is vulnerable to climate change and other threats of natural origin. These diminish the resilience of the State and society, and the need to attend to disasters could trigger temporary changes in priorities.

31. Another risk lies in the threat represented by international discourse and public policies contrary to the human rights of women and migrants, which are now starting to be echoed in Costa Rican society. To mitigate that risk, we will develop research and knowledge products to reveal gaps and support awareness about critical topics in support of human rights.

32. In coordination with the Government, and directly linked with UNDAF monitoring and evaluation, UNDP will develop a regular monitoring strategy for timely risk management in project implementation. A semi-annual review is planned with the Ministry of Development Planning and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to analyse bottlenecks and initiate risk

management in support of the country programme, aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework process.

33. The country office will use institutional tools to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of programmes and projects. These include the UNDP social and environmental standards; the development of quality assurance instruments during the design, implementation and closeout stages; review of cross-cutting approaches; development of theories of change during project formulation; a search for multidimensional solutions; and application of appropriate results-based management, including strengthening evaluation processes.

34. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal control framework.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

35. Monitoring of the country programme will be linked with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework monitoring scheme, through participation and collaboration in the various coordination mechanisms, particularly the programme management and thematic teams. Human rights-based monitoring focused on inclusiveness and participation will be crucial, as will gender sensitivity, knowledge management, and disaggregation of data.

36. The National Institute of Statistics and Censuses is a reliable source of regular social and economic indicators. UNDP will assist it in strengthening its capacity to produce regular, disaggregated socio-environmental indicators including progress on the sustainable development goals. This will improve the quality and regularity of primary data from administrative sources and better identify inequalities. The generation of data at these levels of disaggregation will be carried out in coordination with UNFPA and UNICEF in the context of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

37. Various actors will be involved in information gathering and analysis through an aggressive strategy of knowledge management and project monitoring. This will allow both adequate monitoring of progress toward results and identification of bottlenecks (and possible corrective measures), and the achievement of national ownership of information generation.

38. UNDP will use the 'gender marker' as a tool to define and strengthen activities throughout the programme promoting women's empowerment and gender equality, and to track expenditures on gender.

39. Annual reviews of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, conducted by the United Nations system and partners, will support UNDP in identifying any need for adjustments due to circumstances and context, especially at the beginning of the cycle, and in line with the priorities of the new Government elected in 2018. Progress attained and lessons learned through UNDP contributions will be assessed in the Framework annual reports conducted by the United Nations system as part of 'delivering as one'. A final evaluation of country programme results will be completed at least 12 months before its finalization to obtain inputs and establish baselines for the cooperation period 2023-2027.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Costa Rica (2018-2022)

National priority or goal: Institutional capacities for innovation, efficiency and efficacy of public management strengthened for accelerating the achievement of the sustainable development goals (SDGs) within the framework of national priorities for inclusive and sustainable development.				
UNDAF outcome involving UNDP: 2.3. Strengthened public institutions' capacity for data generation and knowledge production for decision making aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of public administration.				
Related strategic plan outcome: 7. Development debates and actions at all levels prioritize poverty, inequality and exclusion, consistent with our engagement principles.				
United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) outcome indicators, baselines, targets	Data source, frequency of data collection, responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines, targets)	Major partners / partnerships / frameworks	Indicative resources by outcome (\$ thousands)
<p>Percentage of national SDG targets and indicators included and tracked by supported institutions Baseline (B): 0 Target (T): 40%</p> <p>UNDAF 2.3.2. Number of institutions that have established knowledge production processes for closing knowledge gaps to achieve SDGs B: 0 T: 1</p> <p>Proportion of decision making positions occupied by women in community based water management organizations (ASADAS) B: 18% T: 40%</p> <p>UNDAF 1.2.1. Number of evidence-based policy recommendation documents that enable decision making on identified national priorities to achieve the SDGs B: 1</p>	<p>S: UNDP, Ministerio de Planificación Nacional y Política Económica (MIDEPLAN), Audits of the General Comptroller's Office (Contraloría General – CGR) F: Annual</p> <p>S: UNDP, institutional annual reports, press releases F: Annual</p> <p>S: UNDP, institutional annual reports, press releases, AYA official reports F: Annual</p> <p>S: Press releases, institutional reports, project reports, CGR reports F: Annual</p>	<p>Output 1.1. Systems developed that provide accurate and timely information to help accelerate the SDGs in environmental and social sectors</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1. Extent to which updated, disaggregated data is used to monitor progress on national development goals aligned with SDGs 1=Not adequately 2=Very Partially 3=Partially 4=Largely B: 1 T: 3 F: Annual S: National Institute of Statics and Census – Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INEC) and MIDEPLAN reports</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2. Progress of implementation of the single beneficiary registry system – Sistema Nacional de Registro Unico de Beneficiarios (SINIRUBE) version 3.0 1=No progress 2=Moderate progress 3=Good progress 4=Excellent progress B: 2 T: 4 F: Annual S: IMAS and Social Council reports</p>	<p>Administrative Associations for Water and Sewer Systems – Sistemas de Acueductos y Alcantarillados Sanitarios (ASADAS) National Water and Sewerage Institution – Instituto de Acueductos y Alcantarillados (AYA) Chambers of Commerce Department of Social Security – Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social (CCSS) Civil society organizations (CSOs) National Commission on Biodiversity Management – Comisión Nacional para la Gestión de la Biodiversidad (CONAGEBIO) National Community Development Agency – Dirección Nacional de Desarrollo de la Comunidad (DINADECO) Federations and Unions of ASADAS Federations of municipalities Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences – Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) Municipal Development and Assistance Institute – Instituto de Asesoramiento y Asesoría Municipal (IFAM) ILO Social Welfare Institute – Instituto Mixto de Ayuda Social (IMAS) Institute for Women's Affairs – Instituto Nacional de la Mujer (INAMU)</p>	<p>Regular \$1,600</p>
				<p>Other \$5,383.764</p>

T: 3		<p>Output 1.2. IMAS, Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social – Department of Social Security (CCSS), Ministry of Labour and Social Security – Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social (MTSS), MIDEPLAN, INAMU and Finance Ministry have strengthened their capacities to develop evidence-based recommendations for decision-making in poverty reduction and inequality, closing of gender gaps and rights compliance for excluded groups (women, disabled, indigenous, the poor and migrants).</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1. Number of knowledge products with public policy recommendations to reduce inequality and poverty B: 1 T: 3 F: Annual S: UNDP</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2. Number of institutions making evidence-based policy decisions derived from recommendations found in knowledge products B: 1 T: 3 F: Annual S: MIDEPLAN, CGR reports</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.3. Number of institutions and businesses implementing gender management systems for equality B: 25 T: 50 F: Annual S: INAMU annual reports</p>	<p>Rural Development Institute – Instituto de Desarrollo Rural (INDER) INEC International Organization for Migration – Organización Internacional para las migraciones (IOM) Ministry of Agriculture and Farming – Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería (MAG) MIDEPLAN Ministry of the Environment and Energy – Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía (MINAE) Ministry of Finance MTSS Local governments OHCHR Ombudsman's Office University of Costa Rica National University Private sector National Environmental Technical Secretariat – Secretaría Técnica Nacional Ambiental (SETENA) National System of Conservation Areas – Sistema Nacional de Areas de Conservación (SINAC) SINIRUBE State of Nation Programme UN-Women UNESCO UNFPA UNHCR UNICEF GEF</p>	
UNDAF 2.1.7. Number of measures adopted by institutions at the local or national level to improve access to rights, particularly for the most excluded groups B: 2 T: 3	S: UNDP, institutional annual reports, press releases F: Annual	<p>Output 1.3. Institutions have in place inclusive decision-making mechanisms that consider excluded groups such as indigenous populations, people with disabilities, migrants and refugees.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1. Number of decision-making mechanisms that consider excluded populations B: 0 T: 5 F: Annual S: Ombudsman's annual report, United Nations country team (UNCT) annual report, UNDP annual report, institutional reports</p>		

		Indicator 1.3.2. Number of policies generated with information provided by the new decision making mechanisms that consider excluded populations B: 0 T: 5 F: Annual S: Ombudsman's annual report, UNCT annual report, UNDP annual report, institutional reports		
UNDAF 1.1.3. Number of spaces for multi-stakeholder dialogue that are accompanied and facilitated B: 3 T: 7	S: UNDP, institutional annual reports, press releases F: Annual	Output 1.4 Public institutions can organize and negotiate in dialogue processes to reach agreements for the governance and achievement of SDGs 1, 5, 6, 13 and 16. Indicator 1.4.1: Number of protocols, and guidelines on the promotion of dialogue as a negotiation instrument that incorporate gender and human rights approaches B: 0 T: 3 F: Annual S: UNDP, CGR, MAG, Ombudsman's GEF monitoring and evaluation reports Indicator 1.4.1. Number of agreements reached in dialogue platforms for the achievement of the SDGs B: 0 T: 5 F: Annual S: Ombudsman's annual report, UNCT annual report, UNDP annual report, institutional reports	Business Association for Development – Asociación Empresarial para el Desarrollo (AED) Chambers of Commerce CCSS CSOs Private sector IMAS INAMU IOM MIDEPLAN MINAE Ministry of Finance Ministry of Public Security Ministry of the Presidency OHCHR Ombudsman's Office UNESCO UNFPA UNHCR UNICEF International financial institutions (IFIs) GEF Green Climate Fund (GCF)	
National priority or goal: Institutional capacities for innovation, efficiency and efficacy of public management are strengthened to accelerate achievement of the SDGs within the framework of national priorities for inclusive and sustainable development.				
UNDAF outcome involving UNDP: 2.1. National and local public administrations strengthen rights enforcement spaces and their capacity for results-based management with gender and human rights approaches, to achieve sustainable development with equality.				
Related strategic plan outcome: 1. Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded				
SDG 12.4.1. Progress of Costa Rica in meeting its obligations and commitments acquired in multilateral environmental agreements	S: UNDP, institutional annual reports, press releases F: Annual	Output 2.1. MAG, MINAE, Ministry of Health and MTSS have established multi-stakeholder platforms for dialogue to reduce negative socio-environmental externalities generated by agricultural commodities.	ASADAS AYA Chambers of commerce CSO COMEX	Regular \$350 Other \$35,250.794

<p>that regulate use, reduction and final disposal of hazardous chemicals and other waste substances 1=No progress Moderate progress 3=Good progress 4=Excellent progress B: 2 T: 4</p> <p>UNDAF 2.1.8. Number of institutions that strengthen their capacities in service provision with human rights approach, gender equality, and within the SDG framework B: 5 T: 8</p>	<p>S: UNDP, institutional annual reports, press releases F: Annual</p>	<p>Indicator 2.1.1. Progress on compliance with national action plans for sustainable production of agricultural commodities 1=No progress 2=Moderate progress 3=Good progress 4=Excellent progress B: 2 T: 4 F: Annual S: UNDP, institution reports (MAG, MINAE)</p> <p>Output 2.2. Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Health, and local governments have improved their surveillance capacities on entry, substitution, use and final disposal of controlled hazardous substances.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1. Percentage of stored non-reusable ozone-depleting substances destroyed B: 0% T: 100% F: Annual S: UNDP reports, Holcim reports, Health Ministry and DIGECA reports</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2. Number of municipalities implementing regulations to replace single use plastics B: 0 T: 15 F: Annual S: UNDP reports, municipal reports, CGR reports</p> <p>Output 2.3. South-South cooperation initiatives promoted to share knowledge of Costa Rica's environmental innovations (Payments for Ecosystem Services, Monitoring of Land Use Change within Production Landscapes)</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1. Number of South-South cooperation initiatives on environmental innovation packaged and promoted B: 1 T: 3 F: Annual S: UNDP reports, municipal reports, CGR reports, MIDEPLAN</p>	<p>CONAGEBIO CRUSA Foundation Environmental Quality Control Office – Dirección de Gestión de Calidad Ambiental (DIGECA) DINADECO FAO Federations of municipalities ILO Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad (INBIO) INCOPECA INDER Local governments MAG MIDEPLAN Ministry of Finance Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Health MTSS Private sector Export Promotion Agency – Promotora de Comercio Exterior (PROCOMER) UNEP UNICEF IFIs GEF GCF Montreal Protocol Fund</p>	
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<p>SDG 6.1.1 Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services B:93,07% T:96%</p> <p>Percentage of ASADAS with over 12 months of water availability in counties that have declared drought emergencies B: 80% (2014) T: 100%. Frequency: annual Source: ASADAS information management system</p>	<p>S: UNDP, institutional annual reports, press releases F: Annual</p> <p>S: UNDP, institutional annual reports, press releases F: Annual</p>	<p>Output 2.5. ASADAS improved sustainable and resilient supply of drinking water in excluded rural communities.</p> <p>Indicator 2.5.1. Number of ASADAS that make decisions based on hydrological information B: 1 T: 200 F: Annual S: AVA reports</p>		