SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

COSTA RICA

COUNTRY REPORT CARD
FY 2017 - 2022

Country Programme Name	Costa Rica		
Year Started	1993		
Portfolio Profile	**GEF**	**Non-GEF**	**Total**
Number of projects	675	8	**683**
Grant amount committed	14,088,177	300,649	**14,388,826**
Project level co-financing in cash	8,758,117	19,649	**8,777,766**
Project level co-financing in kind	26,627,308	644,851	**27,272,159**
Total co-financing *			**36,350,574**

*** Source: SGP database as of July 2022**
Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant amount committed

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)							
Biodiversity	**8**	**1**	**7**	**3**	**-**	**-**	**19**
Climate Change	**1**	**-**	**2**	**4**	**-**	**-**	**7**
Land Degradation	**1**	**1**	**6**	**4**	**-**	**-**	**12**
Capacity Development	**-**	**2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2**
Total Projects Completed	**10**	**4**	**15**	**11**	**-**	**-**	**40**

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2022)

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
** Kindly note figures in column "Total Value 2016-2022" have undergone comprehensive quality assurance that supports aggregation of results over time. This includes removal of duplicative data over time and/or inclusion of more results based on verification by SGP country teams.							
PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES							
Biodiversity							
Number of biodiversity projects completed	8	1	7	3	-	-	19
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	4	-	29	-	-	-	33
Hectares of PAs	328 661	-	11,700	-	-	-	11,700
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hectares of ICCAs	66,419	-	-	-	-	-	66,419
Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced	3	-	28	28	-	-	59
Number of significant species conserved	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	15	3	3	3	-	-	18
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	53,913	3,501	86,000	86,000	-	-	139,913
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	1	-	2	4	-	-	7
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	1
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	-	-	11,700	-	-	-	11,700

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	1	-	1	1	-	-	3
Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued	30	-	-	-	-	-	30
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	30	-	-	-	-	-	30
Breakdown of projects							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Land Degradation							
Number of land degradation projects completed	1	1	6	4	-	-	12
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	650	22	131	136	-	-	939
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	650	22	131	136	-	-	939
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	37,725	22	346	494	-	-	38,587
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	34	22	131	136	-	-	323
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	1	11	6	4	-	-	22

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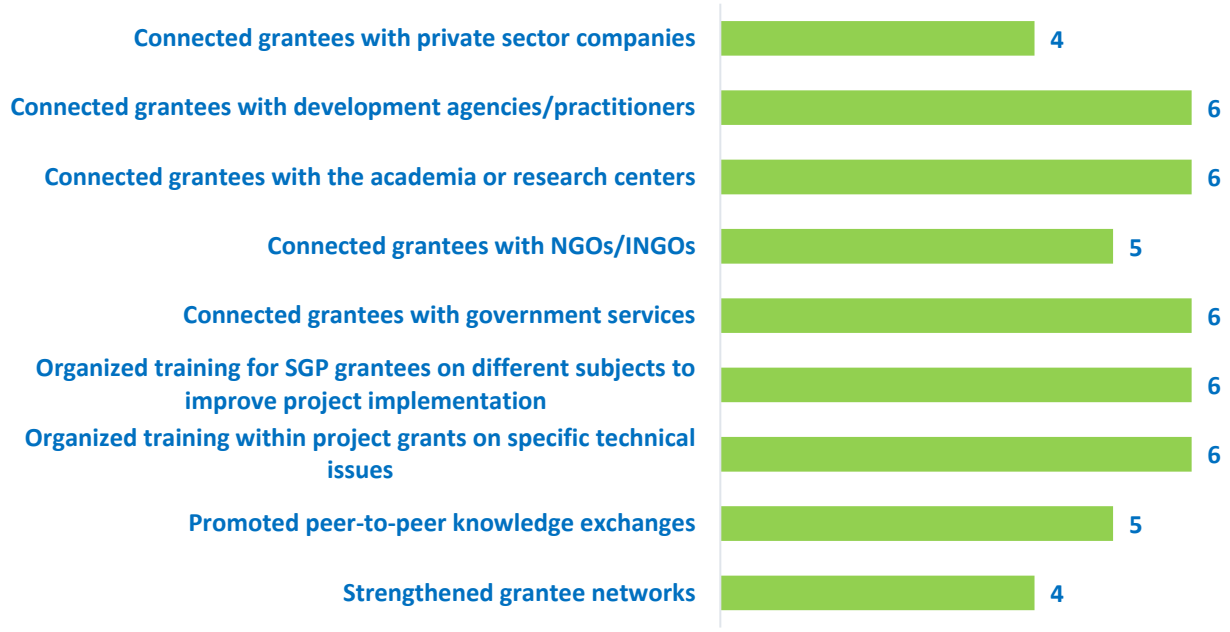
Capacity Development							
Number of capacity development projects completed	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Number of community based organizations with strengthened capacities	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	-	98	-	-	-	-	98
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
CSO-Government Dialogue							
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	-	-	18	-	-	-	18
South-South Exchange							
Number of South-South exchanges supported	-	-	2	-	-	1	3
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	10	4	15	11	-	-	40
Number of completed projects led by women	3	-	7	5	-	-	15
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	4
Indigenous Peoples							
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Ways to encourage IP projects							
Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	1
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	2

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Youth							
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	**Yes**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**1**
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects with policy influence	**-**	**-**	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**2**
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	**-**	**2**	**15**	**8**	**-**	**-**	**25**
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	**4**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5**
Community-level trainings conducted	**35**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**36**
Number of projects monitored through field visits	**40**	**31**	**29**	**-**	**1**	**30**	**131**
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	**5**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**6**	**5**	**25**
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	**8**	**8**	**6**	**6**	**16**	**15**	**10**
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	**-**	**-**	**100**	**-**	**-**	**40**	**23**

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

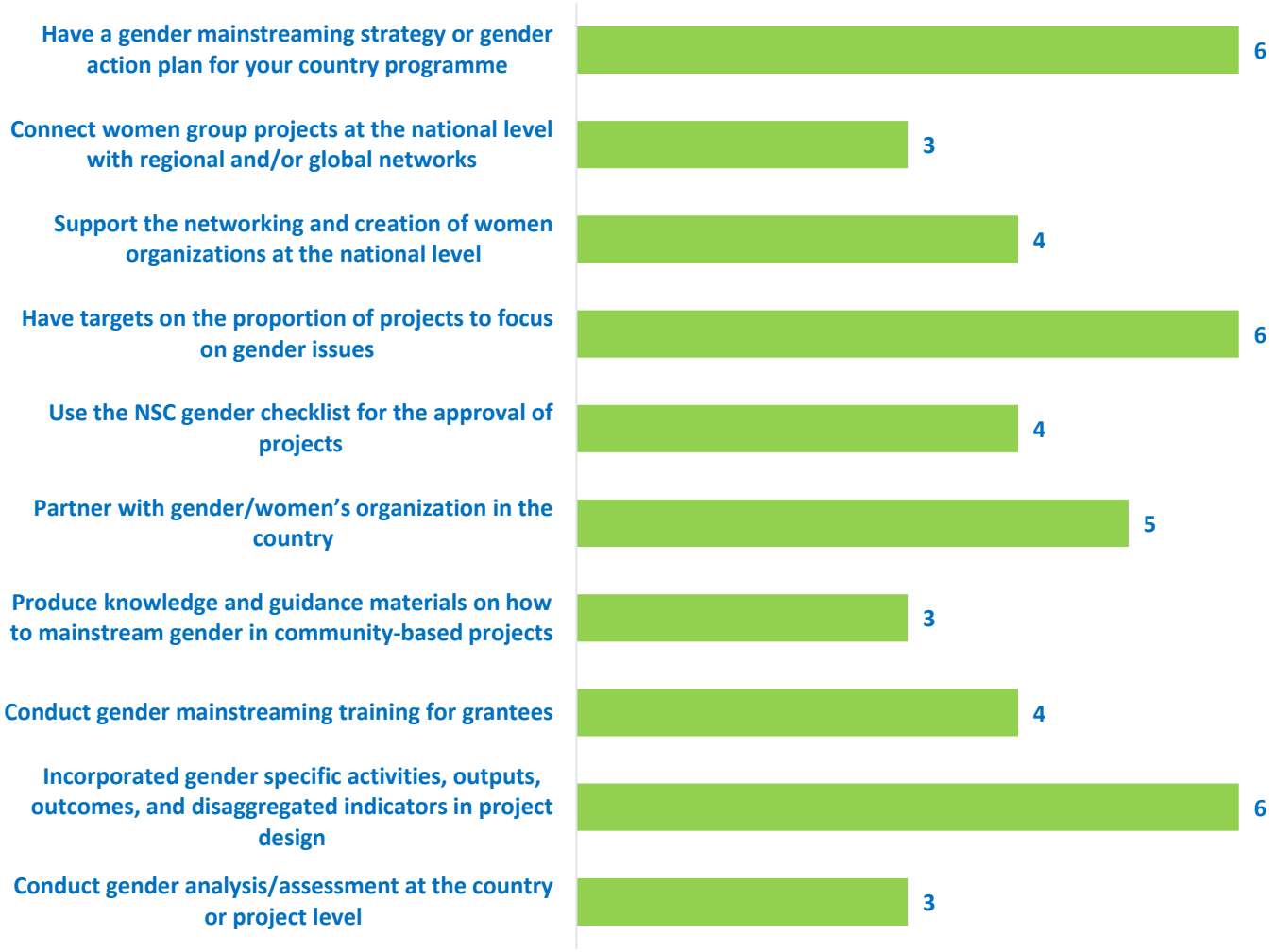
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall aggregated SGP portfolio.

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Capacity Development Strategies
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



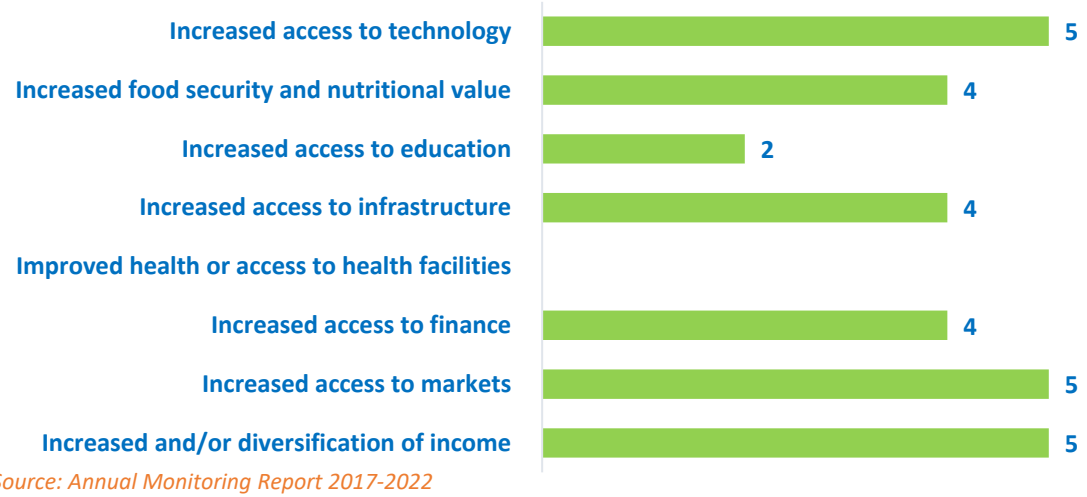
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



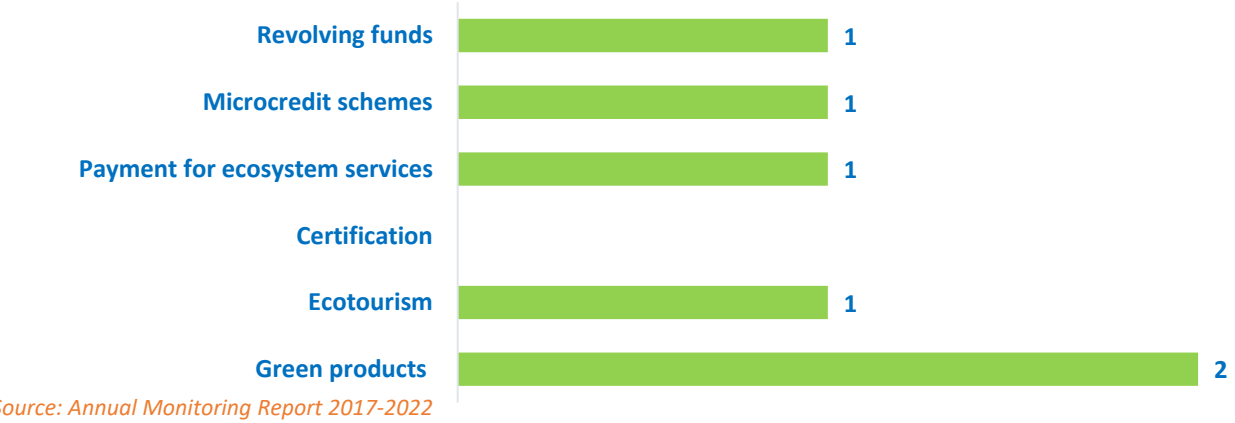
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



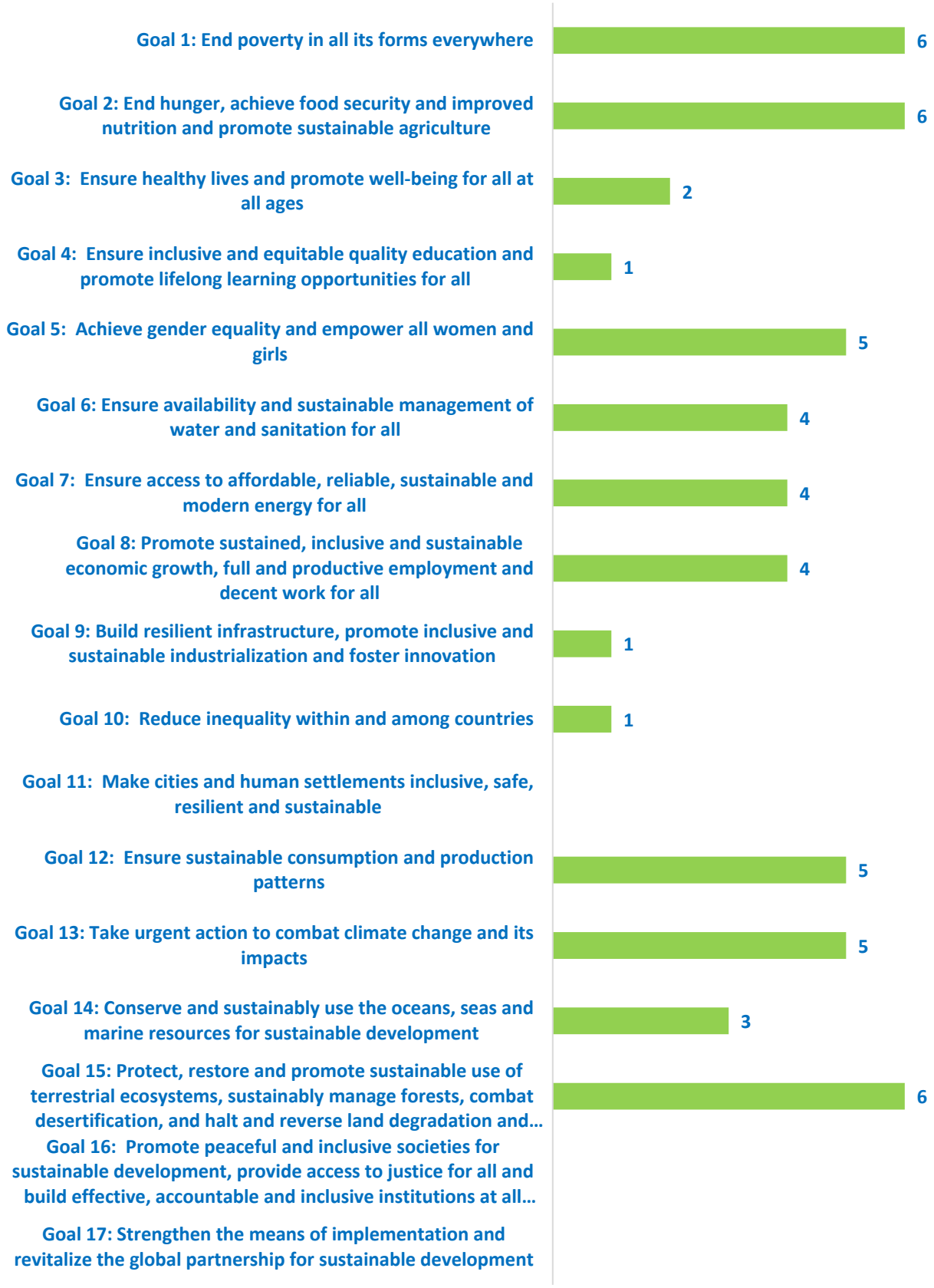
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Biodiversity

In **Costa Rica**, SGP supported grantee *Integrated Rural Development Foundation of the Central Pacific (FIDERPAC)* in a project focused on community credit funds for sustainable production in the Jesus Maria and Barranca River Basis, a diverse landscape comprised of forests, coffee plantations, fruit trees, mangroves, and cash crops. FIDERPAC is a non-governmental organisation established in 1993 representing 86 Community Credit Committees operating in the Central Pacific region and providing flexible, timely, and sustainable credit to three thousand families. The project allowed the rural communities to develop productive credit activities, providing opportunities for economic growth and social improvements to enable the population to remain in rural areas. To this end, 22 different communities were targeted, and 10 Community-based Credit Committee (CCC) were established in both the Jesus Maria and Barranca River Basins. A total of 79.8 million Costa Rican colones in funds has been managed by the 20 CCC and FIDERPAC reported that addition 18 million colones have been leveraged through other sources for three CCC to increase capital availability and strengthen credit operations. Furthermore, 112 workshops were also held involving 649 community members, of which 46% were women and 54% were men. These learning opportunities strengthened the knowledge and capacities of the members of the communities and the boards of directors on different topics, positively influencing the development of the communities. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018).***

Land Degradation

In **Costa Rica**, SGP supported grantee, *Cantonal Agricultural Centre of Orotina (CAC Orotina)*, in a project aimed that the achievement of the neutrality of land degradation in the communities of Llano Brenes and Pata de Gallo in the basin of the Jesus Maria River as well as the promotion of new varieties of coffee and agro-conservationist practices that contribute to the improvement of sustainable livelihoods of the people of these communities. The National Action Programme (NAP) determined that the Jesus Maria river basin is among the nine most degraded areas of the country that need intervention. The small producers who live and have their production systems in these basins face serious problems due to land degradation and reduced yields. They have to develop their crops and livestock farms in inadequate sites without appropriate water and soil conservation techniques. In particular, the coffee plantations present problems of rust, erosion, and deterioration and the producers state that they have observed a drastic reduction in yields in their plots. As key results of this project, 49 coffee farmers benefitted from this project. They were registered and assessed for the development of farm plans to determine the potential and needs of each farm. These diagnostic reported cards showed that the soils were steep, the coffee plantations suffered from rust and other types of diseases, and the average age of the coffee plantations was 23 years. As key results, soil conservation techniques were implemented on each farm and new-disease resistant varieties of coffee were introduced, which will eventually lead to increased yields and soil health and stability. The producers also participated in training courses and exchange of experiences in soil conservation techniques and practices such as guard channels, hillside ditches, and individual terracing. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020).***

South-South Exchange

In June 2018, the Government of **Costa Rica** hosted a high-level South- South policy exchange visit involving GEF Focal points from 7 African countries, the Gaberone Declaration for Sustainability in Africa, and GEF Climate Change specialist. On this occasion, SGP was chosen by the Minister of Environment to organize a field trip to the Jesus Maria and Barranca river basins, to see first-hand how GEF funding is being applied in this intervention area, and learn from the best practices concerning fire prevention and management, soil conservation practices, landscape restoration, and sustainable production practices. Furthermore, on the 6th February 2019, SGP supported a field trip to the Rio Jesus community of San Ramón to learn about soil conservation practices, landscape restoration, and sustainable production practices with the participation of 20 people from diverse countries. This was done in support of the 2nd Global Conference of the One

Planet (10YFP) Sustainable Food Systems Programme, of UN Environment, FAO and the Costa Rican Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, and hosted by the Costa Rican government. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019)***

METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

All results are aggregated reflecting projects completed and are consistent with SGP results generated in past years.

With SGP's rolling modality, results reflect all ongoing operational phases during the indicated period. Please refer to the total projects completed on the first page for information in this regard.

The source of reported results is the annual monitoring process, which is part of the annual monitoring requirements for each country programme. Additionally, evaluative evidence sources have also been leveraged, if available for the country programme.

This results report benefits from extensive quality assurance. All information across all countries in the portfolio is harmonized, verified, and evidenced before being reported. Several layers of this quality assurance have been implemented in the generation of this report, and there are no result duplications across years. This point is important not only for the specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. Results reported across all countries have been treated uniformly to ensure overall standardization and methodological soundness.

Reported results include both direct and indirect global-environmental and socio-economic benefits. This is due to SGP's work in two key areas:

- **SGP works towards behavioral change at individual, organizational, and community levels.** Social determinants that shape human interaction with the environment play an important role, especially at the community level, as sustainability and the continuation of environmental gains often depend on them. These factors include positive shifts in knowledge, attitudes, practices, social and cultural norms, and conventions. Such interventions shape not only demand but also communication between community leaders and other influencers in promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviors and practices. Often, SGP projects have ripple effects that go well beyond the direct scope of the project, emphasizing the importance of measuring indirect impact.
- **Encouraging Community Action for Environmental Change.** For many years, SGP has focused on promoting and supporting local community groups to bring about broader and sustainable environmental change. This approach is a key aspect of SGP's work and recognizes the power of motivated community groups to create significant impact and drive positive transformation. Community group action refers to informal gatherings of individuals and organizations in the community who share a common belief and purpose. It involves taking practical steps over time to address environmental and socioeconomic challenges and creating positive change. This grassroots-level approach relies on the active involvement and empowerment of the community, with the initial efforts acting as a catalyst for further mobilization. By encouraging self-governance and involving those most affected by the issues, community action can extend its influence to more people in the community, underscoring the importance of measuring indirect impact.