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Country programme document for Costa Rica (2023–2027)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. This country programme document describes how UNDP will contribute to achieving the results agreed on in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Costa Rica, 2023-2027. The country programme and UNSDCF were developed through a participatory process aligned with national priorities. More than 30 dialogues, forums and technical consultations were held and included national and local governments, international financial institutions, civil society organizations, the private sector, women's groups, and groups of interest such as indigenous groups, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, asexual and other sexual and gender diversities.

2. The UNSDCF, 2023-2027, will work towards reversing the high level of socioeconomic inequalities in Costa Rica, enhancing the country's resilience and capacity to respond to a crisis, promoting economic activities compatible with sustainable development, and reducing levels of unemployment and labour informality, particularly, outside of the Great Metropolitan Region. The UNSDCF will prioritize improving the lives of women, indigenous peoples, afro-descendant, migrants, lesbians, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, asexual, and others (LGBTQIA+) persons, older persons, and people with disabilities, specifically those living in rural, coastal and transboundary territories which have been left out. The UNSDCF envisions the United Nations system working at the intersection of inclusion, economic empowerment, resilience and human rights for a middle-income country belonging to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Working with the United Nations country team, UNDP will support the integration of the Sustainable Development Goals (the Goals, hereafter) into public policies and programming related to inclusion, gender equality, a transition towards a green, blue and purple economy, and preparedness for recovery and response to multiple risks and crises.

3. Despite a longstanding tradition as a peaceful country, with high social investment, a high human development index of 0.810 (2020), ranking of 62 out of 189, and decades of uninterrupted democracy, Costa Rica faces increasing income inequality; its Gini index went from 0.507 in 2010 to 0.524 in 2021.¹ By 2021, 16.4 per cent of households were multidimensionally poor², and income poverty affected 26 per cent of households, four percentage points more than in 2019. Low growth, a high level of labour informality (45 per cent), and the country's economic model together disproportionately affect women and marginalized groups negatively – particularly those living in rural, coastal and transboundary territories – as well as vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples and afro-descendants. Women have been particularly impacted by the economic and social effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has widened economic gender gaps and brought high levels of domestic abuse; an average of 133 protection measures against domestic violence are taken daily.

4. The crime rate in Costa Rica has increased significantly in the last two decades. According to the Judicial Investigation Agency, the homicide rate went from 6.4 in 2000 to 11.4 in 2021, mainly affecting young males. Violence has increased due to the penetration of organized crime at various levels and territories, generating consequences in the political, social, economic and environmental spheres. The incidence of femicide (approximately two per month) and other kinds of violence against women is also critical, affecting their physical, economic and political autonomy.

¹ UNDP, *Human Development Report 2021*.

² Global multidimensional poverty index 2021.

5. State institutions face significant challenges in ensuring access to opportunities for the entire population. This leads to some mistrust in institutions and the risk of insolvency of public finances. Public social spending as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2020 was 6.75 per cent for education and 5.38 per cent for health; although these figures have been consistent throughout the last decade, education and health outcomes do not reflect such a level of investment. In addition to this problem, the Government of Costa Rica faces severe corruption cases.

6. The country's tax system is regressive and dependent on carbon consumption. According to 2018 data, 21 per cent of total government income derives from fossil fuel consumption. Currently, the single tax on fuels in Costa Rica represents 10 per cent of the tax revenue collected by the Government, and property tax on conventional fossil-consuming vehicles represents 78 per cent of property taxes. The study, "A green Costa Rican COVID-19 recovery: aligning Costa Rica's decarbonization investments with economic recovery", concluded that decarbonization-related capital investments may significantly facilitate economic recovery and lead to higher employment and value added by 2025. Employment could be 1.8 per cent higher by 2025 and value added could be slightly higher as well, by 2.3 per cent.

7. A significant proportion of economic activities generate environmental externalities that further erode fiscal finances. The agricultural sector produces 4.7 per cent of GDP. It positions the country as a leader in commodities exports, making it one of the world's highest per hectare and capita consumers of agrochemicals. Additionally, the manufacturing sector, which represents 13.5 per cent of the country's GDP, lacks good practices regarding waste treatment and the use of chemicals that generate high pollution. On the other hand, it is estimated that less than half of the water consumed in industrial activities is treated adequately. Moreover, uncontrolled housing development in the coastal areas negatively affects their biodiversity and hurts the ecosystems.

8. Costa Rica ranks 12th on the world risk index due to high exposure to natural hazards. According to estimates by the National Commission for Risk Prevention and Emergency Attention, from 2016 to 2020, the country spent more than \$820 million on replacing elements affected by different types of disasters, while it only spent \$308 million during 2011-2015. This vulnerability to natural hazards is exacerbated by its proximity to politically unstable and highly impoverished countries, which increases the pressure of migrants and refugees on government and interagency services. As of November 2020, there are an estimated 100,600 persons of concern to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, including refugees, asylum seekers, stateless persons and others of interest, of which the vast majority are from Nicaragua. Costa Rica is used as a transit route by migrants toward the United States, increasing the pressure on local resources.

9. These are the development challenges that UNDP will address in the new programme cycle. To face these challenges and multiple crises, UNDP will leverage its experience and presence in communities, enhanced by the accumulated knowledge and lessons learned in identifying social and environmental issues at all levels; understanding gender equality as a point of convergence and articulator of UNDP actions; developing data, analysis and knowledge products to support the design and implementation of public policies related to the Goals, including on the environment, employment, social protection, citizen security, risk management, among others; and promoting innovation capacities in all sectors to generate development solutions.

10. UNDP has a unique role due to its experience convening multi-stakeholder and interinstitutional democratic dialogue processes to reach an agreement and foster collaboration for systemic change. UNDP is experienced in managing digital platforms, generation of information, and data relevant to policy decision-making. UNDP mobilised resources from emission reductions into the country to fund the payment of ecosystem services, particularly benefiting indigenous territories and rural communities. UNDP supported development initiatives to improve the resilience of communities to water stress and generate employment opportunities in the coastal pacific and Caribbean regions and peripheral urban areas, placing women in all their diversity at the centre of these interventions.

11. The decentralized country programme evaluation conducted in 2021 found that UNDP had high effectiveness in achieving most output targets, generating results of strategic importance. In a complex context, UNDP was able to carry out a process of strengthening counterparts for sustainable development, such as the National Institute for Women (INAMU) and the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE). Other issues highlighted by the evaluation crucial for the new country programme's success are: (a) UNDP staff capacity and quality; (b) key successes such as the first-ever transfer of emission reduction payments into a government trust fund; (c) achieving the highest ever delivery rates while operating under the COVID-19 business continuity plan; and (d) the ability to mainstream the intersectional gender approach in all aspects of programme implementation.

12. As a country office certified with the gold seal for gender equality, UNDP has worked continuously on mainstreaming intersectional gender equality, women's empowerment and new masculinities within its programme and projects. Efforts to mainstream gender in programming have improved gender markers in the portfolio and, more significantly, in developing gender equality strategies in seven government institutions. UNDP led a joint programme on social protection and has supported the community of practice of 135 private sector companies accelerating their certification process for the seal of gender equality. UNDP has helped mitigate the COVID-19 pandemic's socioeconomic effects, facilitating the implementation of three financial instruments targeting women.

13. The country programme evaluation also noted areas for further development that UNDP addresses in this new programme. UNDP, as provider-of-integrated-solutions, ensures a more coherent United Nations system. UNDP has demonstrated this through its leadership of the gender and environment interagency groups, facilitating consultations, and drafting the environment and governance chapters of the common country analysis and UNSDCF formulation. As provider-of-integrated solutions for the Goals, UNDP has also been fostered by engaging political parties contesting the 2022 election to improve awareness of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development among candidates for the legislative assembly.

14. UNDP will continue to foster South-South and triangular cooperation with countries interested in replicating the country's successful payment-for-ecosystem services and land-use change monitoring experiences. The country programme will expand on the sharing of lessons learned, consolidating exchanges with African countries, particularly in the Congo River basin.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

15. The country programme vision is to help the citizens of Costa Rica transform their development model to eliminate economic, social and political inequalities that have

affected the country for a long time. Interventions will be aligned with: (a) the decentralization priorities of the Government; (b) more efficient State institutions; (c) sustainable economic activities that generate employment and benefits to traditionally marginalized regions; and (d) response to multiple threats, all in compliance with the constitution, democratic governance, an intersectional gender approach, and respect for human rights. The programme will focus on three UNSDCF outcomes and is aligned with the UNDP strategic plan, 2022-2025, its signature solutions approach, and the regional strategy to strengthen effective governance through productivity, inclusion and resilience.

16. The theory of change, which is anchored in the national development plan, long-term policies and the National Pact for the achievement of the Goals, considers the following assumptions: *if* more robust, evidence-based public policies – which are inclusive and consider local, national and transboundary levels – are implemented, in particular with regard to intersectional gender perspectives and inequalities stemming from a centralised and carbonised development model that further marginalises women and vulnerable groups, such as indigenous people, afro-descendants, migrants and peripheral territories; *if* the promotion of structural transformation strengthens green, blue and purple economies; and *if* strengthening the capacity of public, private and civil society sectors improves the response to different types of crises and helps the country to adapt to climate change impacts; *then* Costa Rica will advance to a new human development stage that is more comprehensive, resilient and leaves no one behind.

People-centred governance

17. The UNDP theory of change in this area is: *if* UNDP provides strategic innovation and digitalisation for the design, implementation and evaluation of evidence-based public policies, *then* these policies will be better suited to take advantage of technology, be more effective, and data will be more cyber secure and transparent. Interventions will therefore generate evidence for decision-making, enhance information analysis, and foster digital participatory approaches, allowing for more voices of municipalities, women, LGBTQIA+, indigenous peoples, afro-descendants, migrants, older people, and people with disabilities to provide inputs into the design and implementation of policies.

18. UNDP will upgrade the technologies and digital tools of the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC), the National Geographic Institute, state universities, the Mixed Institute of Social Assistance (IMAS), the Ministry of National Planning and Political Economy (MIDEPLAN), INAMU, and the Ministry of Finance (MOH) for enhanced data generation and disaggregated information analysis to leave no one behind from State services. The focus will be on social protection systems, eliminating environmental and social externalities resulting from economic activity in rural and coastal regions, and a more effective and prompt response to disasters. Partnerships will include the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, the Human Development Report Office in UNDP, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), UNFPA, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the International Labour Organization (ILO), and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women).

19. The institutional transformation will require improved capacities to construct and implement intersectoral, territorial and multi-level agreements. UNDP will facilitate democratic dialogue interventions that are gender transformative and culturally sensitive to complement data analysis and ensure society-wide agreements on complex institutional transformation.

20. These efforts will be supported by digital and information technology solutions developed in the previous programme cycle, such as digital land-use change monitoring, technology solutions for better targeting of people living in poverty, or applications to scale up actions for forest restoration, water and waste management. The expected impact is the transformation of institutions into modern, effective means to improve the livelihood of all Costa Ricans, as described in outcome 2.1 of the UNSDCF.

Share prosperity

21. The UNDP theory of change in this area is: *if* UNDP fosters economy-wide agreements for the consolidation of inclusive and resilient green, blue, purple and circular approaches with a territorial approach, *then* this will contribute to the emergence of decent work and entrepreneurship opportunities outside of the Great Metropolitan area, in compliance with government priorities. UNDP will leverage its experience promoting upcycling, circular economy, sustainable fishery and green commodity approaches to support State institutions in enabling environments the private sector needs to create formal employment opportunities. For this purpose, UNDP will coordinate with the Presidency, MIDEPLAN, MOH, MINAE and the National Institute for Housing and Urbanism (INVU) as a central element of the transition to a green economy that entails green urban renovation.

22. Blue economy interventions will entail identifying and conducting feasibility studies to promote opportunities that foster employment in coastal areas, such as marine spatial planning, management of harmful substances, and development of environmental service provisions for fishing communities by collecting plastics or processing sargassum, among others. This will entail close liaison with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), the National Institute of Fishing and Aquaculture of Costa Rica (INCOPECA), the Central American Integration System (SICA), the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), and the MINAE. UNDP will draw expertise from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UNEP, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), ILO, as well as key international partners such as the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), the Interamerican Development Bank (IADB), the World Bank and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI).

23. UNDP will continue to expand partnerships with civil society coalitions, youth-led organisations and volunteer networks, leveraging their grassroots experience in environmental and climate action to support the transition to a green and circular economy.

24. UNDP will contribute to generating legislation and policies to reduce fiscal dependence on income derived from hydrocarbon consumption. It will also collaborate in developing financial solutions that form part of a Government-led integrated national financing framework in coordination with other United Nations organisations, international financial institutions, and the national banking system. Interventions will strengthen municipal and national institutions' capacities to promote a green, blue, purple and circular economy through the design of tax and tariff reforms. Interventions will develop skills for high-value jobs in the framework of the fourth industrial revolution to promote formal employment of women and vulnerable populations in territories with a high multidimensional poverty index ranking. Interventions will contribute to aligning private finance and investment with the Goals. All these partnerships and interventions will contribute toward the UNSDCF outcome 3.2, related to the full participation of women and vulnerable populations in an inclusive and innovative economy.

Resilient to adversity

25. The UNDP theory of change in this area is: *if* UNDP works with different stakeholders on disaster risk management, resilient and inclusive recovery strategies, with an intersectional gender perspective, through interventions throughout the country, *then* the capacity of national and local public sectors, civil society, and the private sectors to address the driving forces generating risks (under a prospective approach) to reduce the existing risks (through corrective measures) and to respond and prepare for multiple crises and threats will be strengthened. This will entail incorporating 'build back better' and 'polluter pays' principles in policies, and prioritizing recovery strategies that have not yet been sufficiently developed, such as risk transfer mechanisms, early warning systems, and other financial solutions to build resilience.

26. Emphasis will be given to ecosystem and community-based adaptation strategies within the water, waste and sanitation sectors in complement and in line with nationally determined contributions and the national decarbonization plan. UNDP will mobilize resources from vertical funds and carbon markets to enhance conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; obtain integral transboundary water management resources; promote sustainable consumption and production; foster greener, more energy-efficient technologies; increase hectares of forest cover or under restoration (as nature-based solutions provide a low-cost way to prepare for different threats and crises) – all with an intersectional gender perspective. By investing in water harvesting knowledge and expertise by State institutions and rural aqueduct associations, UNDP will improve community-based adaptation measures in areas with water stress.

27. All these interventions entail partnerships with the National Commission for Risk Prevention and Emergency Response (CNE), the Costa Rican Institute for Water and Sanitation (AyA), the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), UNFPA, UNICEF, and financial institutions such as the IADB, the World Bank and CABI. The programme will foster collaborative action for systems change using multidimensional and multi-stakeholder approaches and a transboundary perspective to achieve these results with key partners. UNDP will build on a solid history of collaboration and existing projects with over 50 local governments and 30 national government institutions, such as the Ministry of Economy, Industry and Commerce (MEIC), the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MTSS), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship (MRE), the Ministry for Innovation, Science, Technology and Telecommunications (MICITT), the Ministry of Security (MSP), the Ministry of Justice (MJP), the Ministry of Culture and Youth (MCJ), the Judicial Branch, the Legislative Branch, and the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (TSE). UNDP will work with academia and think tanks to advocate for evidence-based research on gender equality.

28. This strategy will contribute toward the efficient use of ecosystem resources for the protection of the planet and adaptation to climate change, in alignment with outcome 4.2 of the UNSDCF.

III. Programme and risk management

29. 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. The accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels, with respect to country programmes, is prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and internal control framework.

30. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. The harmonized approach to cash transfers (HACT) will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations organizations to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

31. The MRE and MIDEPLAN will oversee this programme. The UNSDCF steering committee will provide strategic orientation.

32. Risks that may affect the implementation of this programme are political, economic, institutional, financial, environmental and socioenvironmental.

33. The new administration in Costa Rica emphasizes deregulation to facilitate ease of doing business, employment generation, and cost-of-living reduction. The resulting expedited business development could generate associated environmental and social protection risks; UNDP will generate data and information and advocate and invest in policy communications to make the business case so that deregulation policies continue to advance the historical environmental and social wins of previous policies and to mainstream recovery and response mechanisms to multiple threats and crises.

34. Slow economic recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic, combined with the economic impacts of the war in Ukraine, could lead to increased levels of poverty, reduced attraction to foreign investment, and reduced earnings from tourism and commodities exports. This would not only slow down the proposed transition towards green, blue and purple economic models but could also increase social mistrust in institutions, increase social conflict, and weaken overall democracy. UNDP will strengthen spaces and participatory mechanisms for democratic dialogue and conflict management and promote transparency and accountability to avoid and alleviate any negative impacts.

35. The country's high vulnerability to multiple threats and natural hazards could trigger an emergency that surpasses institutional response capacity. Starting with pilots, UNDP will invest in disaster risk prevention, early warning, and preparedness in all interventions, ensuring central and local governments can improve internal and transboundary coordination and put risk transfer mechanisms in place to build back better. Ensuring international coordination with United Nations specialised agencies and strengthening the inter-agency emergency response mechanisms from the start of the programme cycle will be crucial for the quick deployment of resources in times of crisis and early recovery.

36. The UNDP accountability framework underscores its commitment to results and risk-based performance management, as well as shared values and a culture of accountability and transparency, following the UNDP enterprise risk management policy. The UNDP social and environmental standards and accountability mechanism will be applied to all programme interventions, including a stakeholder response mechanism. To update and manage grievance mechanisms, UNDP will continuously update stakeholder mapping to identify stakeholders who do not benefit from interventions or conflict with programming. This will create measures for conflict resolution and ensure no one is left behind. This will be particularly important for programmes related to indigenous peoples and payment for ecosystem services, which UNDP recognizes will require information and timely, inclusive participation in consultations and decision-making processes that may affect beneficiaries' livelihoods or the ecosystems on which they depend.

37. The UNDP oversight policy includes the organization of independent internal and external oversight to provide assurances that functional systems of internal controls are in

place, including evaluation of the policy framework, efficient utilisation of resources, and adherence to professional and ethical standards in UNDP. This is particularly important in managing environmental vertical funds, especially with regard to separating functions between oversight and execution roles of associated projects, as UNDP employs more implementation partners in the new programming cycle.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

38. In coordination with MRE and MIDEPLAN, UNDP will effectively follow up on the commitments of this programme. For that purpose, the monitoring, evaluation and learning plan will be closely aligned with all programmatic interventions ensuring that oversight is provided on time and compliant with all quality assurance procedures. Furthermore, UNDP will incorporate the role of a monitoring and evaluation officer into the office structure to ensure early identification of delays in achieving results and to support the collection and dissemination of lessons learned. To cover monitoring, evaluation and communication expenses, UNDP will allocate at least 3 per cent of the programme budget, proportionately charged to projects.

39. UNDP will strengthen collaboration with data and information-generation entities, in particular INEC, the National Geo-environmental Information Centre, state universities, and the statistics and information focal points from the Ministry of Health, MIDEPLAN, the Central Bank (BCCR), MOH, the Ministry of Culture and Youth, and IMAS. UNDP will support the strengthening and updating of digital tools employed by information systems, which are key to monitoring the advancement of the Goals, such as the National Information System and Unique Registry of Beneficiaries, the National System for Integrated Water Resource Management, and the System for Monitoring Land Use Change Within Production Systems.

40. The programme will emphasize indicators with disaggregated data in areas that have lagged behind in national and institutional statistics, such as women, LGBTQIA+, indigenous peoples, afro-descendants, migrants, older persons and people with disabilities. The UNDP gender marker will track gender gaps and ensure that at least 70 per cent of total programme expenditures are in accordance with the gender equality strategy. Regarding regular resources, at least 15 per cent will be allocated to gender equality and women's empowerment. The UNDP gender strategy will contribute to integrating gender indicators into the monitoring action plan.

41. To improve evidence-based competencies, data collection and analysis capacities will be enhanced through training and new analytical tools in collaboration with domestic and international academic institutions and the UNDP regional hub. UNDP will strengthen the liaison between communication, knowledge management and statistics teams to increase the impact of communication pieces in national decision-making.

42. A balanced evaluation plan will be implemented to ensure learning and accountability, in agreement with the Government, following the UNDP evaluation policy and United Nations Evaluation Group guidelines. This plan complements UNSDCF, outcome, thematic and project evaluations, as required.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Costa Rica (2023-2027)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Strengthened capacities for provision of quality and accessible services for all. Sustainable Development Goals 1, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 16, 17.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1: UNSDCF outcome 2.1. By 2027, institutions are transformed and modernised to provide people-centred, inclusive, innovative, effective, efficient, timely and flexible, gender-transforming quality services, articulated with other institutions and with a strong territorial approach, allowing municipalities to become the main agents of change in local development, especially in territories with a lower development index.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2: No one left behind, centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS <i>(including indicators, baselines targets)</i>	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME <i>(United States dollars)</i>
<p>Indicator 2.1.2. Percentage of people living in poor households determined by multidimensional poverty method, by sex, zone.</p> <p><i>Baseline (2020):</i> Total: 20.1% Male: 21.1% Female: 19.2% Urban: 16.2% Rural: 30.4%</p> <p><i>Target (2027)</i> Total: 15.1% Male: 16.1% Female: 14% Urban: 14.1% Rural: 24.7%</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.4. Percentage of people living in dwellings with optimal basic services, by sex, zone.</p> <p><i>Baseline (2020):</i> Total: 93.6% Male: 93.3% Female: 93.8%</p>	INEC, Judicial Branch Annual	<p>Output 1.1. Public institutions have strengthened capacities for designing, implementing and evaluating public policies to achieve 2030 goals, based on the generation of evidence data, digitalization and information analysis and participatory approaches.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1. Number of public policies that have improved in their design, implementation and evaluation of evidence-based and participatory approaches with an intersectional gender perspective, built with the support of UNDP. [IRRF.1.1.1] <i>Baseline (2022): 3</i> <i>Target (2027): 8</i> <i>Frequency: annual</i> <i>Source: UNDP</i></p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2. Number of digital platforms and applications developed with support from UNDP that accelerate digitalization, and facilitate</p>	<p>Judiciary MAG MCJ MIDEPLAN MINAE Ministry of Health MJP MTSS MSP INAMU INVU IMAS INCOPECA AyA BCCR Costa Rican Institute of Pacific Ports (INCOP) Indigenous territories Private sector Donors: Global Environment Facility (GEF), Green Climate Fund (GCF), Global Fund, Government of Costa Rica</p>	<p>Regular \$287,100</p>
				<p>Other \$10,985,000</p>

<p>Urban; 97.1% Rural: 84.3%</p> <p><i>Target (2027)</i> Total:96.5% Male: 96.3% Female: 96.9% Urban; 99.0% Rural: 90.5%</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1. Percentage of informal employment in non-agricultural employment by sex.</p> <p><i>Baseline (2020):</i> Total:44.9% Male: 42.4% Female: 48.3%</p> <p><i>Target (2027):</i> Total:34.0% Male: 31.8% Female: 35.2%</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.2. Intentional homicide rate by sex (per 100 inhabitants)</p> <p><i>Baseline (2020):</i> Total:11,1 Male: 19.7 Female: 2.4</p> <p><i>Target (2027)</i> Total: 8.7 Male: 15.2 Female: 1.5</p>		<p>decision-making in the public and private sectors, with an intersectional gender perspective for Sustainable Development [IRRF.1.1.3] <i>Baseline (2022):</i> 3 <i>Target (2027):</i> 9 <i>Frequency:</i> annual <i>Source:</i> UNDP</p> <p>Output 1.2. Public and private sectors, civil society organizations, youth groups and volunteer networks have improved capacities for constructing and implementing intersectoral, territorial and multilevel agreements based on democratic dialogue, which is gender-transformative, culturally sensitive and contribute to the advancement of the 2030 Agenda.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1. Number of agreements drafted that facilitate the transition to a green, blue, circular, resilient and inclusive with an intersectional gender perspective, guided by the NDC and NDP. [IRRF SP 2.1.3] <i>Baseline (2022):</i> 0 <i>Target (2027):</i> 3 <i>Frequency:</i> Annual <i>Source:</i> UNDP</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2. Number of tools that promote the prevention and attention to violence, especially violence against women of all ages and in their diversity. [IRRF 6.3.2] <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 3</p>		
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		<p><i>Frequency:</i> Annual <i>Source:</i> National Plan for the Care and Prevention of Domestic Violence, United Nations country team, UNDP</p> <p>Output 1.3. National and local public institutions have strengthened their capacities to manage, inform and supervise substances harmful to the environment, as well as to substitute and eliminate them.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1. Metric tons of CO²e avoided due to management of chemicals, refrigerants imported, and actions to promote sustainable mobility and carbon sequestration as a result of forest restoration activities. [IRRF SP 4.1.2] <i>Baseline (2022):</i> 68.5 MT <i>Target (2027):</i> 22.26 MT <i>Frequency:</i> Annual <i>Source:</i> Environmental Quality Management Department (DIGECA), MINAE</p> <p><i>Baseline (2022):</i> 2 MT <i>Target (2027):</i> 10 MT <i>Frequency:</i> Annual <i>Source:</i> DIGECA, MINAE</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.3. Number of initiatives drafted with support from UNDP demonstrate progress in promoting solutions to plastics pollution with an intersectional gender perspective. <i>Baseline (2022):</i> 2 <i>Target (2027):</i> 5 <i>Frequency:</i> Annual <i>Source:</i> UNDP</p>		
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NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: A strengthened and inclusive economic model which generates opportunities of formal employment of quality and entrepreneurship in all territories. Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #2: UNSDCF outcome 3.2. By 2027, women in their diversity and vulnerable populations participate in and benefit from an innovative, inclusive economy that enhances their opportunities for decent work and entrepreneurship, with better conditions to access financing mechanisms.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions;				
Indicator 3.2.1. Unemployment rate, by sex. <i>Baseline (2020):</i> Total: 19.5% Male: 15.5% Female: 25.4% <i>Target (2027):</i> Total: 9% Male: 6.1% Female: 10%	INEC, Annual	Output 2.1. State institutions create conditions to overcome multidimensional poverty by facilitating formal employment opportunities based on green, blue, circular and purple enterprises with an intersectional gender perspective, prioritizing populations in conditions of vulnerability such as people with disabilities, migrants, indigenous peoples, and Afro-descendant population. Indicator 2.1.1. Number of initiatives implemented with support from UNDP that promote formal employment among women and vulnerable populations through developing skills for high-value jobs in the framework of the fourth industrial revolution under a model of sustainable development and with an intersectional gender perspective. [IRRF 1.3.1] <i>Baseline (2022):</i> 1 <i>Target (2027):</i> 7 <i>Frequency:</i> Annual <i>Data source:</i> Legislative Assembly Indicator 2.1.2. Number of people (disaggregated by sex), who benefit directly from initiatives facilitated by UNDP, related with employment opportunities in	Presidency Legislative Assembly MAG MCJ MEIC MICITT MIDEPLAN MINAE Ministry of Health MOH MTSS IMAS BCCR INCOPECA INAMU INCOP Rural Development Institute (INDER) Indigenous Roundtable Chambers of Commerce and Exporters Private sector Donors: GEF, GCF, Global Fund, Adaptation Fund, Government of Costa Rica	Regular \$382,800
				MINAE, National System of Conservation Areas, protected areas map

		<p>territories with a high multidimensional poverty index and among priority interest groups most vulnerable. [IRRF 1.3.2] <i>Baseline</i> (2022): 30,000 <i>Target</i> (2022): 40,000 <i>Frequency</i>: Annual <i>Data source</i>: IMAS, INEC</p> <p>Output 2.2. National and local public sectors have strengthened capacities for the promotion of a green, blue, purple and circular economy and the strengthening of climate action.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1. Number of bills, drafted with the support of UNDP, being analysed in the legislative assembly to reduce fiscal dependence on income derived from hydrocarbon consumption and mitigate the cost to the State of the environmental and social impacts of unsustainable economic activity, guided by the NDC and NDP. [IRRF E.3.2] <i>Baseline</i> (2022): 1 <i>Target</i> (2027): 7 <i>Frequency</i>: Annual <i>Data source</i>: Legislative Assembly</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2. Number of public policies or technical standards drafted with support from UNDP, that contribute to promoting sustainable production, biodiversity, circular economy, and climate action at the national and municipal level, guided by the NDC and NDP. [IRRF EA.3.2] <i>Baseline</i> (2022): 5 <i>Target</i> (2022): 8 <i>Frequency</i>: Annual</p>		
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		<i>Data source:</i> UNDP, MEIC		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Strengthened national and subnational, public and private capacities for prevention, preparation, reaction and response to crises. Sustainable Development Goals 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #3: UNSDCF outcome 4.2. By 2027, people, communities and institutions mitigate and adapt to climate change and a sustainable and efficient use of ecosystem resources that conserve and prevent the degradation of nature, stop pollution and protect the planet.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 3: Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk.				
<p>Indicator 4.1.1. Number of people directly affected as a result of disasters per 100,000 inhabitants.</p> <p><i>Baseline (2020):</i> 1,224 <i>Target (2027):</i> 1,102</p> <p>Indicator 4.2.1. Percentage of local governments adopting and implementing disaster risk reduction strategies at the local level.</p> <p><i>Baseline (2020):</i> 98.8% <i>Target (2027):</i> 100%</p>	CNE Annual	<p>Output 3.1. Central and local public institutions, indigenous territories, and local organisations have strengthened capacities for disaster risk management, including resilient and inclusive recovery strategies, with an intersectional gender perspective, based on a correct assessment of loss and damage.</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1. Number of initiatives with UNDP support that strengthen capacities for prevention, early warning, management of multiple threats, and disaster recovery with an intersectional gender perspective transformation. [IRRF SP 3.1.1] <i>Baseline (2022):</i> 7 <i>Target (2027):</i> 14 <i>Frequency:</i> Annual <i>Data source:</i> UNDP, CNE</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2. Number of institutions at national and local levels with strengthened capacities for comprehensive risk management, including integrated water resources management with a gender perspective. <i>Baseline (2022):</i> 206 <i>Target (2027):</i> 400</p>	MAG MCJ MICITT MIDEPLAN MINAE Ministry of Health Ministry of Public Works and Transport MSP MTSS Legislative Assembly AyA BCCR CCSS CNE ICE ICT IMAS INAMU INCOP INDER INEC INVU Municipalities Indigenous Territories Donors: GEF, GCF, Global Fund, Government of Costa Rica	Regular \$287,100

		<p><i>Frequency:</i> Annual <i>Data source:</i> UNDP, municipalities, AyA</p> <p>Output 3.2. Central and local government institutions, civil society and the private sector increased support for ecosystems-based adaptation strategies with a gender perspective and consolidated social inclusion.</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1. Funds mobilised, with support from UNDP, from public and private sectors to support the mitigation and conservation efforts and sustainable use of biodiversity and forests with a gender perspective and social inclusion as adaptation measures. [IRRF SP 4.2.1] <i>Baseline (2022):</i> \$10 million <i>Target (2027):</i> \$30 million <i>Frequency:</i> Annual <i>Data source:</i> UNDP</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2. Area of hectares (Ha) of increased forest cover or restoration that contribute to ecosystem-based adaptation, with support from UNDP [IRRF 4.1.2] <i>Baseline (2022):</i> 1000 Ha <i>Target (2027):</i> 2000 Ha <i>Frequency:</i> Annual <i>Data source:</i> National Geo-environmental Information Centre, MINAE, National Forest Financing Fund</p> <p>Output 3.3. State institutions and rural aqueduct associations have improved water resource management through</p>		
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		<p>community-based adaptation measures and managing multiple risks.</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1. Number of interventions by UNDP that improve water resources management and sanitation. <i>Baseline (2022): 1</i> <i>Target (2027): 5</i> <i>Frequency: annual</i> <i>Data source: AyA, municipalities</i></p>		
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