



2020  
Project Implementation Review (PIR)



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**SCCF ASADAS**

Basic Data .....	2
Overall Ratings.....	4
Development Progress.....	5
Implementation Progress .....	47
Critical Risk Management .....	49
Adjustments .....	50
Ratings and Overall Assessments .....	52
Gender .....	60
Social and Environmental Standards .....	64
Communicating Impact .....	66
Partnerships .....	77
Annex - Ratings Definitions.....	81

## A. Basic Data

Project Information	
UNDP PIMS ID	5140
GEF ID	6945
Title	Strengthening Capacities of Rural Aqueduct Associations' (ASADAS) to address climate change risks in water stressed communities of Northern Costa Rica
Country(ies)	Costa Rica, Costa Rica
UNDP-GEF Technical Team	Climate Change Adaptation
Project Implementing Partner	CRI10 (Costa Rica)
Joint Agencies	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Project Type	Full Size

Project Description
<p>Costa Rica is already experiencing the effects of climate change (CC), principally in the northern region of the country. CC scenarios suggest that by 2080 the annual area rainfall will be reduced by up to 65% in the region. In the short term, rainfall is predicted to decrease 15% by 2020 and 35% by 2050. These extreme conditions will exacerbate climate and water stress in some areas, recreating conditions that are typical of semi-arid areas. If CC-driven pressures are not addressed, the region will continue to experience significant water shortages that will have a severe economic impact on the livelihoods of local communities and the productive sectors. In Costa Rica, rural aqueduct associations (ASADAS), which are locally organized groups of men and women from the user-communities delegated by the National Institute of Aqueducts and Sewers (AyA), provide potable water and sanitation services to 28.7% of the country's population, reaching communities in suburban and rural areas. Most ASADAS in the region must develop the necessary skills and have access to knowledge and tools, as well as adequate investment, in order to address the scarcity of the water supply due to CC. Existing aqueduct infrastructure is often outdated and overloaded, causing inefficient water delivery, which in turn complicates the collection of fees from end users. Instability of fee collection leads to financial uncertainty, which impedes the ASADAS and the AyA's ability to plan for and implement targeted improvements and new investments, including adaptation to CC. AyA investment plans lack community-based or ecosystem-based adaptation measures. If the ASADAS do not strengthen their capacities to cope with CC, the vulnerability of rural populations of the northern region of Costa Rica will only increase.</p> <p>The long-term solution to mitigate the prevailing threats of water shortages to local livelihoods is to establish a holistic approach to managing the water supply and demand that takes CC into account. The objective of this five-year project is to improve water supply and promote sustainable water practices of end users and productive sectors by advancing community- and ecosystem-based adaptation measures in ASADAS to address projected climate-related hydrological vulnerability in northern Costa Rica. This will be achieved through community- and ecosystem-based measures in rural aqueduct associations (ASADAS) to address projected climate-related hydrological vulnerability. The interventions are targeted in the northern region of Costa Rica (Guanacaste and Alajuela provinces). However, the following barriers limit the achievement of the normative solution: a) lack of knowledge and acces to finance for resilient infrastructure, efficient household-level water use technologies, and aquifer mapping to effectively manage water demand and usage and design strategies to conserve water during periods of drought; b) limited capacity and knowledge among local stakeholders to adopt sustainable water use practices and reduce their vulnerability to CC; c) incomplete hydroclimatological network and deficient climate early warning and information system (CEWS) that limit the ability of rural ASADAS and local communities to implement timely mitigation measures; d) lack of awareness among policy and decision-makers about the social, economic, and environmental implications of water resources vulnerability to CC; and</p>

e) lack of economic incentives for the livestock and agricultural sectors for adopting water conservation production practices to reduce their vulnerability to CC.

The theory of change underpinning this project includes building community-based infrastructure and technical capacities to address projected changes in water availability (Component 1) and mainstreaming ecosystem-based adaptation measures into public and private sector policies and investments in the target area (Component 2). First, SCCF resources will be used to strengthen the infrastructure and technical capacity of ASADAS to cope with CC impacts. Second, the capacities of ASADAS end users to mainstream CC adaptation into their livelihood systems will be strengthened through a community-based CC-training program with a gender focus and which includes indigenous communities. Third, hydrometeorological information will be integrated into land use and production practices and planning processes to increase the resilience of rural communities to water variability. Fourth, ecosystem-based CC adaptation measures will be integrated into public and private sector policies, strategies, and investments related to rural community water-sourcing infrastructure and services. Finally, the purchasing and credit policies of at least 20 agricultural and livestock trading companies and five financial institutions in the target region will integrate incentives to promote adoption of ecosystem-based CC adaptation measures by farmers, and a knowledge management system will be developed allowing dissemination of data, information, and toolkits to foster and mainstream ecosystem-based adaptation practices in other water-intensive productive sectors across the country.

<b>Project Contacts</b>	
UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser	Ms. Claudia Ortiz (claudia.ortiz@undp.org)
Programme Associate	Ms. Joana Troyano (joana.troyano@undp.org)
Project Manager	Gerardo Quiros (gerardo.quiros@undp.org)
CO Focal Point	Mr. Kifah Sasa (kifah.sasa@undp.org)
GEF Operational Focal Point	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Project Implementing Partner	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Other Partners	Ms. Yamileth Astorga Espeleta (yastorga@aya.go.cr)

**B. Overall Ratings**

Overall DO Rating	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall IP Rating	Satisfactory
Overall Risk Rating	low

## C. Development Progress

Description					
Objective					
Improve water supply and promote sustainable water practices of end users and productive sectors by advancing community- and ecosystem-based measures in rural ASADAS to address projected climate-related hydrological vulnerability in northern Costa Rica					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2019	Cumulative progress since project start
Proportion of ASADAS with continued water availability for different time periods	a. 12 months 78,4% b. 9-11 months at 4,0% c. 6-8 months at 4,8% d. 3-5 months at 4,8%	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	The continued water availability for all the ASADAS is at least 5 months	<p>The target for this indicator is on track. For purposes of measuring this and all other indicators, it is important to clarify that the universe of ASADAS included in the project has decreased. In 2017 the universe was 225 ASADAS, in 2018 it was 211, and the current reporting period must be measured on the basis of 206 ASADAS. This is due to the implementation of AYA's policy supported by the project to reduce the number of small and unprofitable ASADAS by integrating and merging them to bigger and more organized ASADAS, with a vision of economies of scale and cost effectiveness.</p> <p>The cumulative progress to date for both Chorotega and Norte-Norte Region in Water availability (months) / proportion of ASADAS is:</p>	<p>The target for this indicator has been achieved. As explained on previous reports, the universe of ASADAS included in the project decreases as they continue to merge under AyA's ASADAS merger policy. For the current reporting period, the universe is 203 ASADAS.</p> <p>Current cumulative progress for both Chorotega and Norte-Norte Region in Water availability (months) / proportion of ASADAS is:</p> <p>a. 12 months / 93,0%            b. 9-11 months/ 6,0%            c. 6-8 months / 1,0%            d. 3-5 months / 0,0%            e. less than 3 months / 0,0%</p> <p>Cumulative progress on water availability has been made possible by the following:</p>

				<p>a. 12 months / 88,9%</p> <p>b. 9-11 months/ 9%</p> <p>c. 6-8 months / 1,0%</p> <p>d. 3-5 months / 0,5%</p> <p>e. less than 3 months, 0,5%</p> <p>Proportion of ASADAS with water availability for both Chorotega and Norte-Norte Region remained stable throughout this period with a very slight drop with no statistical significance despite having experienced an intense dry season due to ENSO 2018-2019. Part of the reason for this has to do with cumulative investments for reduction of unaccounted water, which improves efficiency in catchment and distribution, as well as the increase in storage capacity reported in outcome 1.1. These investments (as reported in the previous year's report) include infrastructure and operation in 29 aqueducts resulting in the expansion or change of 37.6 km of pipes to ameliorate services to 36,000 people of 22 ASADAS, and the increase in the capacity of storage in 132m3 in 5 ASADAS.</p> <p>As noted above, there are 5% of ASADAS with less than 3 months water availability. This is because ASADA El Torito (Nicoya-Guanacaste) must ration water all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investments for unaccounted for water reduction, which improves efficiency in catchment and distribution, as well as delivery of 10346 micro-meters and 85 macro meters to 140 ASADAS in both regions, including additional 100 micrometers to indigenous water committee Matambuguito (Matambú, Chorotega Region).</li> <li>• Financing of infrastructure improvement and operation initiatives for 29 aqueducts resulting in the expansion or change of 37.6 km of pipes to ameliorate services to 36000 people.</li> <li>• Increased storage capacity in 1.496,50 m3 due to 67 High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) tanks of 22m3 and 9 tanks of 2.5m3.</li> </ul> <p>Finally, percentage of ASADAS with less than 5 months' water availability went to down due to improvements in ASADAS El Torito y Matambuguito, both in Chorotega region. The new well in El Torito started operation at the end of 2019, which allows them to maintain a continuous water supply all year long. While in Matambuguito, consumption has been regularized after installing the watermeters delivered by the</p>
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				<p>year long due to the depletion in their water source production. However, with support of the project, by the end of 2019, this ASADA will have a new fully operational water catchment.</p>	<p>Project, which allow them a continuous supply of 12 months.</p> <p>ASADAS are at the front line to tackle the sanitary emergency due to COVID-19 because their crucial role to ensure permanent provision of clean water to communities. The project has been supporting ASADAS operations continuity and emergency response activities such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adapting their administrative and technical operations for business continuity and guarantee permanent access to potable water to the population.</li> <li>• Installation of emergency water storage tanks for two communities without a water distribution system in Upala.</li> <li>• Providing instructions to end-users on efficient use of water and hygienic measures</li> <li>• Installation of water sinks and personal hygiene items in public spots in alliance with public and private sector.</li> </ul>
<p>Water availability per capita (water intake [volume at source]/number of people served by ASADA)</p>	<p>a. 201-500: 5,7%</p> <p>b. 501-1,500: 29.5%</p> <p>c. 1,501-5,000: 11.5%</p> <p>d. 5,001-10,000: 3.1%</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>Water availability per capita is maintained or improved</p>	<p>The target for this indicator is on track.</p> <p>Cumulative progress for both Chorotega and Norte-Norte regions:</p>	<p>The target to maintain or improve water availability per capita has been achieved. However, we continue working to improve the figures, especially in reducing the</p>

	<p>e. &gt;10,000: 3.5%</p> <p>f. No data: 44.9%</p>			<p>a. 201-500 L / 14.6%</p> <p>b. 501-1,500 L / 36,1%</p> <p>c. 1,501-5,000 L / 11,2%</p> <p>d. 5,001-10,000 L / 2,9%</p> <p>e. &gt;10,000 L / 1%</p> <p>f. No data / 30,7%</p> <p>To date, the number of ASADAS without information has been reduced by 14,2 in relation to the baseline in both project regions.</p> <p>A Hydric Balance Calculator was developed, which allows to: 1. Calculate the quantity of water required to provide current and future community water needs. 2. Determine if the sources' flow is enough to satisfy the demand 3. Calculate current and future water storing capacity according to national Technical Norm for Design and Construction of Aqueducts Systems (2017).</p> <p>The Calculator User's Guide was also developed for ease of use.</p>	<p>percentage of ASADAS with No data.</p> <p>Cumulative progress for both Chorotega and Norte-Norte regions:</p> <p>a. 201-500 L / 19,7%</p> <p>b. 501-1,500 L / 44,3%</p> <p>c. 1,501-5,000 L / 11,3%</p> <p>d. 5,001-10,000 L / 2,5%</p> <p>e. &gt;10,000 L / 1,0%</p> <p>f. No data / 17,7%</p> <p>The percentage of ASADAS with No data has been reduced by 27.2% in relation to the baseline in both project regions, mainly due to active information search and the application of reporting procedures, online forms and other tools provided by the project.</p> <p>The project contribution to the improvement in water availability includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drilling of 2 new wells that improve water access for more than 3690 people in Chorotega region:</li> <li>- ASADA Moracia (Nicoya): 60 m depth and a water flow of 1.5 L/s</li> </ul>
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ASADA Cuajiniquil (La Cruz): 70 m depth and a water flow of 0.70 L/s.</li> <li>• Improved springs catchment and disinfection system by ASADA San José de Upala in Norte-Norte region providing water access to more than 1,000 people, due to the collection of 4.9 L/s.</li> <li>• Installation of meters generates a series of important benefits for both users and operators of the system:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It is an effective source for a more equitable distribution of water, improve efficiency of use and best consumption practices: users without metering that pay flat rate, spend water at all hours in large amounts; inhabitants of higher areas usually run out of water because there is no enough quantity and pressure in the pipes for the liquid to reach their homes. By having a measurement, people understand that they will have to pay for their excessive use of water and very quickly limit their consumption habits, allowing more users to have access to water for longer hours.</li> <li>- Increase consumption data availability: In this way system operators can build historical data to base their decisions on current and future</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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					<p>consumption and demand analysis. This also contributes greatly to the reduction of unaccounted-for water</p> <p>- It allows greater tariff justice: users pay a fair amount for their consumption, and the system operators charge a reasonable fee for the service provided, which is extremely important considering that this is the only income that ASADAS have for its operation and service's maintenance</p> <p>The Hydric Balance Calculator and its User's Guide developed by the project are already available and ASADAS members all over the country were trained on its application through more than 30 workshops organized by AYA, during this reporting period.</p>
<b>The progress of the objective can be described as:</b>		<b>On track</b>			
<b>Outcome 1</b>					
<b>Infrastructure and technical capacity of ASADAs strengthened to cope with climate change impacts to aquifers in the target area.</b>					
<b>Description of Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline Level</b>	<b>Midterm target level</b>	<b>End of project target level</b>	<b>Level at 30 June 2019</b>	<b>Cumulative progress since project start</b>
<p>Installed water storage capacity (days) to supply water</p> <p>(storage capacity/total average consumption per day)</p>	<p>Storage Hours / ASADAS percentage</p> <p>a. 0 hours / 4,8%</p> <p>b. 0-2 hours / 4,4%</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>ASADAS need to comply with AyA regulation of minimum storage to consider peak consumption fluctuations and main line interventions</p>	<p>Target to comply with a minimum storage capacity of 8 hours is on track.</p> <p>The cumulative number of ASADAS without information has</p>	<p>Target to comply with a minimum storage capacity of 8 hours is on track.</p> <p>Cumulatively, 63,2% of ASADAS meet this condition (adding up categories e. and f.) which</p>

	<p>c. 2-4 hours / 1,0%</p> <p>d. 4-8 hours / 24,2%</p> <p>e. 8-14 hours / 16,7%</p> <p>f. &gt;14 hours / 23,3%</p> <p>g. No data 15,4%</p>		<p>to be 8 hours of maximum daily consumption.</p>	<p>been reduced to 7,3% for both project Regions.</p> <p>Current cumulative figures for both Chorotega and Norte-Norte Region are:</p> <p>Storage hours / Proportion of ASADAS</p> <p>a. 0 hours / 3,4%</p> <p>b. 0-2 hours / 6,8%</p> <p>c. 2-4 hours / 4,4%</p> <p>d. 4-8 hours / 18,0%</p> <p>e. 8-14 hours / 34,6%</p> <p>f. &gt; 14 hours / 25,4%</p> <p>The target is for all ASADAS to have water storage capacity for at least 8 hours. Cumulatively, to date 60% of ASADS meet this condition (adding up categories e. and f.). This represents a progress of 6.2% compared to 2018 report.</p> <p>The increasing on water capacity storage is also related to activities reported in indicator 1 “Proportion of ASADAS with continued water availability for different time periods”.</p> <p>In addition, the project has initiated the implementation of the Aqueduct Systems Optimization</p>	<p>represents a progress of 3,2% compared to last year (23,2% compared to the baseline). Active search, the application of reporting procedures and tools provided by the project helps to reduce ASADAS with No data to 4,5%.</p> <p>Current cumulative figures for both Chorotega and Norte-Norte Region are:</p> <p>Storage hours / Proportion of ASADAS</p> <p>a. 0 hours / 2,0%</p> <p>b. 0-2 hours / 8,5%</p> <p>c. 2-4 hours / 1,5%</p> <p>d. 4-8 hours / 20,4%</p> <p>e. 8-14 hours / 38,3%</p> <p>f. &gt; 14 hours / 24,9%</p> <p>g. No data 4,5%</p> <p>The increase on water capacity storage is related to activities reported in indicator 1 “Proportion of ASADAS with continued water availability for different time periods”, as well as the successful implementation of the Aqueduct Systems Optimization Plan (POSA for Spanish) actions, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of 67 HDPE storage tanks of 22m3 and 9 tanks of 2,5m3 to 27 prioritized ASADAS</li> </ul>
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				<p>Plan (POSA for Spanish) intended to achieve better performance by increasing the storage capacity in ASADAS with deficit according to AyA's national regulations. The actions related to POSA are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of storage tanks to priority ASADAS in common agreement with the respective ORACs. For this, 50 High Density Polyethylene (HDP) tanks of 22m<sup>3</sup> were acquired and delivered to 29 ASADAS: 16 in the Chorotega region and 13 in the North-North Territory (TNN). To receive the tanks, as a counterpart ASADAS are committed to bring labor, pipes and fittings for connection and other supplies necessary for the installation of tanks.</li> <li>• Pressure measurement in the system networks, to detect and correct system malfunctions. 300 manometers were acquired and distributed with the respective training on their installation and operation.</li> <li>• Increase in the control of the water quality and registration of ASADAS in the "Seal of Health Quality" Program of the National Water Laboratory (LNA) through which the aqueduct operators are promoted and advised to fully improve the conditions of the</li> </ul>	<p>in Chorotega region and 17 in the Norte-Norte Territory. These investments account for a water storage installed capacity increase in 1496,5m<sup>3</sup>. As a counterpart these ASADAS contribute with labor, pipes, fittings for connection and other supplies necessary for the installation of tanks. This include a technical onsite program support and the issuing of a guidance on best practices for selection, design of installation sites and maintenance of HDPE tanks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pressure measurement in the system networks to detect and correct system malfunctions through the distribution of 300 manometers and training of ASADAS staff for its use and data interpretation.</li> <li>• Increase ASADAS registration in the National Water Laboratory (LNA) "Seal of Health Quality" Program that promote and advise aqueduct operators to integrally improve their systems conditions to supply the population with best quality water.</li> <li>• Georeferencing of components of 64 ASADAS aqueduct system to facilitate decision-making by providing technical criteria for the modernization of the system and</li> </ul>
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				<p>structures and infrastructure of the system to supply the population they serve with the best quality water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical support for the selection and design of the installation tank sites for ASADAS that require it. The project team in coordination with ORAC professionals established a technical support program and has developed a guide to provide guidance on the best practices on selection sites and installation of HDP tanks.</li> <li>• Training 210 representatives of 133 ASADAS on tank installation, installation and use of pressure gauges to measure the pressure in networks, and the “Health Quality Seal” program in both regions.</li> <li>• A pilot was conducted in ASADA Corralillo de Nicoya to validate the methodology, times and materials required for the installation of HDPE tanks, once the ideal sites for their placement have been defined.</li> </ul> <p>Through this process, 30 of the 50 distributed tanks have been installed.</p>	<p>identify interconnection options among ASADAS during emergencies, including pesticide contamination incidents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training 210 representatives of 133 ASADAS on tank installation, installation, use of manometers and “Health Quality Seal” program in both regions.</li> </ul> <p>The AYA, strategic partners and other ASADAS own investments have contributed to this indicator. This include installation of new tanks which has helped increase storage capacity in Norte-Norte Territory, by 570 m3.</p> <p>The goal set for this indicator exceeds the scope of this project and available resources given that from 65 ASADAS (31.7%) that are below the target, 51 of these require storage of 100m3 or more which would account for very high cost for infrastructure solutions. This type of investment must be part of the AYA's medium and long-term development planning. Thus, the project prioritized ASADAS that could solve their storage needs with a maximum of 3 tanks of 22m3 considering design criteria for the next 20 years. We have projected the storage and investment needs for the remaining ASADAS, mainly for</p>
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				<p>The proportion of ASADAS without information on storage capacity has been reduced to 7,3%.</p> <p>65 ASADAS (31.7%) are below the target; 51 of these require storage of 100 m3 or more, which would require high-cost infrastructure solutions that are beyond the scope and resources of the project.</p> <p>These are solutions related to development planning and some of them are in the medium-term plans of the AYA. Additionally, the project is supporting ASADAS that require large-scale solutions, so that they can submit technically-sound project proposals to donor agencies and banks.</p>	<p>Chorotega which is the region with the most deficit. This study will be handed to AYA to support their analysis and planning processes.</p>
<p>Condition of the water supply system (evaluation index for system components)</p>	<p>*Poor: 50% (index score: 60%)</p> <p>*Needs improvement: 40% (index score: 61% - 84% score)</p> <p>*Good: 10% (index score: 85%)</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>*Poor: 0% (index score: 60%)</p> <p>*Needs improvement: 50% (index score: 61% - 84% score)</p> <p>*Good: 50% (index score 85%)</p>	<p>Project is on track to meet the target of reducing the range of water supply system in lower conditions, with progress towards the indicators, for both Chorotega and Norte-Norte Region as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Poor: 24,1%</li> <li>b. Needs improvement: 39,4%</li> <li>c. Good: 36,5%</li> </ul>	<p>Project is on track to meet the target of reducing the range of water supply system in lower conditions. Cumulative progress for both Chorotega and Norte-Norte Region is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Poor: 16.3%</li> <li>b. Needs improvement: 34,0%</li> <li>c. Good: 49,8%</li> </ul>

				<p>There is an increase of 23,5% in ASADAS upgraded to "Good condition" category; 15,10% ASADAS have upgraded from the "Poor condition" category. This responds to investments done by the project in micro and macro measurement, disinfection systems, water storing capacities, designing of technical guides and training to improve skills on these issues as reported in 2018.</p> <p>Cumulative progress in investments related to this indicator is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Installation of 100% of the 10,200 micro meters and 60 macro meters among 118 ASADAS.</li> <li>2. Implementing the Plan of Aqueducts Optimization that includes: installation of water storage tanks and pressure measurements systems, as well training on tanks installation, pressure measurement and water quality to 30 ASADAS. This increase the capacity of storage in 1125 m3, related to the 2018 report</li> <li>3. A total of 120 ASADAS members have been trained on water disinfection and construction of handcrafted chlorinators. A tutorial video has been prepared</li> </ol>	<p>In the accumulated ranking, 13,3% of ASADAS upgraded to good condition and 7,8% improved, moving up from the "poor condition" stage, responding to the various infrastructure, operational and technical skills improvements induced through the project.</p> <p>Additionally, power plants for pumping systems and its respective control &amp; security buildings were provided to 5 ASADAS in Norte-Norte Territory to guarantee continuity of water supply during emergencies, as a joint effort with Union of Aqueducts Norte-Norte (UANN) and the Social Assistance Institute (IMAS)</p> <p>The completion of the "Guide for the Development of Aqueduct Infrastructure administered by ASADAS" is a milestone because it is the result of a long process of inter-institutional negotiation to standardize criteria and requirements needed for the approval of modernization and expansion of aqueduct infrastructure.</p> <p>ASADAS that meet these criteria also have easier access to funding available from the Ministry of Planning and the Bank of Public Projects Investments. The Guide will be launched in the upcoming months by AYA and INDER.</p>
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				for broader diffusion of the chlorinator's construction process. 4. All technical studies have been finished and approved for 16 ASADAS. These studies will lead to mobilization of financial resources from the INDER (Rural Development Institute of Costa Rica), benefitting more than 20,000 people.	
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			
<b>Outcome 2</b>					
<b>The capacity of ASADAS' end users to mainstream climate change adaptation into their livelihoods systems is strengthened.</b>					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2019	Cumulative progress since project start
Number of household members and producers (differentiated by gender) trained to mainstream climate change adaptation into their livelihoods  (AMAT: CCA-2)	0	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	1,500 (men 50%; women 50%)	As previously reported, this target in regards number of people trained has been achieved, although the gender disaggregation shows more men trained than women. During the reporting period, it was exceeded.  Cumulative progress for both Chorotega and Norte-Norte Regions include:  2777 actors (54% men; 46% women) including administrators, farmers, students and ASADAS's staff and board members, plumber, fishers, housekeeper,	The target in regards number of people trained has been achieved, but as long as the project continues, the training activities will also continue. Cumulative progress for both Chorotega and Norte-Norte Regions include:  • 4,942 people (31.7% women; 34,9% men, and 33,4% children) including ASADAS's board members and staff (administrators, plumbers), community members, farmers, students, fishers, housekeepers, teachers, public workers have participated in trainings and



				<p>teachers, public workers and 906 children have attended trainings in climate change, ecosystem and community-based adaptation, disaster risk management, water resource management, water quality, sanitation, as well as reforestation journeys since the beginning of the project.</p> <p>Most of these activities are now being organized by local actors, especially in Norte-Norte region, led by the municipalities of Upala, Los Chiles and Guatuso under the ASADAS's leadership, supported by many local organizations that contribute work and resources to the successful development of climate change adaptation activities.</p> <p>The project continues to promote the "Guardian of nature" approach through environmental education programs of ASADAS and schools in project communities, with the aim that these organizations continue it on their own.</p> <p>More importantly, the team has facilitated community-based and ecosystem-based adaptation initiatives in areas that are vulnerable but also of critical importance in regards water resource. The activities are coordinated by the ASADAS themselves along with research</p>	<p>workshops delivered by the project on climate change adaptation. The trainings have covered multiple topics, including: ecosystem and community-based adaptation, disaster risk management, SDGs, comprehensive water resource management, water quality and quantity monitoring, chlorination systems, unaccounted for water, operation and maintenance best practices, sanitation and waste water treatment, geospatial technologies, water saving best practices, sustainable agriculture, water tariffs, sustainable business models, as well as reforestation campaigns. Trainings were implemented using participatory methodologies, peer to peer knowledge and experience exchanges, training of trainers, playful games, as well as promoting the use of software and technology.</p> <p>Innovative training activities carried out during this reporting period includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women empowerment and generational replacement promotion were achieved during the Women's Rally on Geospatial Technologies, with the participation of 30 young women from 14 ASADAS in both regions. In this joint initiative with the University of Costa Rica (UCR)'s</li> </ul>
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				<p>centers and environmental officers in the municipalities. These activities consist mainly of small-scale reforestation and restoration of vegetation cover, in 3 cantons of Norte- Norte. During the reporting period, 2,081 trees were planted, of 16 different species, including native and fruit species. EbA measures will continue to be analyzed, prioritized and implemented in the upcoming reporting period.</p> <p>As related to technical and decision-making tools, the following have been developed under the National Plan for Continuous Training of ASADAS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improvement and Efficiency Plan (PME) for ASADAS</li> <li>2. Guide for the control of Uncounted Water (ANC)</li> <li>3. Guide for the installation of ASADA micrometers</li> <li>4. Guide for disinfection system and construction of artisanal chlorinators</li> <li>5. Guide for the Installation of High-Density Polyethylene Tanks (HDPE Tanks)</li> <li>6. Guide for the measurement and monitoring of</li> </ol>	<p>Geography School, the participants learned about disaster risk management, climate change &amp; adaptation, water resources and geospatial technology, among others. As a result, they developed 10 proposals for their communities and aqueducts, focused on sanitation, environmental management, reforestation, risk management, based on free software, such as kobo toolbox and google earth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Using a training of trainers approach, 48 representatives of ASADAS, Federations, Leagues and Unions (FLUs), Municipalities, government institutions, public schools and universities, and private sector, were trained as facilitators of the Water and Education Program of the Americas and the Caribbean, a global initiative from the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) of UNESCO and the Project WET (Water Education for Teachers) Foundation, taught in Costa Rica by the National Technical University (UTN).</li> <li>• An additional group of 23 teachers participated in three training sessions on topics such as use of virtual platforms, climate change and emerging diseases, SDGs, adaptation to climate change and circular economy, in</li> </ul>
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				<p>pressure in distribution networks of rural aqueducts</p> <p>7. Interpretation guide for drinking water quality analysis</p> <p>8. Information sheet on horizontal directional drilling to install polyethylene pipes high density (HDPE)</p> <p>9. Water balance calculator</p> <p>10. Tariff calculator according to national technical specifications</p> <p>11. Climate risk maps with a gender perspective and social inclusion for the 10 cantons of the project and 6 other neighboring territories</p> <p>12. Cartographic tool to analyze water resources in relation to natural and anthropogenic threats</p> <p>13. Tool for Integral Risk Management in ASADAS (GIRA)</p> <p>14. Protocol to conduct integration or merge of ASADAS</p> <p>15. Adaptation Measures based on Ecosystems (AbE), Communities (AbC) and Risk Management to face of climate change in communities with water stress in Northern Costa Rica</p> <p>16. Thematic tutorial videos</p>	<p>alignment with Ministry of Education. These were virtual lessons due to the mobility restrictions and social distancing measures due to COVID-19. These activities were organized under ASADAS leadership supported by local governments, Ministries of Agriculture, Environment, Health, Education, local organizations and key productive actors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion of financial sustainability of ASADAS and FLUs (second tier organizations) by delivering a workshop on the application of CANVAS Business Model during the V National Congress on Community based Water Management in Costa Rica.</li> <li>Due to the pandemic, the government issued stay-at-home measures. The project supported these measures and govt-led messaging, while also providing children with educational at-home entertainment options and strengthening environmental awareness by organizing a “Guardian Challenge, at Home” in coordination with the “Nature Guardians” initiative, Ministry of Education other partners. 250 boys and girls (4 to 12 years old) from all over the country participated on challenges related to drawing, writing stories,</li> </ul>
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation of women in community water management.</li> <li>• Integration of communal aqueducts</li> <li>• Associativity in communal aqueducts</li> <li>• Pressure measurement in communal aqueducts</li> <li>• Reduction of water not accounted for in communal aqueducts</li> <li>• Construction of artisanal chlorinators for communal aqueducts</li> <li>• Gauging sources in communal aqueducts</li> </ul> <p>As reported last year, UNDP had planned a collaboration with the University to develop 6 pilot adaptation plans in Chorotega. However, the existing plans did not really incorporate climate risks or adaptation planning, for which it was decided to discontinue this idea.</p> <p>Hydrogeological studies were carried out on 40 watersheds (26 ASADAS) in Norte-Norte Territory. This information serves as the basis to develop water resource protection plans, starting by a pilot plan to prioritize purchase of land to ensure the protection in 5</p>	<p>recycling, composting, home gardening or saving water.</p> <p>Two additional tools were developed for ASADAS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Plans for Aqueducts Preventive Maintenance</li> <li>2. Guide for the Development of Aqueduct Infrastructure administered by ASADAS .</li> </ol>
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				ASADAS' water sources, scalable to 40 sources. This process is led by the Mayor of Guatuso. The studies are also useful to determine the potential of water contamination from agricultural activities. Therefore, the information has been fed into the System of Prevention, Monitoring and Response to Incidents with Agrochemicals, developed by the project (see outcome 3).	
Proportion use of hydrometeorological information by ASADAS in planning processes (by type of plan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Strategic plan: 52%</li> <li>*Annual/monthly operation plan: 8%</li> <li>*Maintenance plan: 25%</li> <li>*Seasonal contingency plan: 4%</li> <li>*Emergency/disasters plan: 2%</li> <li>*CC adaptation plan: 3%</li> <li>*Local communities communication/information plan: 6%</li> </ul>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Strategic plan: At least 50%</li> <li>*Annual/monthly operation plan: At least 50%</li> <li>*Maintenance plan: At least 50%</li> <li>*Seasonal contingency plan: At least 50%</li> <li>*Emergency/disasters plan: At least 50%</li> <li>*Climate change adaptation plan: At least 50%</li> <li>*Local communities communication/information plan: At least 50%</li> </ul>	<p>Cumulative progress towards the end of project target for both Chorotega and Norte-Norte regions is on track, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Strategic plan: 60%</li> <li>* Annual/monthly operation plan: 13%</li> <li>* Maintenance plan: 31%</li> <li>* Seasonal contingency plan: 6%</li> <li>* Emergency/disasters plan: 6%</li> <li>* CC adaptation plan: 8%</li> <li>* Local communities communication/information plan: 13%</li> </ul> <p>The above-mentioned technical tools developed by the project allow the use of hydrometeorological information</p>	<p>Cumulative progress towards the end of project target for both Chorotega and Norte-Norte regions is on track, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Strategic plan: 60%</li> <li>* Annual/monthly operation plan: 20%</li> <li>* Maintenance plan: 31%</li> <li>* Seasonal contingency plan: 8%</li> <li>* Emergency/disasters plan: 9%</li> <li>* CC adaptation plan: 10%</li> <li>* Local communities communication/information plan: 14%</li> </ul> <p>This progress is due to the fact that ASADAS now have many technical planning tools designed through the project, which allow them to meet the mandates and operational requirements to which</p>

				<p>by ASADAS for their different planning needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated Risk Management in ASADAS (GIRA for its acronym in Spanish) is a vulnerability analysis, identification, assessment, administration and communication tool about the risks that may affect the provision of services provided by the ASADA (see outcome 2.1) GIRA contribute to Strategic plan, Seasonal contingency plan, Emergency/disasters plan, CC adaptation plan and Local communities communication/information plan</li> </ul> <p>The Improvement and Efficiency Plan for ASADAS (PME for Spanish) helps the ASADAS to carry out diagnostics of their operational capacities. These plans include considerations on water resource protection and climate change risks. The PME contributes to the Annual/monthly operational plan.</p> <p>The Early Warning System for Hydrometeorological Threats in Upala (SAT) includes participation of ASADAS as providers of public water services. Through the GIRA tool, concerned ASADAS develop procedures for monitoring hazards, warning and emergency response. This contributes to</p>	<p>they must respond. Those tools embedded hydrometeorological data resources such as drought and flood risk maps, multi-threaded models and cartographic tools. This is the case of Integrated Risk Management Plan in ASADAS (GIRA for Spanish acronym) and the Plan for Improvement and Maintenance (PME for Spanish) that cover many of the actions that ASADAS must include in their planning and operation. The new Plans for Aqueducts Preventive Maintenance that includes seasonal technical procedures will additionally contribute to these efforts.</p> <p>As public water service suppliers, ASADAS are part of the 5 Community Emergency Committees established in the context of the Early Warning System for Hydrometeorological Threats in Upala (EWS-Upala), and they are developing new and strong coordination relations with these coordination instances to work together to prevent and respond to emergency and disaster situations. A flooding simulation was carried out to test the use of monitoring hazards, warning and emergency response procedures developed through the EWS-Upala.</p>
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				<p>Seasonal contingency plan, Emergency/disasters plan and Local communities communication/information plan.</p> <p>The Aqueduct Monitoring System (SIMA for Spanish) has been developed by CATIE and there is coordination with the project for its implementation. It is a mobile app for communication between community and ASADAS about state of the systems, breakdowns, emergency situations, complaints, maintenance needs.</p> <p>Other hydrometeorological information tools developed to improve planning processes in ASADAS, are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 16 high-resolution drought and flood risk maps have been disseminated among the municipalities and ASADAS concerned, but next year there will be a more systematic information process that includes recommendations for use and a technical guide to facilitate their use in municipal planning and local risk management plans. ASADAS can use it already through the GIRA tool.</li> <li>• Ten meteorological stations and 5 hydrological stations have been installed in</li> </ul>	<p>The project has promoted an agreement between the National Meteorological Institute and the Municipality of Upala for the installation and maintenance of a flow measurement station on the Zapote River, in order to reinforce local monitoring and alert capacities for hydrometeorological events. This new device joins the 10 meteorological and 5 hydrological stations installed through the project to strengthen the monitoring network in the project region. These investments have allowed the amplification of the monitoring coverage as well as the capacity to generate weather early warnings in the project scope region.</p> <p>Additionally, with the support of the Project and based on the experience of Upala, the National Meteorological Institute is organizing the EWS for floods in the community of Nosara (Chorotega region). This includes both content advice as well as practical support for identifying local stakeholders and contacts and promoting ASADAS' participation in this initiative.</p>
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				<p>strategic places (across both regions) to transmit real-time data to the national network of hydrometeorological monitoring. Currently, the meteorological information is available in the National Meteorological Institute (IMN) automatic stations website. The hydrological stations are under AyA supervision.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cartographic tool to analyze water resources in relation to natural and anthropogenic threats</li> </ul>	
Measures undertaken to reduce risks to climate change	<p>*Increase micro-metering: 8%  *Protection of water sources: 14%  *Protection of pipes and other system components: 2%  *Increase efficiency of maintenance: 10%  *Promote water-saving measures among users: 11%  *None: 39%  *Other: 17%]</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>*Increase micro-metering: 100%  *Protection of water sources: At least 25%  *Protection of pipes and other system components: At least 40%  *Increase efficiency of maintenance: At least 40%  *Promote water-saving measures among users: At least 40%  *None: 0%  *Other: 17%</p>	<p>The targets for the support to ASADAS to take measures to reduce risks to climate change are on track, and have reached the following progress across both regions of Chorotega and Norte-Norte:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Increase micro-metering: after completing the installation of all the meters acquired by the project, 95% of the ASADAS have micro-metering</li> <li>* Protection of water sources: 34% of the ASADAS implement water protection activities</li> <li>* Protection of pipes and other system components: 25% of the ASADAS implement infrastructure protection activities</li> </ul>	<p>The targets for the support to ASADAS to take measures to reduce risks to climate change are on track, and have reached the following progress across both regions of Chorotega and Norte-Norte:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Increase micro-metering: 97%</li> <li>*Protection of water sources: 62%</li> <li>*Protection of pipes and other system components: 25%</li> <li>*Increase efficiency of maintenance: 73%</li> <li>*Promote water-saving measures among users: 52%</li> <li>*None: 8%</li> <li>*Other: 22%</li> </ul>



				<p>* Increase efficiency of maintenance: 73% have increased their capacities by training 125 new ASADAS in plumbing, installation and operation of hydrants and reduction of unaccounted water</p> <p>* Promote water-saving measures among users: 48% ASADAS do promotion mainly through WhatsApp instructions and pamphlets. Some have targeted education programs in schools or other training centers.</p> <p>* None: 5%: the number of ASADAS that does not develop any activity in this area, has been reduced to 5% from the 39% at baseline.</p>	<p>Cumulative progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With the contributions of the project on micro-metering, a coverage of 97% of the ASADAS has been achieved. Although no additional water meters are envisioned for purchase, the AYA, other partners, and ASADAS will mobilize resources to increase metering.</li> <li>• In protection of water sources, 62% of the ASADAS implement activities, including:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The hydrogeological studies carried out on 41 water sources (26 ASADAS) in Norte-Norte Territory serves as the basis to develop water source protection plans. Starting by a pilot plan to prioritize purchase of land to ensure the protection in 5 ASADAS' water sources (342,3 hectares) in Norte-Norte Territory. This initiative has been strengthened with the support of the Office of the First Vice President of the Republic who is also a focal point for development issues in the northern zone of Costa Rica. This process is linked to the Water Resources Protection Tariff (TPRH) developed with the support of the Project, through which the Public Services Regulatory Authority (ARESEP) authorizes ASADAS to charge a</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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				<p>special rate to finance conservation and environmental protection initiatives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Through the community-based and ecosystem-based adaptation initiatives coordinated by ASADAS in the Norte-Norte Territory, 7565 trees of 25 different species selected taking climate-resilience criteria into account have been planted, cumulatively in strategic water protection locations of 15 prioritized ASADAS, to regain vegetation cover in these areas of critical importance for water production (6.8 hectares). These trees are grown in nurseries belonging to the professional technical high schools in the area, sponsored by the Project.</li> <li>- In Chorotega Region, 35,1Ha has been reforested with 21,961 native species trees, led by the Communal Water League and the Guanacaste Association of Waters and Forests, with the participation of 36 ASADAS, 5 farms and 6 private natural reserves.</li> <li>- Reforestation efforts promoted through the Project consider climate change resilience criteria in the behavior and capacities of plant species, especially those that contribute to ecosystem restoration services. In</li> </ul>
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					<p>order to identify the best fit plant species and recommend the best practices to improve its management, a three-stage research and consultation process was developed, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identification of 451 plant species selected according to its key attributes; of these 145 were characterized with the contribution of 36 intersectoral practical specialists from 6 provinces (69.4% women) and a panel of 5 scientific specialists (80% women) gathered in a practical and technical systematization workshop, and 306 other key species were added based on secondary sources.</li> <li>2. Identification of best restoration practices, considering functional areas, plasticity related to temperature and humidity variations, and ecosystem services.</li> <li>3. Generation of learning and communication material to be used by partner organizations, including nurseries and reforestation teams working in Chorotega region and the Norte-Norte Territory, amongst others.</li> </ol> <p>- Using stable isotope analysis technology, the determination of the potential mean recharge elevations for</p>
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				<p>groundwater resources was carried out in 85 water sources from 40 ASADAS in the Chorotega region. These analyses will support decision-making to prioritize reforestation and ecosystem restoration activities in coordination with the Communal Water League and the Guanacaste Water and Forest Association.</p> <p>- Water conservation and protection interventions are implemented as a result of the Women's Rally on Geospatial Technologies. A young women's team from ASADA San Rafael (Guatuso) developed the tool "We are green", which allows control and monitoring of reforested areas. By using surveys and mapping mobile applications, this tool has been used to monitor 300 newly planted trees of 23 species during local reforestation campaigns.</p> <p>• Progress in regards protection of pipes and other system components is attributed to:</p> <p>Resilient infrastructure investments, such as the installation of new storage tanks and HDPE piping systems, reinforcement of bridge-crossing piping systems, and relocation of</p>
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					<p>elements of the aqueduct in high-risk areas, in order to provide water security in terms of quantity, quality and continuity of the water supply to our communities.</p> <p>Increase efficiency of maintenance: Although the 73% currently achieved exceeds the goal, the ongoing activities and the introduction of new tools as is the case of the Plans for Aqueducts Preventive Maintenance that will help to increase maintenance performance of ASADAS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress in regards water-saving measures is due to:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Awareness- Raising Campaign “Acting for Water”, under which were delivered products to mobilize the communities and encourage commitment towards the environment and water conservation.</li> <li>- The "One Day for Water" community fairs and other water awareness activities carried out by ASADAS in Norte-Norte region have had inspiring results for other community groups and ASADAS in other regions.</li> <li>- In the context of COVID-19, it became even more urgent to stress messaging on rational and conscious use of water, given the</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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				<p>significant increase in water consumption due to stay-at-home and confinement measures. This spike in water consumption during the peak of the dry season caused significant reduction in flow rates. Consumers were also targeted with the appropriate use of water to wash hands, etc., as a hygienic measure for disease prevention.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• About 8% of ASADAS did not undertake any of the above-mentioned activities. However, support will continue to achieve that even the smallest ones with a very limited work base can carry out different activities that contribute to their growth as an organization.</li> <li>• Percentage of ASADAS implementing other activities is 21%. These actions include:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An eco-sanitation pilot is being implemented jointly with the Union of Aqueducts Norte-Norte (UANN) and the Biological Corridor “Ruta Los Maleku” for the construction of artificial wetlands as alternative and adaptive technologies for greywater treatment to improve water resources quality. Two wetlands are under construction in public schools and will serve as demonstrative projects for promoting this technology to</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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				<p>waters users such as hotels, commercial buildings and others. With the support of the Biosystems Engineering School of the University of Costa Rica, more than 40 ASADAS in Chorotega and Norte-Norte regions were trained in the design and operation of these low-cost and low-maintenance sanitation systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resulting from the Women's Rally on Geospatial Technologies, two new tools were developed in Chorotega Region:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o ASADA Tamarindo de Santa Cruz developed an app called RTR Mapping to identify contamination sources in water bodies caused by wastewater spills. The tool generates geo-referenced and verified data, which will be used to motivate the population to solve the pollution issues in coastal areas. It has already been applied for running a diagnosis of the coastal area of Playa Tamarindo and it will be scaled to other coastal areas.</li> <li>o The Federation of ASADAS from Abangares, Cañas, Bagaces and Tilaran developed the tool "Citizen science and surface water health", which generates a system to monitor water resource quality. In alliance with the UCR Geography School</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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				<p>from Costa Rica University they carried out the first sampling campaign.</p> <p>- The fusion of small ASADAS into new larger administrations (14 ASADAS in TNN and 15 in Chorotega Region) and development of 4 new second tier organizations (Federation, League, Union – FLUs), joining ASADAS from the same region in order to strengthening the management, operation, and efficiency of systems and organizations</p> <p>Other relevant information related to this indicator is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nueva Zelanda case: this a community constituted by families arrived in Costa Rica from El Salvador by an UNHCR refugees' program during central American war in the 80s. The lands they inhabit have not been regularized and live in a kind of administrative limbo. Their aqueduct is in precarious conditions because it is not managed by any operator that give maintenance. Project is working together with UNHCR, AYA, Municipality and other relevant partners to construct a strategic planning with lines of action for a comprehensive solution to multiple needs. The aqueduct requires a</li> </ul>
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					<p>total renovation but while a permanent solution is resolved, the project is contributing to tackle and mitigate the health risk through emergency investment, such as the improvement of water source catchment and water disinfection. The community provides labor, some of the materials, and will oversee the routine chlorination of the water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Project sponsored an academic thesis project for a Construction Engineering student of the Technological Institute of Costa Rica. This resulted in the “Diagnosis of the Cuajiniquil Communal Aqueduct in La Cruz de Guanacaste, with an extreme weather-resilient approach”, which will be used as the basis for improving the designs required to implement climate change resilient infrastructure and expand the aqueduct coverage to other populations currently without service.</li> </ul>
The progress of the objective can be described as:		Achieved			
<b>Outcome 3</b>					
<b>Ecosystem-based climate change adaptation measures are integrated into public and private sector policies, strategies and investments related to rural community water-sourcing infrastructure and services</b>					
<b>Description of Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline Level</b>	<b>Midterm target level</b>	<b>End of project target level</b>	<b>Level at 30 June 2019</b>	<b>Cumulative progress since project start</b>

<p>Number of RMPPWS that incorporate ecosystem-based climate change adaptation, including gender considerations  (AMAT: CCA-3)</p>	<p>0</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>At least 40 RMPPWS developed with gender considerations integrated</p>	<p>The target of having 40 RMPPWS developed is on track. The plans will be developed using an innovative risk management tool developed by the project, as described below:</p> <p>An Integrated Risk Management Tool for ASADAS (GIRA for Spanish) was developed under this project. Using the tool helps identify risks and vulnerability in ASADAS's operations and provision of services. GIRA also helps identify prevention, mitigation, response and recovery mechanisms for these risks. The GIRA is driven by the 16 high resolution drought and flood risk maps that incorporate gender and social dimensions, as well as the risk-weighting for all micro-watersheds in the project area. The following outputs of this project fed into the design of the tool: plans to implement EbA on the Biological Corridor "Ruta de los Malecu; Water Security Plans in ASADAS; local management and adaptation plans, including fire management to protect water resources in Caño Negro, among others.</p> <p>It has been agreed with ASADAS that the GIRA tool will be the official instrument for the design of the RMPPWS, since it incorporates all other planning</p>	<p>The target of having 40 RMPPWS developed is on track; ten RMPPWS with gender considerations integrated are already completed.</p> <p>After an exhaustive negotiation amongst AYA and other institutions whose requirements need to be met by the ASADAS in order to operate, the Integrated Risk Management Tool for ASADAS (GIRA for Spanish) developed under this project, has been officially adopted as the instrument equivalent to RMPPWS. It has been already applied in 5 ASADAS in Chorotega and 5 in Norte-Norte Territory. The approval of equivalence with RMPPWS has been possible because GIRA allows to respond the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Commission for Risk Prevention and Attention to Emergencies (CNE) requests the preparation of an Emergency Plan</li> <li>- The Ministry of Health promotes the implementation of the Water Security Plan and the application of the Standardized System of Health Regulation (SERSA) for inspection of different structural and non-structural elements of aqueduct systems</li> </ul>
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				<p>tools (as requested by the AyA and other institutions) such as maintenance, emergency and continuity of service, water quality, water safety, adaptation plan, among others. The tool will also help identify climate risks which can be addressed through EbA measures. The GIRA has already been applied by 5 ASADAS of the project area. The project team feels confident that 35 more ASADAS will be able to apply this tool for the development of the RMPPWS during the project's lifetime.</p> <p>An "Early Warning/ Early Action Protocol" is in process to improve the System of Prevention, Monitoring and Response to the Presence of Agrochemicals in water sources of ASADAS led by the National Water Laboratory (LNA) in coordination with the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and ASADAS. This System seeks to reduce the risks of contamination of water sources as a result of agricultural activities by promoting best production practices, monitoring for detection and early warning, and the adequate response in case of incidents with agrochemicals. The System uses the information provided by the 40 hydrogeological studies developed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Regulatory Authority of Public Services (ARESEP) requests the existence of the Risk Management Plan in ASADAS</li> <li>- The National Water Laboratory (LNA) promotes the implementation of the System's Water Quality Seal set for the integral improvement of the aqueducts systems conditions to supply the population with best quality water</li> </ul> <p>The value added of the GIRA tool is that it helps ASADAS meet these institutions' requirements as well as allowing for a comprehensive understanding of operational, sanitary, administrative risks, etc. Using GIRA, ASADAS can put together plans to improve maintenance, service, water quality, water safety, emergency response, as well as adaptation plans and EbA measures. The tool itself, is a user-friendly Excel, very simple to learn and use from a short training. For these reasons, these institutions have agreed to design GIRA as the official instrument equivalent to RMPPWS.</p> <p>Representatives of 40 ASADAS in the Project have been trained on the use of the tool.</p> <p>The GIRA has already been applied in 5 ASADAS in Chorotega</p>
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				<p>in 26 ASADAS and the satellite images tool Monitoring Land Use Change Within Production Landscapes (MOCCUP for Spanish), developed for UNDP Costa Rica and supported by the project. To promote this System, the project is reinforcing the capacity of the LNA by providing laboratory staff, equipment, chemical reagents and standards to identify additional agrochemical actives substances. This support will last for one year while the LNA manages to give sustainability to these kinds of services.</p>	<p>Region and 5 in Norte-Norte Territory. Currently several GIRA implementation processes are taking place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o the project is applying GIRA in 24 ASADAS in Chorotega and 12 in the North-North Territory</li> <li>o AYA's Drinking Water and Sanitation Program is applying GIRA to 5 ASADAS</li> <li>o AYA itself will carry out a national GIRA application campaign with Euroclima funds</li> </ul> <p>Given the existing restrictions in mobility social distancing measures, the training methodology has been adapted to be applied 100% virtually in the cases where is not possible to conduct face-to-face sessions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project is currently supporting AYA in developing a new guideline for Sanitation Safety Planning (SSP). This tool considers WHO recommendations for implementing a step-by-step risk-based approach to assist in the implementation of local level risk assessment and management for the sanitation service chain.</li> <li>• Project is supporting the National Water Laboratory (LNA) to lead the structuring of the System for Prevention, Monitoring</li> </ul>
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					<p>and Response to the Presence of Agrochemicals in water sources of ASADAS (PMR System) in coordination with the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and ASADAS. This System seeks to reduce the risks of contamination of water sources as a result of agriculture activities by implementation of better production practices, the use of monitoring for detection and early warning, the improvement of the monitoring capabilities of the national water lab (LNA) and the adequate response in case of incidents with agrochemicals in ASADAS.</p> <p>Through the PMR System the project has supported the LNA with a laboratory expert, key equipment, chemical reagents and standards to identify additional agrochemical actives substances, pesticide Certified calibration standards and extraction gas was provided. This represented over 100% increase in the number of pesticide samples processed (47 in 2018-2019 vs 107 in 2019-2020) and the development of preliminary investigations for the accreditation of 8 new active ingredients, which will increase the diversity of pesticides that the laboratory can identify.</p>
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					Technical support continues to produce national monitoring mechanisms based on geospatial pesticide information.
Number of AyA and CNE investments for the prioritized project area that integrate climate change risks  (AMAT: CCA-3)	AyA and CNE investments lack integration of climate change risks in the project area	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	*AyA: at least three (one per target SEMU)  *CNE: at least three (one per target SEMU)	The project has reached the final target for investments of stakeholders as reported in the last reporting period and there is no new investment to report in 2018-19. The investments that have helped the project reach this target include the following:  a. Under AyA:  1. Construction of community aqueduct that will supply water to 14 ASADAS members of the Commission for the Sustainable Management of the Nimboyores Aquifer and Coastal Aquifers (CONIMBOCO) as a response to droughts of their main water source: Huacas -Tamarindo aquifer.  2. Six hydro-geological and water availability studies (\$105,000 USD of Governmental investment) in 2017 to support communities affected by drought.  3. Thirteen wells were drilled in 2016 in communities to alleviate drought-related stress in Guanacaste by AyA and Costarican Institute of Electricity (ICE).	As reported before, the target for this indicator has been reached. However, as reconstruction activities are being carried out (from devastation caused during Hurricane Otto (2017) and Storm Nate (2018) climate-risk resilience criteria needs to be applied to the ongoing investments. Progress in this front will be presented in the following report.

				<p>4. Ten wells were drilled in 2016 in water stressed communities in Guanacaste by AyA-ICE.</p> <p>5. Three wells were drilled in 2016 in water stressed communities in Guanacaste by AyA.</p> <p>b. Under CNE:</p> <p>1. Thirty-two hydro-geological studies were conducted to determine potential new water sources for drought affected ASADAS with CNE funding for \$67,500 USD</p> <p>c. Under ASADAS GEF project</p> <p>1. Eighteen ASADAS supported with key investments to rehabilitate and climate-proof infrastructure damaged by Hurricane Otto in Norte-Norte and Chorotega region.</p> <p>2. Ten ASADAS in Chorotega region received materials and support to rehabilitate and climate-proof infrastructure damaged by Tropical Storm Nate.</p> <p>It is recognized that these interventions , although urgently needed at the time of project start to decrease the vulnerability of the targeted communities, still need to</p>	
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				account for future and projected climate risks. This analysis will be taken up by the project in the next reporting period, along with additional sensitization on climate change risks and adaptation for the AyA.	
Number of adaptation-related voluntary fee systems (expanded PES) implemented	Voluntary Watershed Payment: 0	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Voluntary Watershed Payment: at least 5	<p>Progress towards the target is delayed. As previously reported, the project team aims to use existing voluntary watershed payment mechanisms instead of creating new ones, which could take years for approval and start-up.</p> <p>That said, UNDP and AYA promoted the specific application of the Water Resource Protection Tariff (TPRH) by ASADAS. The following actions took place in the reporting period for this purpose:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A feasibility study and proposal were completed for the creation of a National Fund for ASADAS to purchase water recharge lands to protect their sources. This initiative will be in standby until the mapping and characterization of financing mechanisms is done, to be approached in a same strategy.</li> <li>2. Design of a Water Resources Protection Tariff (TPRH) which accounts for climate change risks that was approved by AYA and the Regulatory authority (ARESEP)</li> </ol>	<p>The target for this indicator is on track. As previously reported, the project aims to use existing voluntary watershed payment mechanisms in Costa Rica instead of creating new ones. To note, there were no voluntary payment mechanisms in the target regions when the project started.</p> <p>In this sense, the project supported the design of the Water Resources Protection Tariff (TPRH) which has been approved by the Public Services Regulatory Authority (ARESEP). The ASADAS in Malinches de Pinilla in Chorotega and Bijagua, Buena Vista, Santa Fe, Río Celeste, San Rafael de Guatuso in Norte-Norte Territory are applying to this instrument which will allow them to charge additional fees to consumers in order to finance water conservation actions and related tools, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hydrogeological studies development</li> </ul>



				<p>and can be applied by ASADAS nation-wide.</p> <p>3. A working group was established with Banco Popular for a “community development model” which proposes revising the financial offer available for ASADAS, including to finance Ecosystem Based Adaptation (EBA) activities, educational programs and projects for the protection of water resources that can be financed through the Water Resources Protection Tariff (TPRH). This financing would be through reimbursable funds with loans under advantageous conditions, or through non-reimbursable funds from the Bank’s social portfolio.</p> <p>Issues to consider in the next steps for the achievement of this target are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The reduction in the prices of export products such as pineapple, roots and tubers which are key economic drivers of the project’s target region, has caused a change in the producers’ mindset about the use of resources obtained through prizes in the Fairtrade scheme: they will now use them to compensate for losses due to lower prices and no longer as voluntary payment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Induced aquifer recharge pilot</li> <li>• Environmental education programs</li> <li>• Land purchase of water source protection areas</li> <li>• Development and implementation of water source protection and conservation plans</li> <li>• Hydrogeological studies updating</li> </ul> <p>The pilot implementation of the Water Resources Protection Tariff (TPRH) will boost the financial sustainability of ASADAS and in the case of the North-North Territory, the funds will be dedicated to the conservation of more than 6 Ha of water source protection areas.</p>
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				<p>mechanisms for the conservation of the water resource in key sites.</p> <p>- Issues on alternatives for Voluntary Watershed Payments will be also addressed by technical assistance mentioned in Outcome #2.2 (point 5).</p> <p>A PES specialist is being procured to steer activities under outcomes 2.1. and 2. 2. including the follow-up of the proposal for the creation of a National Fund for ASADAS to purchase water recharge lands (see outcome 2.2, point 5).</p>	
<b>The progress of the objective can be described as:</b>		<b>On track</b>			
<b>Outcome 4</b>					
<b>The purchasing and credit policies of at least 20 agricultural and livestock trading companies and five financial institutions operating in the target region promote adoption of productive practices that help maintain ecosystem resilience to climate change.</b>					
<b>Description of Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline Level</b>	<b>Midterm target level</b>	<b>End of project target level</b>	<b>Level at 30 June 2019</b>	<b>Cumulative progress since project start</b>
The purchasing and credit policies of at least 20 agricultural and livestock trading companies and five financial institutions operating in the target region promote adoption of productive practices that help maintain	0	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	At least 20 agricultural and livestock trading companies and five financial institutions operating in the target region promote adoption of productive practices that help maintain	<p>Progress towards the target is delayed due to the following:</p> <p>1. As previously reported, UNDP held consultative dialogues with TESCO, CAPA and FYFES, as global producer and marketing companies with active commercial exchange in Norte-Norte territory. The aim was to develop</p>	<p>The target for this indicator has not been met and given the advanced stage of implementation it is likely that the target will not be met, as approved.</p> <p>That said, the project team has continued to explore alternatives for a sustainable finance exit</p>

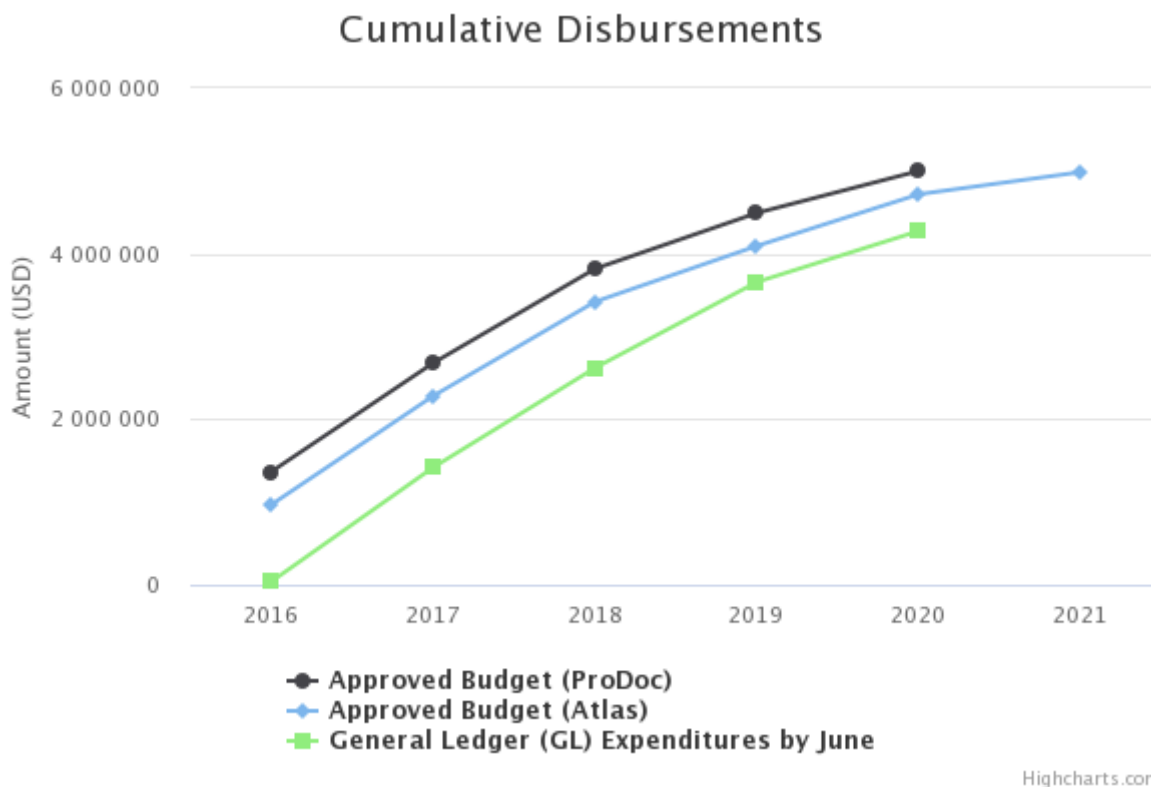
ecosystem resilience to climate change.			ecosystem resilience to climate change.	<p>purchasing policies to promote the adoption of good productive practices for ecosystem resilience to climate change. However, during 2019 it became evident that the potential purchase volume has decreased to a level that is no longer attractive for these large buyers.</p> <p>2. Scoping consultations with the Business Association for Development (AED) to explore participation of financial actors and the existence of available credit tools applicable to water conservation, did not yield results because their proposal has beneficiaries and products different to the project's needs and interests.</p> <p>3. In the other hand, the reduction in the prices of export products such as pineapple, roots and tubers which are key economic drivers of the project's target region, has caused a change in the producers' mindset about the use of resources obtained through prizes in the Fairtrade scheme: they will now use them to compensate for losses due to lower prices and no longer as voluntary payment mechanisms for the conservation of the water resource in key sites.</p>	<p>strategy for the successful investments achieved.</p> <p>As previously reported, negotiations were under way with TESCO, CAPA and FYFES, the Business Association for Development (AED) and the Fairtrade scheme producers. A finance specialist to accelerate this component was already identified, however due to mobility restrictions and COVID- related uncertainty impacting the negotiation with partners, the contract process was suspended.</p> <p>Efforts continue to develop enabling actions that are underway, generating inputs of great value and utility that may be continued within the framework of other projects in the environment portfolio in UNDP Costa Rica. In the case of Biofin that develops environmental financial instruments, coordination, cooperation and exchange includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mapping of supply, distribution channels and demand for sustainable agricultural products by tourism companies in Costa Rica north region, developed in collaboration with Fundecooperacion.</li> </ul> <p>This is the initial component of a process to promote a preferential</p>
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				<p>Ongoing efforts to deliver this target include:</p> <p>In coordination with Fundecooperación, the team has approached the agricultural and livestock sector, and tourism sector to develop a preferential purchasing mechanism directed to local producers that apply sustainable practices. In this scheme, tourism services such as hotels and restaurants, will privilege procuring from producers who implement sustainable production practices and/or conservation or adaptation measures. Fundecooperacion will provide technical assistance and financing to producers who decide to use the preferential purchase scheme through a purchase and credit framework for protection and reduction of impacts on aquifers.</p> <p>The team and Fundecooperación are implementing a survey to identify the offer of agricultural products and producers, their distribution channels and the demand for these products by the tourism sector in Norte-Norte Territory.</p> <p>In Chorotega region, hotels in Nosara River basin have developed a market study at the lower basin of Nosara River Biological Corridor to update the</p>	<p>purchases scheme in which the tourism industry (hotels and restaurants) take into account the producer's environmental responsibility and sustainable productive practices when purchasing their products, thereby benefiting both local economic dynamics and environmental and aquifers protection.</p> <p>In the same way, a similar process was developed in the Chorotega region, in coordination with hotel companies located in the lower basin of the Río Nosara Biological Corridor, which allows promote good productive practices to help protecting the Biological Corridor as a source of biodiversity and important tourist attraction.</p> <p>- Strategy to use actions, experiences and contacts of the project related to the recovery of green coverage for the construction of Biofin's "Footprint for the future" initiative.</p> <p>The processes with the Banco Popular and Community Development have been extremely slow, mainly because they have been remodeling their environmental portfolio, but finally they are in the implementation phase of the Integrated Community Banking (BIC), which could contribute both reimbursable</p>
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				<p>offer of sustainable agricultural products to strengthen distribution channels and mechanisms to maintain constant supply, and promote good productive practices to help protecting the Biological Corridor as a source of biodiversity and important tourist attraction. This effort will complement and extend the Fundecooperacion project.</p> <p>In partnership with the Biodiversity and Finance Project (UNDP Costa Rica - BIOFIN) the project team is working on a strategy to incorporate integral adaptation into policies and investments of public and private sector in the project's target sites. This strategy seeks to</p> <p>a) Develop an inter-sectoral and inter-institutional voluntary payment scheme aimed at the protection and management of key areas; b) Develop "Green procurement" pilots aimed at companies and institutions operating in the project areas, and c) Develop a matrix with key information on lines of credit, incentives and non-reimbursable funds, existing and directed to ASADAS, agricultural, livestock and tourism producers. This will be fully related and complementary to activities mentioned in above point.</p>	<p>and non-reimbursable funds to environmental ventures and projects in much more advantageous conditions than traditional banking. The project is supporting the bank in the identification of bankable activities, and within UNDP, the participation of these funds for complementary financing to the initiatives financed by the SGP, Productive Landscapes and Elimination of single-use plastics.</p> <p>Another line of work with the BIC of Banco Popular consists of financial support to Federations, Leagues and Unions (FLUs) that group ASADAS with regional geographic criteria, following the model of the Development Services Unit developed through the Project for the Community Water League in Chorotega. Through this modality, the FLUs can provide routine technical and administrative services that ASADAS should normally contract, while working to advance the ASADAS in their region with a vision of sustainable development, including management plans for shared protection areas, management of common basins, and other actions of a territorial nature.</p> <p>- Promising negotiations are taking place with Cultivo, a</p>
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				Banco Popular de Costa Rica is also keen in partnering with the SCCF project to deliver innovative and flexible credit access mechanisms for ASADAS to implement EbA measures. The operational model for this partnership is in the process of being developed.	technological start-up platform dedicated to unlock private investments at scale to restore land and generate ecosystem services, by linking investors and corporations interested mainly in carbon credits, with nature-based solutions for climate change. An investment model for restoration activities of degraded lands in which ASADAS and related Unions and leagues could be involved is being explored.
Number of climate change-related initiatives making use revised purchasing and credit policies of agricultural and livestock trading companies and financial institutions	0	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	At least 10 (one per target municipality)	Not specific progress has been made on this activity. The implementation relies on the completion of the previously described activities under preceding indicators. Activities under this indicator may begin by 2020.	The target is contingent on achieving the above.
<b>The progress of the objective can be described as:</b>		<b>Off track</b>			

## D. Implementation Progress



Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc):	85.5%
Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year:	85.5%
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August):	4,275,054

<b>Key Financing Amounts</b>	
PPG Amount	150,000
GEF Grant Amount	5,000,000
Co-financing	26,850,000

<b>Key Project Dates</b>	
PIF Approval Date	Oct 15, 2014
CEO Endorsement Date	Jan 14, 2016
Project Document Signature Date (project start date):	Feb 1, 2016
Date of Inception Workshop	Aug 8, 2016
Expected Date of Mid-term Review	Sep 2, 2018

Actual Date of Mid-term Review	Oct 4, 2018
Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation	Feb 2, 2021
Original Planned Closing Date	Mar 31, 2021
Revised Planned Closing Date	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

<b>Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2019 to 1 July 2020)</b>
2020-01-30



## E. Critical Risk Management

Current Types of Critical Risks	Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period
Social and Environmental	In line with the recent increases in infections in Costa Rica, the current COVID-19 pandemic must be added as an operational risk for the project and its goals and execution expectations. In order to compensate for the delays incurred during the reporting period due to social distancing measures and changes in Government and local authorities' priorities, the project will be requesting for an unfunded extension to the GEF SEC, for 3 additional months.

## F. Adjustments

### Risk Management

The Country Office is responsible for completing the Risk Management section of the PIR in consultation with the RTA. Before updating the PIR, the Country Office must update project-level risks in the Atlas Risk Register line with UNDP's enterprise risk management policy and have a detailed discussion with the RTA on risk management. Next, the Country Office must select below the 'high' risks identified in the Atlas Risk Register as well as any other 'substantial' risks from the Atlas Risk Register identified by the RTA as needing to be addressed in the PIR. Moderate and Low risks do not need to be entered in the PIR Risk Management section. After selecting the risk, a text field will appear where the Country Office should describe the risk and explain actions undertaken this reporting period to address the risk selected.

**Select the risk(s) from the options that match the 'high' risks in the project's UNDP Risk Register as well as any 'significant' risks from the register, as agreed with the RTA. Please describe the risk identified and explain the management approach agreed between the RTA and Country Office on managing/mitigating the risk.**

Social and Environmental

### Comments on delays in key project milestones

**Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.**

In Costa Rica there is a new rapid increase in infections rate and the delay in returning to the field and the extension of the suspension of on-site activities has forced to reduce the amount of delivery planned for 2020. It will not be possible to carry on site relevant activities such as the final evaluation; field verification is crucial in this type of projects. The main conclusion is that the Project will require an extension of at least 6 months in order to meet the goals and execution expectations.

**Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.**

This project has managed to continue to make progress regardless of the strong social distancing measures adopted by the country as a response to the COVID19 Pandemic. Nevertheless the final evaluation will have to be postponed from the originally defined date, as a slower rate of implementation became evident during the last six months. It also makes sense to delay the project closure and final evaluation until the borders are opened again so that international evaluators may participate in field visits to the project site, which is still an uncertain date.

**UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.**

Component 4 is the only component which is evidently experiencing delays in potentially achieving the set targets. This is not necessarily due to the current pandemic but rather to unsuccessful negotiations with private sector actors and financial institutions in order to set up credit schemes. The project team is currently working on finding alternative sustainable finance solutions. That said, operationally speaking, the project is on track. Due to the emergency situation and restrictions in

mobility in the country, some on-the-ground activities and the terminal evaluation had to be postponed. In order to ensure proper project closure, UNDP will be requesting an unfunded extension for 3 months.

## G. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	2020 Development Objective Progress Rating	2020 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Manager/Coordinator	Satisfactory	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<p>For this period, the project has two main achievements: 1) we closed 2019 (June-December) with 100% budget execution and great implementation achievements, and 2) full business continuity maintained during the first half of 2020 in spite of the ongoing covid-19 pandemic, which resulted in significant movement restrictions and limits to our operations, affecting both Project team members and partners/counterparts.</p> <p>In Costa Rica there has been three moments of affectation with covid-19: a first stage with infections rather in the central area of the country, and a second moment of rapid growth of contagion in rural areas, with much more force in the northern part of the country where the project is developed, mainly due to the poor health conditions of workers, many migrants in an irregular situation, on agricultural farms or packing companies (pineapple, oranges, vegetables, cassava ...) that triggered the contagion figures. In the third moment the intensity of the contagion has returned to the urban areas of the center of the country where the greatest amount of population is concentrated, but now there is an incidence of contagion in almost the entire country. Many of our project locations are or has been in "orange alert" which means the existence of a high level of transmission.</p> <p>Although the situation was very surprising, early in the emergency we understood the needed to modify the operating mode to ensure the continuity of a minimum of operations. The project team did a rapid assessment on communication technology alternatives, but the real challenge was to encourage, convince, train and help partners to use these platforms; not only our rural partners but also many urban public officers. So have continue having meetings, coordination and workshops using remote communication, which allows not only to continue making progress on issues that can be dealt with at a distance, but also to convey partners and counterparts that the project is still in motion.</p> <p>One of the most relevant initial tasks has been to support ASADAS on their frontline response duty to guarantee availability of clean and enough water so their communities can comply with the necessary hygiene measures to fight against the virus. ASADAS reorganized their plumbing crews and offices operation in order to continue bringing services applying sanitary consigns established by the health authorities and provided instructions to end-users on efficient use of water and hygienic measures, for disease prevention and water saving, especially because the confinement triggered water consumption in a context of significant reduction in flow rates because the dry season pick. They also installed water sinks and items for personal hygiene in public places such as bus stops and markets in coordination with private and public partners. Tanks for temporary emergency water points were also installed in communities without aqueduct system or in drought situation to ensure their access to clean water.</p> <p>On the other hand, ASADAS are having direct and large effect on their finances and functioning. Due to the economic impact of the crisis, many users will not be able to pay their rates for water service, and the Government has decreed the impossibility of suspending water services for lack of payment. This generates a chain of troubles, since ASADAS must guarantee the</p>	

availability of water and they keep working hard on that duty, revenue from tariffs are the only funds available for reinvestment capacity both for preventive maintenance and for the improvements and expansions of the aqueducts, but most of user cannot pay their bills. The reduction of impact and resilience depends on multiple factors and characteristics of the aqueduct associations, such as their strength and financial reserves, geographic location, economic capacity of their users, etc.

In these contexts we have adapted many of the activities for its virtual realization, and those that require field visits, must apply the sanitary protocols established by the Ministry of Health, the AYA and United Nations, as well as equipping with safety implements (reusable masks, alcohol gel, disinfectant), both to the consultants in charge of the tasks, and to the ASADAS members with whom they must interact on visits.

Beyond the covid-19 context, the Project has been developing at a good pace, with the enthusiastic and committed participation of partners and counterparts, reaching a kind of state of maturity and consolidation of its activities. The official approval of the "Guide for the Development of Aqueduct Infrastructure administered by ASADAS", the Integrated Risk Management Tool for ASADAS (GIRA) as well as the design of a large number of technical tools that are already available for the use of ASADAS throughout the country, are some milestones of great relevance since it results from intense efforts to reach inter-institutional consensus that is usually very difficult to obtain.

In addition to the figures shown in the analysis of the indicators, it is also important to highlight other aspects of the project that are not visible or not presented strongly enough in the DO progress table.

The Outcome #1: Infrastructure and technical capacity of ASADAS strengthened to cope with climate change impacts to aquifers in the target area remains one of the most visible marks of the project due to the notable impact on the improvement of the infrastructure, organization and operation of the aqueduct systems managed by ASADAS related to the Project, which is also reflected in the reading of the indicators results. The AYA and the ASADAS themselves continuously recognize the fundamental role that this project plays in the before and after of the community water management sector in these regions.

For Outcome # 2: The capacity of ASADAS' end users to mainstream climate change adaptation into their livelihoods systems is strengthened, local work spaces have been consolidating, such as the cantonal tables for water, increasingly led by local actors, with municipal authorities including these tasks in their strategic planning, which is key to the continuity and sustainability of initiatives. In this regard, it is important to mention the February 2020 municipal elections that renewed some political leaderships, but the support and commitment of the new leaders has quickly been obtained to continue the efforts, mostly because the prestige and visibility of the project's activities in the field.

In relation to Outcome #3: Ecosystem-based climate change adaptation measures are integrated into public and private sector policies, strategies and investments related to rural community water-sourcing infrastructure and services, it is pertinent to underline the progress on the System of Prevention, Monitoring and Response to the Presence of Agrochemicals in water sources of ASADAS (PMR System) that generate relevant actions to contribute substantively to the improvement of capacities to address the contamination of water sources due to productive activities as a critical problem for water security in the country.

By means of the PMR System it is sought the early identification of risks and promote practices that lessen the impact of productive activities on water sources with participation of productive sector, institutional agricultural system, ASADAS and local governments. It also provides routine active surveillance in ASADAS water sources for early detection of health risks, strengthening capabilities of the National Water Laboratory (LNA) to provide services of quality analysis and detection of persistent contaminants in water samples to ASADAS exposed to productive activities that generate contamination threats. But if an incident should occur despite prevention measures, the response component of the System helps ASADAS to be prepared and develop early emergency actions including containment, continuity of the water supply without compromising the health of the communities, information to the population and recovery of systems.

The PMR System articulates with many other elements developed by the project; in example it uses the hydrogeological studies, the information generated by the Monitoring System for Changes in Land Use in Productive Landscapes (MOCUPP) and the georeferenced information layers to establish priorities based on proximity and exposure of water sources and ASADAS components to contamination threats. PMR System actions are coordinated locally through the cantonal groups of water management to develop actions for the conservation and regeneration of vegetation cover and water sources, best productive practices that ensure soil conservation, and the use, storage and preventive management of agrochemicals.

For the adaptation-related voluntary fee systems, the Project is supporting ASADAS to apply the newly approved Water Resources Protection Tariff (TPRH) as mechanism to finance water sources protection activities, which implementation may contribute significant financial resources for preserving water source protection areas

In relation to Outcome #4.: The purchasing and credit policies of at least 20 agricultural and livestock trading companies and five financial institutions operating in the target region promote adoption of productive practices that help maintain ecosystem resilience to climate change, as explained on the OD section, after a series of attempts with alternatives that do not materialize, efforts will continue to be made to implement enabling actions that may continue within the framework of other projects in the environment portfolio, taking into account the vision and programmatic approach of the country office.

Although the hiring of the finance specialist for this component was stopped due to the uncertainty of the covid-19 context, activities underway, such as the mapping of supply, distribution channels and demand for sustainable agricultural products by tourism companies, and the advances with the Banco Popular to identify both reimbursable and non-reimbursable funds to environmental ventures and projects, and the Cultivo start-up are generating valuable inputs that may contribute to the development of environmental financial instruments to other UNDP projects.

In other relevant issues, the Project has been the subject of several recognitions that value its contribution in different fields:

- In celebration of the Global Week of Action for the SDGs, led by the Government of the Republic, AYA was selected as one of the institutions with greatest contribution to the SDGs progress, due to the implementation of the Project, selected as one of three -experiences that successfully promote the SDGs in Costa Rica

	<p>- For the United Nations Day, the Project has been distinguished as UNDP Costa Rica's star initiative, standing out among more than 25 projects of the Country Office portfolio. UN Costa Rica published a document containing each agency star achievement, together with a life story about the impact of these projects in country's development. This material was included on the UN report of results in Costa Rica delivered to national and international authorities.</p> <p>- The UN Inter-Agency Gender Team (GIT) developed case studies on the gender dimension in initiatives with vertical funds of the GCF / GEF in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), for which UN Women, UNDP Regional and UN Environment, and the project was chosen to appear in the publication highlighting the emblematic results as an example of good regional practice in gender perspective in environmental projects and vertical funds.</p> <p>- The project was selected as one of the successful experiences to participate in the side event "From words to action: projects with innovative solutions to face climate change and promote gender equality", held during the 25th Preparatory Meeting (PreCOP25). In this interagency space presented by UNDP, UN Women and UN Environment, the project was highlighted for the commitment in incorporating gender perspective in environmental initiatives. A community water manager participated on behalf of the many women who support the project, sharing testimonies, impressions and experiences, and it was also the occasion to issue a Government official statement by the Ministry of Environment about a gender agenda on environmental sector.</p> <p>Considering the advances despite the obvious obstruction of the pandemic state, the progress of the project can be considered satisfactory. A context evaluation has also been made within the project and 3 execution scenarios were established:</p> <p>- An optimistic scenario with an early opening and returns to field activities</p> <p>- A realistic scenario where the return could take place around September</p> <p>- And a pessimistic scenario with no return to relative normality this year.</p> <p>However, at this stage with the fact of the rapid increase in infections, the pessimistic scenario is more likely to be implemented. The delay in returning to the field and the extension of the suspension of on-site activities has forced to reduce the amount of delivery planned for 2020. In any of these scenarios, the most important conclusion is that the Project will require an extension of at least 3 months in order to meet the goals and execution expectations.</p>	
<b>Role</b>	<b>2020 Development Objective Progress Rating</b>	<b>2020 Implementation Progress Rating</b>
<b>UNDP Country Office Programme Officer</b>	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>This project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets, for this reason I have awarded a "Satisfactory" rating both on development and implementation progress. This has been the same rating as in the previous years of project implementation. The project can be presented as 'good practice' in many respects, but two stand out as the most impactful: The First, regarding the achievements this project has made on raising awareness among the general public about the critical situation of water availability and the consequences of climate change in Northern counties of Costa Rica, as well as of the important role rural aqueducts associations for water provision in a scenario of reduced water availability. The second is regarding the ability of the project to act as a</p>	

catalyst of local and institutional investments to ensure water provision adapts to scenarios of scarcity in the future.

Most of the project components are on track to achieve end of project targets, except for one. In some cases, already surpassing expected results. The overall project target of proportion of ASADAS with continued water availability for different time periods is one of these examples: 93,0% of ASADAS in the region have continuous water availability for 12 months a year. This is the result of boosted investments by ASADAS and AyA to improve infrastructure and increase storage capacity. The project unit acted as a catalyst. Instead of just funding infrastructure, the project filled the gaps of technical studies required by ASADAS to then get funding by AYA or facilitating ASADAS to fund themselves needed infrastructure. This year the project has made investments to reduce unaccounted water. Improving the efficiency in catchment and distribution, as well as delivery of new micro-meters and macro meters. In addition, the end of project target of Water availability per capita has been fully achieved. The percentage of ASADAS with no data has been reduced to 27.2%, an important improvement from the baseline situation. This is the result of an aggressive search of information by the project team and the application of new reporting procedures and online forms.

The project has made most advances on Component one. The Infrastructure and technical capacity of ASADAs has been significantly strengthened to cope with climate change impacts to aquifers in the target area. The project has managed to improve storage capacity over total average consumption per day. This has been done mostly by catalyzing partner investments resulting in the provision of 67 HDPE storage tanks of 22m<sup>3</sup> and 9 tanks of 2,5m<sup>3</sup> to 27 prioritized ASADAS in Chorotega region and 17 in the Norte-Norte Territory. These investments account for a water storage installed capacity increase of 1496,5m<sup>3</sup>. Other activities related to this target entailed compliance with the National Water Laboratory (LNA) "Seal of Health Quality" Program that advises aqueduct operators on how to improve systems conditions; or the georeferencing of aqueduct systems to aid infrastructure modernization decision-making; or the training of 210 representatives of 133 ASADAS on tank installation. Overall the project the component is on track to improve the condition of the overall water supply system in water scarce regions.

Component 2, that aims to strengthen the capacity of ASADAS' end users to mainstream climate change adaptation into their livelihoods systems is also on track with satisfactory results. The target of 1500 trained people has been surpassed (4942 people trained so far) with gender balance achieved in all trainings. This has included ASADA end users, with emphasis on children and teachers. This is a good way to replicate and give sustainability to the lessons learned on climate change adaptation in the future. So far, most of the guidance documents expected at project start have been developed, tested on the ground and disseminated widely. Hydrometeorological information is now a common feature of planning, monitoring and evaluation of ASADAS activities, a clear improvement from the baseline situation. This has been accompanied by climate change measures adopted widely by users, such as the use of micro-meters: This has changed the perception end users have had of water use: shifting from a notion of a renewable and infinite water supply to increased awareness of the need to save water and support ASADAs work, protect pipes and system components, or of using water-saving techniques.

The most visible impact of the project on end users livelihoods are the investments on community-based and ecosystem-based adaptation initiatives which have resulted in 7565 trees planted using 25 different climate-selected species. This has included improving the skills of ASADA end users to maintain ecosystem-based adaptation measures in the future.



	<p>The project has also made significant advances regarding the component 3, to integrate ecosystem-based climate change adaptation measures into public and private sector policies, strategies and investments. The most significant impact entails: the wide use of Integrated Risk Management Tool for ASADAS, which has become the official tool of AYA as ASADAS nationwide. AyA and CNE investments for the project area now integrate climate change risks as a result of project investments.</p> <p>However, the fourth outcome, related to purchasing and credit policies of at least 20 agricultural and livestock trading companies and five financial institutions to promote adoption of practices that maintain ecosystem resilience has had less progress than other outcomes. This slower rate of progress is more the result of an inadequate enabling environment for such the expected ambitious changes, rather than lack of trying by the project team. The project team has made significant efforts to engage corporate and banking sectors, but these sectors have been less willing than expected in the Theory of Change to make changes in their purchasing or credit policies.</p> <p>Overall the project has been very successful to improve ASADA capacities, skills and actions to address climate change impacts; it has been successful in ensuring end users join ASADA efforts to address climate change; but has lacked the necessary support from buyers, producers and financial entities to ensure these stakeholders contribute to a better an integrated response to climate change in the project target area. This is probably more a problem of the assumptions during design regarding the involvement of external entities than a lack of project investments or strategy. Considering that most of the reporting period work has taken place during the Covid19 pandemic, with strict social distancing measures in place, it is impressive and satisfactory to the see the progress made. We are confident the project will invest this last year to achieve expected targets, especially on component 4. The Country Office has suggested the team to concentrate on this outcome for the next 12 months to ensure we achieve all expected results. This means that we fully support the idea of a no cost project extension to the end of 2021, so that the GEF investment can achieve all what it can.</p>	
<b>Role</b>	<b>2020 Development Objective Progress Rating</b>	<b>2020 Implementation Progress Rating</b>
<b>GEF Operational Focal point</b>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
<b>Role</b>	<b>2020 Development Objective Progress Rating</b>	<b>2020 Implementation Progress Rating</b>
<b>Project Implementing Partner</b>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
<b>Role</b>	<b>2020 Development Objective Progress Rating</b>	<b>2020 Implementation Progress Rating</b>

<b>Other Partners</b>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
<b>Role</b>	<b>2020 Development Objective Progress Rating</b>	<b>2020 Implementation Progress Rating</b>
<b>UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser</b>	Moderately Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>The project is set out to achieve its targets, except (at the moment, at least) for Component 4. In the previous reporting period it had already been raised that negotiations were truncated with private sector and banks for the target of credit schemes with 20 companies. It is likely that this target will not be achieved by end of the project as such (particularly, because 20 companies would need to be involved). However, the team is still exploring partnerships to achieve financial sustainability of the interventions. One such potential partner is a tech start-up which evaluates the carbon market potential of degraded areas, through restoration and serves as matchmaker between the project (land) and the investors. The idea of a collaboration would be that ASADAS which own degraded land can not only find the funds to finance restoration activities but also, eventually obtain payments for the carbon capture ecosystem services. Another under-explored aspect of a potential collaboration with this start-up is to use other ecosystem services such as water capture or retention of soil, etc. Because there is no proven market for these ecosystem services, it may be difficult to demonstrate a successful scheme for it during what's left of the project's life. However, as an immediate next step, this idea of collaboration will be presented to the League of ASADAS to seek their interest and continue working on developing a potential scheme. The financial sustainability of the vital work carried out during the past 4 years of the project should be an utmost priority of the project team, AyA, ASADAS, and partners.</p> <p>Apart from this, it is commendable that the project's operations although seriously impacted and at times delayed due to the current pandemic, were maintained and, the team even went beyond just delivering the project's activities, also supporting the Government's emergency response. By adapting the water conservation communications and awareness campaigns to really highlight the relevance of water in personal hygiene as a key COVID-19 prevention method, the project team was able to elevate the message and change the views and behavior of the communities in this respect. Further, partnerships were achieved with private business operators (supermarkets, sales points, etc) to ensure there were water faucets and sanitary items (soap, alcohol gel, etc.) in strategic locations in different neighborhoods, thereby allowing for increase personal hygiene as disease prevention. Lastly, being able to manage trainings, on-the-ground activities, project decision-making, procurement, approvals, etc., virtually in rural contexts, is not an easy feat, however very few activities were significantly delayed, and by now most partners are fully functional via Zoom, Skype and other online channels in order to continue the activities as smoothly as it is possible in the current context. Again, the creativity and proactivity of the project team and solid relationships with local stakeholders is commendable and cannot be understated as a key aspect of success for this project's activities during the pandemic critical months.</p> <p>Prior to the emergency situation, the team put a lot of effort in producing "human stories", using Exposure photo-story software. The stories of community stakeholders from both target areas, emphasizing the project's support to climate resilient planning for the water sector, gender empowerment,</p>	

biodiversity conservation, and leaving no one behind were widely shared in UNDP's corporate Twitter account, websites, and through national and local partners. Videos and children-centered communications and awareness campaigns were also produced.

Due to COVID-19 related disruptions, and given the recent spike in infections in the country, the project will be seeking a 3 months' extension to make up for lost time and ensure proper closure of the activities, finances, and operations.

## H. Gender

### Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning. The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

<p><b>Gender Analysis and Action Plan:</b> <a href="#">Diagnostico ASADAS, Resultados CAP.pdf</a><b>Gender Analysis and Action Plan:</b> <a href="#">Diagnostico género ASADAS, Entrevistas.pdf</a><b>Gender Analysis and Action Plan:</b> <a href="#">Estrategia para la incorporación de perspectiva de Género.pdf</a><b>Gender Analysis and Action Plan:</b> <a href="#">Hoja de Ruta Genero ASADAS-GEF ENE2019.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.</b></p>
<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>
<p><b>Atlas Gender Marker Rating</b></p>
<p><b>GEN2:</b> gender equality as significant objective</p>
<p><b>Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):</b></p>
<p>Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes</p>
<p>Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes</p>
<p>Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: No</p>
<p>Not applicable: No</p>
<p><b>Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.</b></p>
<p><b>Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.</b></p>
<p>The project is an example of good regional practice on how integrate the gender perspective and promote gender equality and the women´s empowerment in an environmental initiative. Based on the results of the 2017 Diagnosis on the current women´s situation in the management of water resources of the communities, the inequalities experienced by women were recognized, such as: lack of active participation in decision-making, less access to training, and the use of water is characterized by the sexual division of labor that limited their role in in the management of water resources. With this, the Action Plan for Gender Equality was formulated, aligned with the results framework and includes clear activities and results. The Project promotes gender equality and women´s empowerment through dual approach of integrating a gender perspective that implies a)</p>

specific results from the Project components, and b) the implementation of results to accelerate the empowerment of women. women according to the synergies faced and the needs those women.

It is worth mentioning that to achieve this, the project have a sensitive technical team with a high commitment to gender equality and the empowerment of women, which makes it possible and advance more quickly in the implementation of the activities and results of the Project and also ensure compliance with the requirements of the UNDP Gender Marker 2.

1. In the framework of the commemoration of the International Youth Day, following the theme of the 2019 International Day of Women : &quot;Let's think about equality, let's build intelligently and innovate for change&quot; and in combination with the 2019 theme for youths: "Transforming education" the 1st Geospatial Technology Rally for young women from rural communal aqueducts was held. In a synergy with the Geography School of the University of Costa Rica (UCR) and the Costa Rican Institute of Aqueducts and Sewers (AyA), the project supported the educational transformation of 50 young women from the Chorotega region and Norte-Norte Territory. Throughout four days, the training introduced these women to the world of innovation and technology and boosted their capacities to make use of geospatial tools to facilitate decision-making in communal aqueducts and the improvement of community water management, risk management, climatic climate crisis, environmental management, water resources and sanitation.

2. From Words to Action: Projects with Innovative Solutions to face Climate Change and Promote Gender Equality. The project was chosen to appear in the publication highlighting the emblematic results as an example of good regional practice in gender perspective in environmental projects and vertical funds. The UN Inter-Agency Gender Team (GIT) developed case studies on the gender dimension in initiatives with vertical funds of the GCF / GEF in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), for which UN Women, UNDP Regional and UN Environment:

[http://americalatinagenera.org/newsite//images/cdr-documents/2020/06/DE\\_LAS\\_PALABRAS\\_A\\_LA\\_ACCION\\_WEB\\_1.pdf](http://americalatinagenera.org/newsite//images/cdr-documents/2020/06/DE_LAS_PALABRAS_A_LA_ACCION_WEB_1.pdf)

3. The project was selected as one of the successful experiences to participate in the side event &quot;From words to action: projects with innovative solutions to face climate change and promote gender equality&quot;, held during the 25th Preparatory Meeting (PreCOP25 ) of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP25). Interagency space presented by UNDP, UN Women and UN Environment in order to promote the participation of women in the management and development of innovative environmental solutions. In this event, the innovative approach and the commitment of the Project in the incorporation of the gender perspective in environmental initiatives was highlighted and there was the intervention of a woman leader of the Norte-Norte Territory to shared her testimony and experience in behalf of the many women that participate on the Project. In coordination with the National Government an official statement was issued to highlight the gender agenda as one of the main points of PRECOP 25, which included the participation of around 1,500 people, of whom 700 are nationals and 800 foreigners, representatives of different spaces such as governments, international organizations and civil society.

4. The experiences and lessons learned from the Geospatial Technology Rally for young women from rural communal aqueducts have served as the basis for applying to the global call of the multisectoral alliance called Generation Unlimited and being selected as one of the 41 countries worldwide for the implementation of the Youth Challenge. Under the leadership of UNDP, with the participation of UNICEF and the Vice Ministry of Youth, this global contest is aimed at adolescents and young women in conditions of vulnerability and exclusion, in order to create solutions to challenges through a multidimensional approach that considers explicitly contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals. This activity is on hold due to the global affectation of covid-19.

5. First National Meeting of Women Community Water Managers: this event would take place on March 12, however, three days before and due to the guidelines of the Government of the Republic in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic, it was rescheduled for the next semester. It is worth mentioning that there is a proposal for a national agenda for women community water managers build in synergy with AYA Directorate for Gender Equality, which is a fundamental input to accelerate gender equality and the empowerment of women in ASADAS, and is the basis of the national meeting; This agenda was drawn up in a participatory process that included the representation of more than 100 ASADAS women from all regions of the country, and its final validation will take place during the meeting.

6. Participation of Pamela Valerio, Community Leader of ASADA Bijagua in WEBINAR 5: COVID-19 and the challenge of rural territories with gender lenses, which generated dialogue and analysis of the situation of rural and indigenous territories in Latin America in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic with gender lenses, particularly to analyze the impacts of the disease and the response measures on these women and their livelihoods. Pamela is a beneficiary of the Project and showed how the ASADA of Bijagua with the support of the UNDP will face the management of the water resource during the COVID-19 and the actions they took to support the communities under her leadership. It was an excellent opportunity to demonstrate the role and leadership of women in this emergency from de ASADA Bijagua.

7. Strengthening the AYA Directorate for Gender Equality: through support in the implementation of an update of the Institutional Diagnosis of Gender Gaps with the use of tools from the Regional Hub Indic@Igualdad, which will allow strengthening the institutional capacities in this area gender equality and at the same time guarantee a substantive improvement in services for women and communities.

**Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.**

The multiple activities demonstrate how existing gender gaps in water resource management can be transformed from strengthening institutional capacities to recognizing the work and role of women. The results demonstrate the leadership of women in the construction of climate-smart solutions for water management, with advanced technology and the urgency of creating national actions to strengthen the incidence of women in decision-making at all levels. Without any doubt, the project demonstrates how it is possible to accelerate gender equality and close gender gaps in the environmental sector.

- The project recognizes that the urgency to transform the social gender norms imposed by culture, and that have as material effects on women, for example, to render invisible the role they play in the management of water resources and significantly limit active participation in decision-making, less access to training and opportunities. Furthermore, the project starts from the understanding that women are essential in the management of water resources, and they play a leading role in their communities and rational use of water. Also, they carry out many activities that contribute to the conservation of water resources and have specific knowledge that enhance its use and sustainable management.

- With this, the project had a direct impact on increasing participation and direct benefits for women. It recognizes their fundamental role in nature conservation and resilience to the climate crisis by which has increased their technical capacities in the multiple activities and results and also, promotes the closing of gender gaps by strengthening their decision-making regarding the conservation or water at the community level, and It has strengthened the institutional capacity building of the strategic partners of the project so their institutional services are oriented to women and gender equality.

## I. Social and Environmental Standards

### Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)

The Project Manager and/or the project's Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

<b>SESP:</b> <a href="#">Revised SESP PIMS 5140 ASADAS Costa Rica Feb 2017.docx</a>
<b>For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.</b>
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
<b>1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?</b>
No
<b>If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.</b>
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
<b>2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.</b>
No
<b>If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.</b>
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
<b>3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.</b>
No
<b>If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.</b>
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
<b>4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?</b>
No
<b>If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.</b>



*(not set or not applicable)*

## J. Communicating Impact

**Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's lives.**

**(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)**

During the reporting period, the project produced several pieces to communicate the human aspect of adaptation interventions on water management in rural areas:

1. Photo-story of the project focusing on how the Project help to improve communities people's lives, build resilience capacities in rural aqueducts to be stronger against climate change, strengthen women's participation on ecosystem-based adaptation measures and promoted young participation in technology development to front the impact of climate change on communities and the country. These pieces have been widely disseminated not only in the country, but also using UNDP regional and global channels and social media outlets, such as the GEF page, UNDP Costa Rica's website and social networks, global UNDP's social networks and newsletters, UNDP LAC Gender initiative, UNDP's Administrator's accounts and media

Links:

<https://www.cr.undp.org/content/costarica/es/home/projects/fortalecimiento-de-las-capacidades-de-acueductos-rurales-para-en.html>

<https://pnudcr.exposure.co/preparar-el-acueducto-para-enfrentar-la-crisis-climatica>

<https://pnudcr.exposure.co/del-desastre-al-desarrollo-de-una-comunidad>

<https://pnudcr.exposure.co/las-jovenes-que-enfrentan-la-crisis-climatica-con-innovacion>

<https://pnudcr.exposure.co/ensenanza-de-vida>

<https://undp-climate.exposure.co/life-lessons>

<https://undp-climate.exposure.co/water-for-his-people>

<https://www.thegef.org/news/life-lessons-cultivating-resilience-costa-rica>

<http://americatagenera.org/newsite/index.php/es/informate/informate-noticias/noticia/4564-ensenanza-de-vida-resiliencia-que-germina-en-costa-rica>

<https://sway.office.com/vs4LTm6UxfibHyZe?ref=Link>

<https://sway.office.com/adteEbMuShB7nO9M>

<https://costarica.un.org/es/34761-agua-que-da-vida-la-igualdad>

2. Launch of the campaign "Action for water" to promote local adaptation measures that make a difference to reduce the territory's vulnerability in face of climate crisis. The campaign encourages adaptation actions through life testimonies of various people from the communities, who demonstrate the ability to face the challenges of climate change. These videos were selected to be presented during the Ecological Blue Flag Award, one of the most outstanding activities in the field of environment and development in the country where representatives of academia, public and private sectors, international cooperation and others converge.

<https://observador.cr/noticia/campana-concientiza-sobre-proteccion-del-agua-y-apoyo-a-las-asadas-en-guanacaste/>

<https://www.facebook.com/AcueductosyAlcantarilladosCR/posts/2857782140917756/>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-pj3O7YvX\\_Y&t=20s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-pj3O7YvX_Y&t=20s)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TWWsDq36Lcg>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0tXxG5y6Fak>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vml4thuGQG8>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WYiPyYOpA-s>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=upcGIFW5Bgs&t=1s>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JF\\_Uqg9l8dA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JF_Uqg9l8dA)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bz56LMM0STU&t=24s>

### 3. Positioning and celebration of community water management

<https://www.facebook.com/PNUDCR/photos/pcb.3035376609822041/3035345133158522/>

4. Articulation with multiple community water management actors to develop valuable information material for ASADAS during COVID-19. #PORVOSPORTUCOMUNIDAD consisted of a series of graphic elements and a PDF to sensitize users on the urgency of paying water services bills to allow the good management of communal aqueducts, as well on responsible use of water, especially in a complex context of increase of consumption because confinement with reduction of water flows because and shortages due to dry season pick.

<https://www.cr.undp.org/content/costarica/es/home/library/covid-19--pasos-para-una-correcta-gestion-del-agua-en-acueductos.html>

### 5. Media coverage on some Project activities:

Interview La Voz de Guanacaste on the Women's Rally of Geospatial Technologies that proposed 10 solutions aimed at environmental sanitation, reforestation, comprehensive risk management, among others, applicable to ASADAS, using different technologies and tools.

[https://vozdeguanacaste.com/mujeres-lideres-de-acueductos-rurales-usan-aplicaciones-gratuitas-para-mejorar-uso-del-agua/?fbclid=IwAR082NZiQz4azu6j7Bc2ojiARLIHs14t0Si3VK2\\_xCslctGC-gLzqSABrnl](https://vozdeguanacaste.com/mujeres-lideres-de-acueductos-rurales-usan-aplicaciones-gratuitas-para-mejorar-uso-del-agua/?fbclid=IwAR082NZiQz4azu6j7Bc2ojiARLIHs14t0Si3VK2_xCslctGC-gLzqSABrnl)

<https://vozdeguanacaste.com/en/women-in-charge-of-rural-aqueducts-use-free-apps-to-improve-water-use/>

<https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.2914516915241345&type=3>

6. Extensive media coverage on the Comprehensive Risk Management in ASADAS (GIRA) tool. It was featured in the channels of the Presidential House. GIRA's methodology allows ASADAS to identify, evaluate and manage disaster risks in their systems and the services they provide, and to develop procedures to prevent and mitigate these risks, as well as respond to emergencies and recover from eventual impacts.

<https://www.presidencia.go.cr/comunicados/2019/08/asadas-se-preparan-ante-desastres-con-nueva-herramienta/>

<https://observador.cr/noticia/asadas-se-preparan-ante-desastres-con-nueva-herramienta-gira/>

<https://www.elpais.cr/2019/08/23/acueductos-comunales-se-preparan-ante-desastres-con-nueva-herramienta/>

<https://www.informa-tico.com/23-08-2019/aya-dota-asadas-instrumentos-hacer-frente-impactos-cambio-climatico>

<https://www.elmundo.cr/costa-rica/asadas-se-preparan-ante-desastres-con-nueva-herramienta/>

<http://www.periodicomitierra.com/actualidad/asadas-se-preparan-ante-desastres-con-nueva-herramienta>

<http://www.costarica.shafaqna.com/ES/AL/120237>

#### 7. Advocacy spaces:

Supporting Water Directorate local and national consultations for the establishment of a National Water Governance Mechanism, including a dialogue platform to improve the comprehensive management of the hydric resource in Costa Rica.

## Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media

**Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**

**Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file library' button in the top right of the PIR.**

2020 Report

During the reporting period, the project produced several pieces to communicate the human aspect of adaptation interventions on water management in rural areas:

1. Photo- story of the project focusing on how the Project help to improve communities people´s lives , build resilience capacities in rural aqueducts to be stronger against climate change, strengthen women's participation on ecosystem-based adaptation measures and promoted young participation in technology development to front the impact of climate change on communities and the country. These pieces have been widely disseminated not only in the country, but also using UNDP regional and global channels and social media outlets, such as the GEF page, UNDP Costa Rica's website and social networks, global UNDP's social networks and newsletters, UNDP LAC Gender initiative, UNDP's Administrator's accounts and media

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<https://pnudcr.exposure.co/ensenanza-de-vida>

<https://undp-climate.exposure.co/life-lessons>

<https://undp-climate.exposure.co/water-for-his-people>

<https://www.thegef.org/news/life-lessons-cultivating-resilience-costa-rica>

<http://americ latinagenera.org/newsite/index.php/es/informate/informate-noticias/noticia/4564-ensenanza-de-vida-resiliencia-que-germina-en-costa-rica>

<https://sway.office.com/vs4LTm6UxfibHyZe?ref=Link>

<https://sway.office.com/adteEbMuShB7nO9M>

<https://costarica.un.org/es/34761-agua-que-da-vida-la-igualdad>

2. In May 2020, the Congress approved to modify the Political Constitution to declare access to drinking water as a human right. A group of allies for nature join the Government, AyA and UNDP to celebrate this happening making an urgent call for climate action, water protection and environmental commitment. Within this framework, the Project organized a virtual concert with Malpaís group, widely known in Costa Rica for its commitment to environmental causes. The concert was broadcast through the group's Facebook live and by Presidential House, AYA, UNDP, Ministry of the Environment and other partners networks, reaching more some 20,000 people in an excellent platform to make this call for the protection of water, nature and climate. During the concert video clips with messages from the President of the Republic, AYA presidency and the UNDP Resident Coordinator Costa Rica were feature, and it was launched the new song "Agua que no bebí" composed by Malpaís group for our project.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Njc9pl1DvXA>

<https://www.facebook.com/GrupoMalpais/photos/a.10150290414440725/10164972760540725/>

[https://www.teletica.com/260915\\_malpais-dara-concierto-virtual-en-pro-del-ambiente](https://www.teletica.com/260915_malpais-dara-concierto-virtual-en-pro-del-ambiente)

<https://observador.cr/noticia/agua-que-no-has-de-beber-jamas-la-dejes-correr-malpais-dara-concierto-por-el-recurso-hidrico/>

<https://www.informa-tico.com/3-07-2020/malpais-concierto-virtual-agua-ambiente>

<https://www.larepublica.net/noticia/malpais-lanza-cancion-contra-el-cambio-climatico>

3. Dissemination of quick guides: construction of chlorinators, installation of watermeters, pressure measurement procedures, installation of HDPE tanks, directed horizontal drilling as a resilient infrastructure technique.

<https://www.cr.undp.org/content/costarica/es/home/library/guias-rapidas-para-acueductos-comunales.html>

<https://www.cr.undp.org/content/costarica/es/home/library/fichas-tecnicas-para-acueductos-comunales.html>

4. Launch of the campaign "Action for water" to promote local adaptation measures that make a difference to reduce the territory's vulnerability in face of climate crisis. The campaign encourages adaptation actions through life testimonies of various people from the communities, who demonstrate the ability to face the challenges of climate change. These videos were selected to be presented during the Ecological Blue Flag Award, one of the most outstanding activities in the field of

environment and development in the country where representatives of academia, public and private sectors, international cooperation and others converge.

<https://observador.cr/noticia/campana-concientiza-sobre-proteccion-del-agua-y-apoyo-a-las-asadas-en-guanacaste/>

<https://www.facebook.com/AcueductosyAlcantarilladosCR/posts/2857782140917756/>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-pj3O7YvX\\_Y&t=20s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-pj3O7YvX_Y&t=20s)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TWWsDq36Lcg>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0tXxG5y6Fak>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vml4thuGQG8>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WYiPyYOpA-s>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=upcGIFW5Bgs&t=1s>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JF\\_Uqg9l8dA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JF_Uqg9l8dA)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bz56LMM0STU&t=24s>

5. In order to support the stay-at-home message and provide children with useful entertainment options in the context of covid-19 as well as to promote environmental awareness and commitment it was organized the “2020 Guardian Challenge at Home” in coordination with Nature Guardians initiative, Ministry of Education and a large group of partners. 250 boys and girls (4 to 12 years old) from all over the country participated on challenges related to drawing, writing stories, recycling, composting, home gardening or saving water.

[https://movimientoguardianes.org/mi-reto-guardian-premiacion/?fbclid=IwAR32fZwidUzoUNrOZJ3RQDq\\_39mZQ8JLyEyF5cX3GRBZieucORJSumrZDI](https://movimientoguardianes.org/mi-reto-guardian-premiacion/?fbclid=IwAR32fZwidUzoUNrOZJ3RQDq_39mZQ8JLyEyF5cX3GRBZieucORJSumrZDI)

6. Presentation of the first phase of the “Add your drop” campaign intended to sensitize the Costa Rican population about the importance of water and the effects of climate change on it, as well as to inform, educate and motivate individual actions for responsible use of water, including on current COVID-19 context. It is aimed at Centennials and Alpha Generation -from 3 to 20 years old- that in this first phase have been invited to be protagonists and not spectators, contributing their artistic talent to create the characters and develop the “Gotita” adventures together with a team of communication professionals and artists. This participatory construction seeks to reflect the urgency of the collective commitment of all people in Costa Rica to add our droplet in this effort to save water.

<http://sumatugotita.com/>

<https://www.facebook.com/PNUDCR/photos/a.170338306325900/3681474805212215/>

<https://www.facebook.com/PNUDCR/photos/a.170338306325900/3713737778652584/>

7. Positioning and celebration of community water management

<https://www.facebook.com/PNUDCR/photos/pcb.3035376609822041/3035345133158522/>

8. Articulation with multiple community water management actors to develop valuable information material for ASADAS during COVID-19. #PORVOSPORTUCOMUNIDAD consisted of a series of graphic elements and a PDF to sensitize users on the urgency of paying water services bills to allow the good management of communal aqueducts, as well on responsible use of water,

especially in a complex context of increase of consumption because confinement with reduction of water flows because and shortages due to dry season pick.

<https://www.cr.undp.org/content/costarica/es/home/library/covid-19--pasos-para-una-correcta-gestion-del-agua-en-acueductos.html>

9. The Project has been the subject of several recognitions that value its contribution in different fields:

- In celebration of the Global Week of Action for the SDGs, led by the Government of the Republic, AYA was selected as one of the institutions with greatest contribution to the SDGs progress, due to the implementation of the Project, selected as one of three -experiences that successfully promote the SDGs in Costa Rica

<https://www.facebook.com/248786809329307/posts/427468601461126/>

- For the United Nations Day, the Project has been distinguished as UNDP Costa Rica's star initiative, standing out among more than 25 projects of the Country Office portfolio. UN Costa Rica published a document containing each agency star achievement, together with a life story about the impact of these projects in country's development. This material was included on the UN report of results in Costa Rica delivered to national and international authorities.

<https://costarica.un.org/es/31630-que-hace-la-onu-en-costa-rica>

- The UN Inter-Agency Gender Team (GIT) developed case studies on the gender dimension in initiatives with vertical funds of the GCF / GEF in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), for which UN Women, UNDP Regional and UN Environment, and the project was chosen to appear in the publication highlighting the emblematic results as an example of good regional practice in gender perspective in environmental projects and vertical funds..

<https://www.cr.undp.org/content/costarica/es/home/library/de-las-palabras-a-la-accion.html>

- The project was selected as one of the successful experiences to participate in the side event &quot;From words to action: projects with innovative solutions to face climate change and promote gender equality&quot;, held during the 25th Preparatory Meeting (PreCOP25). In this interagency space presented by UNDP, UN Women and UN Environment, the project was highlighted for the commitment in incorporating gender perspective in environmental initiatives. A community water manager participated on behalf of the many women who support the project, sharing testimonies, impressions and experiences, and it was also the occasion to issue a Government official statement by the Ministry of Environment about a gender agenda on environmental sector.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZQGUw11wQB4&t=13s>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SGBdcXS5uu0&t=2s>

[https://www.facebook.com/PNUDCR/photos/a.170338306325900/3088982074461494/?\\_\\_cft\\_\\_\[0\]=AZX5arHf1L6Pk6YFsY0oNGbQ1MdUPrucil3egvmzA3CrVv2a0qxjkFxBF\\_3QuCPT9trLE3w6aUHsBY5gr-tJQIGSZSftjoj\\_d9t8X8SjfsIOTJu8nZaz1vZjjMO3kNyg2F3EJFUHxjV4HrUuUhrG-jaGLqUakp8liOa4OD2yjXQkAw&\\_\\_tn\\_\\_=EH-R](https://www.facebook.com/PNUDCR/photos/a.170338306325900/3088982074461494/?__cft__[0]=AZX5arHf1L6Pk6YFsY0oNGbQ1MdUPrucil3egvmzA3CrVv2a0qxjkFxBF_3QuCPT9trLE3w6aUHsBY5gr-tJQIGSZSftjoj_d9t8X8SjfsIOTJu8nZaz1vZjjMO3kNyg2F3EJFUHxjV4HrUuUhrG-jaGLqUakp8liOa4OD2yjXQkAw&__tn__=EH-R)

## 2019 Report

1. The Project has convened an important group of partners, in order to develop a strategy for promoting and positioning community water management in the public eye, given the role this model plays in the country's sustainable development, and in the guarantee of the human right of access to clean water and sanitation. This strategy has sought to give greater visibility and create conditions to promote specific legislation for community management of water resources. Among the

achievements of this effort was the inclusion of a greeting and recognition to community water managers in the speech on the Independence Day of the President of the Republic, on the occasion of the national day of community water management on 14 September. Likewise, a television spot and graphic elements were shared by the strategic partners and counterparts, among other organizations, the AyA, the Center for Environmental Law and Natural Resources (CEDARENA), the National Technical University (UTN), the National University (UNA), the National Council of Rectors (CONARE), the Water Directorate (DA), the Public Services Regulatory Authority (ARESEP), Confederation of Federations, Leagues and Unions of ASADAS (CONAFLU). Official sites .  
<https://presidencia.go.cr/comunicados/2019/03/saneamiento-seguro-y-cambio-climatico-son-los-retos-de-costa-rica-para-la-sostenibilidad-del-recurso-hidrico/>

2. Articulation with Presidential House for the distribution of different efforts between institutions and UNDP. On World Water Day, a joint declaration with AyA was launched, stating that safe sanitation and climate change are the main challenges to the sustainability of the water resource in Costa Rica. Presidential House distributed through all its official channels.

<https://presidencia.go.cr/comunicados/2019/03/saneamiento-seguro-y-cambio-climatico-son-los-retos-de-costa-rica-para-la-sostenibilidad-del-recurso-hidrico/>

This material generated different replicas in national, for example El País and Diario Extra (the second most sold medium in Costa Rica and with a lot of positioning in rural communities).

<https://www.elpais.cr/2019/03/22/saneamiento-seguro-y-cambio-climatico-son-los-retos-de-costa-rica-para-la-sostenibilidad-del-recurso-hidrico/>

<https://www.diarioextra.com/Noticia/detalle/385195/costa-rica-impulsa-inversiones-por-1000-millones-en-sector-agua>

3. Support for the "Latin American Regional Sanitation Conference" (LATINOSAN 2019), including media dissemination and the development of different information materials. The infographics developed demonstrated the status of drinking water and sanitation in the region. This material was used by the Executive President of the Costa Rican Institute of Aqueducts and Sewers (AyA) during his official presentation at the opening of the event and was circulated among different media. These are available at:

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/5c4q84lxwvts03y/AAA3rnZzd2j5I9fosn99eTMHa?dl=0>

4. A Spanish version of the technical article "Contribution to the improvement of the design, construction and operation of UASB reactors applied to the treatment of urban wastewater" has been produced for the magazine of the Water and Sanitation Department of the Basic Sanitation Company of the State of Sao Paulo (SABESP), Brazil, which will be widely disseminated, including publication by the Inter-American Bank of Development (IDB). Available at:

<http://www.cr.undp.org/content/costarica/es/home/library/revista-dae---reactores-uasb.html>

5. The UNDP Biennial Report highlights this project as a best practice to improve national capacity for prevention and recovery for resilient societies. The report was launched at an event with over 150 participants, including representatives of the public sector, private sector, civil society, academia, development agencies, among others. Likewise, the document was posted in the publications section of the UNDP website and distributed among the databases of strategic partners, counterparts and media.



<http://www.cr.undp.org/content/costarica/es/home/library/Informe-bianual-PNUD.html>

6. Positioning of the importance of gender equality in communal aqueducts. AyA became the first institution in the environmental sector to launch its commitment, through the Institutional Policy of Gender Equality 2018-2030. UNDP was part of the steering group, a joint press release and video were developed and presented during the official ceremony. The news were circulated by Government at the national level, including the Presidential House, and by local and national media.

<https://www.guanacastealaaltura.com/index.php/el-pais/item/2743-aya-lanza-su-compromiso-con-la-igualdad-de-genero>

<https://www.elmundo.cr/costa-rica/aya-primera-institucion-publica-ambiental-con-politica-de-igualdad-de-genero/>

7. Thematic videos have been developed, as well as tutorials to facilitate the transmission of specific information in an effort to knowledge management, such as:

- Video on the participation of women in community management

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0rLm8B4ydds>

- Video on the importance of communal associations

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7WJ-Hw-bOOM&t=6s>

- Video on the importance of integration

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D9jp0tt62ec&t=1s>

- Video on the reduction of the Unaccounted Water

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yBfal9BsK3w&t=1s>

- Tutorial on the construction of artisanal chlorinators

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wsME23siy5U&t=71s>

- Tutorial about water gauging of sources

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oEDuhCdOXG4>

- Tutorial on the measurement of pressure on pipes in communal aqueducts

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NmJ9cljnUI4>

8. Development of quick-reference guides with instructions to conduct small infrastructure fixtures and/or administrative operations, in the communal aqueducts to improve management and performance through knowledge. These are available at:

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/mcgtchby4zzflq2/AAAVqYoiHIUZLNUXAD5QiSGsa?dl=0>

9. Fact sheet of the Project as part of the informative kit of the UNDP Costa Rica projects delivered by the Resident Representative during their official meetings with national authorities, which highlights the impact on development through the project. This available at:

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/dekbr7u8wd1cp5x/AADBfAjVrkvqngchvyyoHKGha?dl=0>

10. Action for Water campaign that includes four video stories and a photo story showing the impact of climate change on water resources and associated action, from the perspective of different community members. The campaign will be officially launched the fourth week of July with the leadership of AyA as a strategic partner. Two of these videos were selected to be presented during the Ecological Blue Flag Award, one of the most outstanding activities in the country's conservation and development. They were transmitted to 800 authorities, representatives of all sectors. For this campaign MalPaís, a popular national band recognized for its commitment to environmental causes, composed a song and video which will be used to support the campaign. Videos of the campaign are available at:

- Facing the flames to protect forest [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-pj3O7YvX\\_Y](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-pj3O7YvX_Y)
- Community, water and development <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0tXxG5y6Fak>
- Protect the environment and prevent disasters <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WYiPyYOpA-s>
- Water that gives life to equality [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JF\\_Uqg9l8dA&t=59s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JF_Uqg9l8dA&t=59s)

The song:

<https://onedrive.live.com/?authkey=%21AE0Cfa33uOA5nPc&id=A42F942266272DD2%211735&cid=A42F942266272DD2>

Other campaign material, such as messages for social networks, poster, canvas and campaign coloring sheet at:

[https://www.dropbox.com/sh/72nexhtivzj9x2e/AAAVhfhxOrLXwhW7IF9P9ee\\_a?dl=0](https://www.dropbox.com/sh/72nexhtivzj9x2e/AAAVhfhxOrLXwhW7IF9P9ee_a?dl=0)

2018 report

Facebook

[https://www.facebook.com/fortalecimientodeasadas/?ref=br\\_rs](https://www.facebook.com/fortalecimientodeasadas/?ref=br_rs)

Web UNDP: “Proyecto Fortalecimiento de las capacidades de Asociaciones de Acueductos Rurales (ASADAS) para enfrentar riesgos del Cambio Climático en comunidades con estrés hídrico en el Norte de Costa Rica”

[http://www.cr.undp.org/content/costarica/es/home/operations/projects/environment\\_and\\_energy/fortalecimiento-de-asadas-zona-norte.html](http://www.cr.undp.org/content/costarica/es/home/operations/projects/environment_and_energy/fortalecimiento-de-asadas-zona-norte.html)

Web UN Title: “Proyecto Fortalecimiento de las capacidades de Asociaciones de Acueductos Rurales (ASADAS) para enfrentar riesgos del Cambio Climático en comunidades con estrés hídrico en el Norte de Costa Rica” <http://www.nacionesunidas.or.cr/proyecto-fortalecimiento-de-las-capacidades-de-asociaciones-de-acueductos-rurales-asadas-para>

Vimeo UNDP Costa Rica: "FORTALECIMIENTO DE LAS ASADAS EN LA ZONA NORTE DEL PAÍS"

<https://vimeo.com/177232098>

Vimeo UNDP Costa Rica: Historia de Vida. Victoria Lara - ASADA Cuajiniquil

<https://vimeo.com/233860982>

Vimeo UNDP Costa Rica: Catalino Carrillo, secretario ASADAS Huacas

<https://vimeo.com/247809275>

#### News

"Gobierno de Costa Rica \$5.5 millones para 395 acueductos comunales en Guanacaste y Zona Norte"

<https://presidencia.go.cr/comunicados/2016/03/5-5-millones-para-395-acueductos-comunales-en-guanacaste-y-zona-norte/>

"Decenas de asadas afectadas por cambio climático podrán recibir fondos de Naciones Unidas. Voz de Guanacaste"

<https://vozdeguanacaste.com/decenas-de-asadas-afectadas-por-cambio-climatico-podran-recibir-fondos-de-naciones-unidas/>

"Usarán \$5,5 millones para diagnóstico y obras en 395 Asadas"

<http://www.crhoy.com/archivo/usaran-5-5-millones-para-diagnostico-y-obras-en-395-asadas/nacionales/>

"Asadas, primera defensa contra el cambio climático"

<https://ojoalclima.com/asadas-primera-defensa-cambio-climatico/>

"Millonaria inversión de AyA para estos cantones"

<https://www.laprensalibre.cr/Noticias/detalle/60240/millonaria-inversion-de-aya-para-estos-cantones->

## Project Location Data

Provide the coordinates for the project's geo-location sites. Provide the coordinates in decimal degrees (Longitude and Latitude). If you are not able to provide the coordinates in decimal degrees, you can alternatively provide them in the Degrees, Minutes, Seconds format. If you have this

information stored in a GIS file, upload it below (e.g. shapefile, kmz/kml, or csv). If the project has multiple sites, please attach an Excel file with the coordinates for each site in either decimal degrees or in degrees, minutes, seconds format.

**Please attach the GIS data. Any of the following formats are acceptable: shapefile (.shp)\*, .kmz, .kml. If helpful, see here a quick note on how to gather geo-reference info. \*Note that a shapefile is composed of several files: a .shp file should be zipped in a folder accompanied by the file extensions: .shx, .sbn, .prj, .dbf, .cpg, .sbx, .xml.**

**If the project has multiple sites, please attach an Excel file with the coordinates for each site in either decimal degrees or in degrees, minutes, seconds format.**

- [ASADAS\\_PNUD.dbf](#)
- [ASADAS\\_PNUD.prj](#)
- [ASADAS\\_PNUD.qpj](#)
- [ASADAS\\_PNUD.shp](#)
- [ASADAS\\_PNUD.shx](#)

**Provide geo-location in longitude, latitude, format.**

**If you have this information stored in a GIS file, please upload it below (e.g. shapefile, kmz/kml, or csv).**

*(not set or not applicable)*

**Longitude**

*(not set or not applicable)*

**Alternatively, provide geo-location in degrees, minutes, seconds format. Please also provide information on what the coordinates point to in the space provided.**

*(not set or not applicable)*

**Minutes**

*(not set or not applicable)*

**Seconds**

*(not set or not applicable)*

**Coordinates description**

Location of community aqueducts related to the Project

## K. Partnerships

### Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagement

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important! All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

<b>Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?</b>
Yes
<b>Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?</b>
Yes
<b>Does the project work with the Private Sector?</b>
Yes
<b>Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?</b>
Yes
<b>Does the project work with UN Volunteers?</b>
No
<b>Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?</b>
No
<b>CEO Endorsement Request:</b> <a href="#">GEF6 CEO Endorsement-PIMS 5140-ASADAS Costa Rica_04Oct2015.doc</a>
<b>Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.</b>
<p>The Project has built an extensive network of partners, both at national and local levels, in order to establish coordination relationships and support for community water management and other common issues related to the protection of water resources. This includes the investment sequencing strategy with government agencies such as INDER, IMAS and DINADECO and some private sector partners that have funds available to finance community infrastructure, including ASADAS. This strategy is agreed with the regional and central levels of the AYA, to ensure the institutionalization of the process and facilitate access to funds by ASADAS. Likewise, it works in the coordination of non-governmental organizations, universities and other technical organisms for the joint intervention in support of the ASADAS and the treatment of the different themes of the Project. Coordination tables and joint commitment documents has been developed to promote sustainability and continuity for these efforts beyond the life of the project.</p> <p>Some of the partners are:</p>

- ASADAS Federation Abangares, Cañas, Bagaces, Tilarán
- ASADAS Federation Carrillo-Santa Cruz
- ASADAS Federation Liberia-La Cruz
- AVINA Foundation
- Biological corridor Ruta Los Malecu
- Biological Corridor Tenorio Miravalles
- Center for Environmental and Natural Resources Law (CEDARENA)
- Communal Water League (Guanacaste)
- CRUSA Foundation
- Federation of Aqueducts Huetar Norte (FAHN)
- FUNDECOOPERACION Foundation
- Guanacasteca Association of Waters and Forests (AGAB)
- Guardian of Nature Program
- Latin American Confederation of Community Organizations of Water and Sanitation Services CLOCSAS
- National Federation of League Federations and Aqueduct Unions (CONAFLU)
- Union of Aqueducts Norte-Norte (UANN)
- World Vision
- Youth for Water Network

#### Indigenous Peoples

- Community Malecu (Guatuso)
- Community Matambuguito (Chorotega)

#### Private sector

- BMI Media, Audiovisual artists and developers
- Costa Rican Chamber of Hotels
- Guanacaste Community Fund
- Harmony Hotel Nosara
- Malpaís musical group
- Nandamojo Asociacion
- National Union of Forest Agriculture (UNAFOR Chorotega)
- Orosí Wind Project

- Río Nosara Biological Corridor
- Smart rabbit - private
- Sugar factory El Viejo
- The Post Room, Audiovisual artists and developers
- Touristic Project Papagayo Gulf
- Upala Agricola

Public and governmental organizations

- Airborne research lab (PRIAS-CENAT)
- Costa Rican Institute of Aqueducts and Sewers
- Costa Rica Meteorological Institute (IMN)
- Costa Rican Tourism Institute (ICT)
- Emergency Municipal Committees (Upala/Los Chiles)
- National Institute of Women (INAMU)
- Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG)
- Ministry of Culture and Youth
- Ministry of Environment
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Public Education
- Municipalities of 10 cantons of the Project
- National Commission for Risk Prevention and Emergency Attention (CNE)
- National Directorate of Climate Change (DCC)
- National Directorate of Community Development (DINADECO)
- National Directorate of Water
- National High Technology Center (CENAT)
- National System of Protected Areas (SINAC)
- National Training Institute (INA)
- National Underground Water, Irrigation and Drainage Service (SENARA)
- National Water Laboratory
- Office of the First Vice President of the Republic
- Popular and Community Development Bank
- Presidential House
- Presidential House-Territorial Liaison Program North Zone
- Regional Development Council (COREDES-Chorotega)

- Regulatory Authority of Public Services (ARESEP)
- Technical and Professional High School (Guatuso/Upala)
- Territorial Development Councils (INDER-Chorotega and Huetar Norte)
- Water Direction

Private and public academy organizations

- Biosystem's Engineering School (UCR)
- Distance State University (UNED)
- Environmental Management Unit of the University of Costa Rica - UCR
- Geography school University of Costa Rica (UCR)
- Interdisciplinary Water Research and Management Program of the National University (UNA)
- Latin American University of Science and Technology – ULACIT
- Mesoamerican Center for Sustainable Development of the Dry Tropics (CEMEDE) -UNA
- Research Program in Sustainable Urban Development (PRODUS-UCR)
- Subprogram of Integrated Water Resource Management. National Technical University (UTN)
- Tropical Agronomic Center for Research and Teaching (CATIE)
- Véritas University
- Water and Sanitation Commission of the National Council of University Rectors (CAS-CONARE)
- Water Resources Center for Central America and the Caribbean (HIDROCEC-UNA)

Other

- Costa Rican Red Cross
- International Organization for Migrations (IOM)
- UN environment
- UN Women
- Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los refugiados (ACNUR)
- UNESCO



## L. Annex - Ratings Definitions

### Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

### Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.