ADAPTATION FUND

21 September 2020

Adaptation Fund Board

ADAPTATION FUND VIRTUAL PORTFOLIO MONITORING MISSION IN COSTA RICA

Contents

INTRODUCTION

Background and scope of the missions

1. At its 28th meeting, the Adaptation Fund Board (AFB) approved the updated Knowledge Management (KM) Strategy and Work Plan for the Fund; and approved the Medium-Term Strategy (MTS) of the Fund at its 30th meeting. Under Component 1 of the strategy, "Capture and Transfer Knowledge related to Adaptation, Accreditation, Direct Access and the monetization of Certified Emissions Reduction", conducting missions to projects/programmes under implementation is one of the ways to further collect and analyze lessons learned at a portfolio level. In this context, the Project Monitoring Mission (PMM) for projects under implementation, supports the analysis and knowledge sharing of lessons learned and best practices.

2. In light of the COVID-19 outbreak, the Adaptation Fund is adjusting its modus operandi to conduct portfolio monitoring missions and is piloting a virtual project monitoring mission (PMM), which would allow to capture lessons learned through breakout sessions among different stakeholders and through site visits. Other stakeholders including local civil society organizations and partners will be invited to join the PMM. The rapid transition from in-person missions to virtual trainings is just one way the Adaptation Fund is working to continue supporting developing countries meeting their needs on climate change adaptation on the frontlines of the COVID-19 outbreak.

3. The program "Reducing the Vulnerability by Focusing on Critical Sectors (Agriculture, Water Resources and Coastlines) in order to Reduce the Negative Impacts of Climate Change and Improve the Resilience of these Sectors", implemented by Fundecooperación para el Desarrollo Sostenible, which is a National Implementing Entity (NIE) of the Adaptation Fund (AF), has been selected to have its PMM carried out virtually due to its maturity and because it has already yielded concrete results from a multi-sector approach, also allowing to generate learning from the virtual approach per se, identifying opportunities to further enhance this approach. Hence, the proposed virtual PMM overall objective is to collect and analyze lessons learned and best practices from the project afore mentioned, also known nationally as "Adapta2+".

Methodology

4. The mission lasted from the 4th to the 7th of August 2020 for its 1st segment (high level session and breakout sessions with project executing entities and NGOs), while the 2nd segment (virtual field visits and project beneficiaries' interviews) is planned to occur in October or November 2020 [date to be defined at a later stage depending on the COVID-19 situation at country level].

5. The proposed virtual PMM was hosted on Zoom videoconferencing platform and was conducted jointly by the AFB Secretariat and Fundecooperación. The AFB Secretariat supported in facilitating discussions with the NIE and the EEs and in the preparation of discussion topics/questions. The NIE, the Executing Entities and the secretariat shared their experiences with the project implementation, highlighting best practices as well as lessons learned, along with discussions during and at the end of each session

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CONTEXT AND PROGRESS TO DATE

Context

6. Costa Rica is identified as a country with high vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, particularly to extreme hydro-meteorological phenomena with severe impacts. In fact, Costa Rica is identified as one of the most prominent climate change hotspots in the tropics. The country's particularity lies in the fact that the historical records of extreme climate variability phenomena show that the territory does not experience the impacts of climate events in the same way throughout the country, this due to its topographical characteristics. In fact, the impacts of climatic events are experienced inversely on the coasts, in other words, while drought is experienced on the Pacific side, flooding is experienced on the Caribbean side.

7. The project “Reducing the Vulnerability by Focusing on Critical Sectors (Agriculture, Water Resources and Coastlines) in order to Reduce the Negative Impacts of Climate Change and Improve the Resilience of these Sectors”, implemented by Fundecooperación para el Desarrollo Sostenible (Fundecooperación), seeks to reduce climate vulnerability by focusing on critical sectors (agriculture, water resources, and coastal zones) in order to reduce the negative impacts of climate change and improve the resilience of those communities. It aims to increase climate resilience by working directly with local stakeholders and beneficiaries through the implementation of adaptation projects in each of the geographical areas selected, through the enhanced direct access implementation modality.

Progress to date

8. Fundecooperación was accredited to the Adaptation Fund in 2012, and the implemented programme focused on three sectors: water resources, agriculture, and coastal areas. The AF contributed US$10 million while the partners provided a co-financing of US$6 million. Implementation started in 2015, and, thanks to local alliances, comprises initiatives from all over the country. Fundecooperación played a strategic role in bringing and coordinating national and local entities together, impacting on both.

9. The Mid-term Evaluation Report (MTR) served to develop a bigger picture of what the program has achieved and identified challenges and issues to be addressed during the remaining project timeframe. Fundecooperación, is successfully implementing the AF funded project and achieved concrete and important results, which is evidenced by the Innovagro Prize won the by Fundecooperación in 2019.

10. Among other results, the programme trained three hundred beneficiaries in climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, and almost 500 farms have been supported to implement adaptation strategies. More than five thousand individuals were trained on a wide range of topics related to climate change, from best practices in livestock, agriculture and water management, to more technical topics such as agro-ecological zonification. Further, 34 km of coast has been redesigned and reforested. In many areas, the program has exceeded its initial target.

MEETINGS, SITE VISITS AND FINDINGS OF THE MISSION

Best practices and impacts reached by the programme

11. The PMM opened with a high-level remarks' session, which offered an overview of the Fund and about climate change adaptation in Costa Rica. Speakers included: The Director of Climate Change and Designated Authority (DA) of the Fund; the former Minister of Environment and Energy (now CEO of the Global Environmental Facility); an Adaptation Fund Board Member and the manager of the Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat.

12. Ms. Andrea Meza Murillo, Director of Climate Change in the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE) and DA of the Adaptation Fund, stated that climate-change adaptation knowledge generated by the Adapta2+ programme has allowed the country to achieve several milestones of its adaptation policy, while lessons learned from the programme contribute to updating the adaptation components of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and to implementing the Decarbonization Plan. The experience with the AF also showed how strategic it is to demonstrate the importance of Nature-Based solutions, which are at the heart of the NDC's updating process and have been critical for building its participatory process.

13. Carlos Manuel Rodriguez, former Minister of Environment and Energy (now CEO of the Global Environmental Facility – GEF), stated that the programme has allowed the country to face three fairly important issues:

- Fundecooperación supported the creation of solid partnerships with and between public, private national and local entities;
- This programme demonstrates the country effort to find a balance between the funding of mitigation projects versus adaptation projects. Indeed, although 30 years ago in Costa Rica, the focus was more on mitigation, the actions implemented indirectly addressed adaptation. However, the lack of evidence hinders skeptical stakeholders to be convinced by the benefit of such actions which led to political resistance, especially given that Costa Rica's Greenhouse Gases (GHG) emission is insignificant as compared to global emissions. There is, thus, a challenge to overcome, and a need to present results of climate actions in ways accessible to all sectors;
- The AF and Fundecooperación helped to build the relationship between the agricultural and environmental sectors and their two ministries, generating discussion about institutional frameworks based on trust and political dialogue. Indeed, the challenge of nature conservation, the NDCs, and the 1.5 scenario can cause permanent conflicts between the sectors, as institutional frameworks are focused on their own sector and not on an inter-sectoral collaboration.

14. The Adapta2+ programme is based on a vertical strategy which integrates the national approaches into the local ones, and also integrates the local sector into national strategies. This constitutes the country's first adaptation programme and has been a joint national and local exercise thanks to both national and local involvement and local endorsement by the projects' communities and diverse partners (both public and private).

15. The programme is divided into three components of which capacity building is common to all. They have already shown concrete results while aiming to reduce exposure

to climate change impacts, to reduce vulnerability, and to increase resilience. In some cases, it was necessary to focus on responding to and preparing for climate issues while, in other cases, the focus was on disaster recovery (for example with hurricanes Otto and Nate) which allow us to validate outcomes in community resiliency and community transformation. The programme generated also initiatives addressing climate risks such as insurance and climate finance schemes.

16. Adapta2+ has had a highly satisfactory MTR, and the project implementation arrangements allowed to successfully manage many stakeholders. A successful management of different executing entities is due to adaptive management of the implementing entity and clearly defined objectives. Moreover, during the call for projects, the projects selected responded to the general framework of the program. Then, synergies were sought between the projects as well as between local and national initiatives, and alliances were created.

17. Additionally, the programme succeeded in giving the ownership of the project to the beneficiaries. This was achieved through direct access to the organizations and the open call for projects. Local actors have been able to respond directly to the call. The role that Fundecooperación has played in this context was crucial as it allowed connection between projects and local actors for scaled-up impacts.

18. In the agriculture sector, collaborations with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) and regional institutions allowed implementation of climate actions in more than 400 farms, producing adaptation benefits over more than 5000 hectares of land. Access to climate funds was improved with the creation of different microcredit lines for livestock and agriculture, promoting subscription to agriculture insurance which provides financial incentives to farmers, for the implementation of adaptation actions. This insurance also facilitated work with institutions not working on adaptation.

19. In the water sector, the programmes strengthened 100 community aqueducts, benefiting more than 150 communities plus 241 indirect beneficiaries; while in the coastal zones, the projects resulted in the planting of more than 13,000 coral colonies, benefitting 18 communities, and restored 63 acres of mangrove forest.

20. In terms of capacity building, more than 400 local organizations were benefited. Impacts on public policy include the creation of an early warning system for climate change risks, and an update to the manual for technical instruments used to evaluate environmental impact, amongst many others. The programme allowed the application of best practices, improvement to public policies, knowledge exchange, and sensitivity for and integration of communities and institutions. The programme also resulted in the creation of sensibilization, education and technical materials for the public sector, and in community-led knowledge creation and documentation that support decision-making.

21. In the project ‘’Adaptation of the Livestock sector’’ (Executing Entity: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock), the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) livestock for Costa Rica is the only functional program of its kind in the world. An important element of the NAMA is knowledge-creation processes to communicate about results. Knowledge-creation also allows producers to improve their organization, hence increasing their resilience, a parameter which has become even more important under the COVID crisis. Operational manuals have also been elaborated. The Low-Carbon Livestock Strategy is the common path

taken by the country's livestock sector in November 2015, which took a year to be designed and to unify the involved parties. Today, this strategy brings together more than 400 members from livestock chambers and confederations, NGOs, institutes, universities, individual producers, government and industries. There are more than 19 lines of work coordinated between the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the Ministry of Environment and Energy, which benefit from a robust and regularly updated industry baseline and are supported by Fundecooperación.

22. The NAMA Livestock benefit from a Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) that registers more than 1000 farms that implement adaptation, mitigation and risk management measures and GHG balances. NAMA Livestock is part of the National Development Plan, the National Plan of Decarbonization and the Nationally Determined Contributions of Costa Rica (NDC). It trained 8,000 persons and led producers to live in better conditions, with greater knowledge, more organized, more resilient, and having the ability to better respond to challenges.

23. The Project: ‘’Water Protection Tariff Project (TPRH)’’ is executed by the entity Regulatory Authority for Public Services (ARESEP), public institution whose function is to set prices and tariffs, as defined by law. This it is pivotal, as it ensures that optimal standards of public services are met. All in all, this project aims at maintaining or improving the quality and quantity of water supplies and sources and contributing to adaptation to climate change. The tariffs for the protection of water resources support the costs of water protection and aim at establishing a tariff instrument that allows water service operators to generate income to protect water resources. The tariff structure requires accounting separate from that of the aqueducts, as aqueducts are currently not included in water conservation. Separating the accounting ensures that tariffs can be invested only in projects that protect water sources and recharge areas. The application can be presented by the Costa Rican Institute of Aqueducts and Sewerage (AyA), ESPH, a Water and Sewerage Systems Management Associations (ASADA), groups, federations, unions, or leagues of ASADAS. The TPRH’s objectives are directed at maintaining or improving the quality and quantity of water at the source to bring sustainability to the water service. In this context, it also allows the establishment of a baseline for the resource’s quality and quantity so that project impact can be assessed later for monitoring and transparency.

24. The Project: ‘’Agro-ecological Zonification Project’’ (Executing Entity: National Institute of Innovation and Agricultural Technology (INTA)) started in 2015 and finalized in 2019. The principal result of the project is the ZAE software which allows to divide crops into zones in any part of the country. It was developed with several software based on geographic information system (GIS). Twelve areas were mapped and specialists and producers were trained. Because the information must be available to any user, everything was collocated in the National Territorial Information System (SNIT) and INTA's digital platform. The methodology was systematized, and documents and manuals were produced. Three new courses can be found in the *Placticar* platform (http://www.platicar.go.cr/). Videos were disseminated through social media, and infographics describing the project results can be accessed by anyone. These efforts resulted in the ZAE as an ordinary activity of INTA, the application of the ZAE Methodology to the Soil Mapping Project, access to knowledge and technologies, public information, a robust methodology for ZAE, and facilitated decision-making on adaptation measures, improved productivity and competitiveness in the agricultural sector.

25. The Project: ‘’Strengthening ASADAS in the Caribbean Region and Vigilantes del Agua Project’’ is implemented by the executing entity Fundación ALIARSE, which is divided onto two elements. First, ‘’Water watchers: promoters of communal adaptation to climate change’’ aims to reduce climate change vulnerability in the Hojancha and Parrita cantons (in the Costa Rican peninsula and on the Pacific coast respectively). To do that, it trains community leaders in climate change adaptation, incorporates climate change adaptation components, and carries out demonstrative adaptation actions at the community level. As a result, its impacts at community level are: 300 community leaders and officials trained in climate change adaptation (CCA); 2 diagnostics elaborated and presented to the Municipal Councils; 5 water harvesting projects in educational centers; 1 CCA training guide; 1 video game available on the Ministry of Public Education’s “*Educatico*” virtual platform (www.vigilantesdelagua.com). The impacts of the Water Watchers Program include the incorporation of CCA into the Water Watchers Program; more than 10,000 students from 200 educational centers sensitized annually; savings of 10,388,700 L of water in 2 educational centers.

26. The second phase of this project is ‘’Capacity-building in ASADAS to enhance their management as promoters of alliances’’, which aims to strengthen the capacities of the ASADAS in the management of the Water Resource Protection Model (MPRH), adaptation to climate change, and the design and management of strategic alliances at the local level. To do so, it trains local level leaders in the Resource Protection Model (HRM), climate change adaptation, and strategic partnerships, implements infrastructure projects for access to drinking water, sanitation and adaptation to climate change, and generates and socializes a portfolio of projects at the local level to be implemented through strategic alliances. As a result: 13 ASADAS were trained and advised on the design of projects and multi-sector partnerships, 5 infrastructure improvement projects were developed, more than 12,700 benefited from improvements in the drinking water service, 1 portfolio with 13 projects for local investment was developed, 3 multi-sectoral partnerships were established at the local level, 1 training guide on multi-sectoral partnership design produced, 1 case study to guide ASADAS in the MPRH elaborated. The best practices implemented were: framing initiatives in institutional projects/programs to give them greater scope; generating alliances with legitimate local actors and leaders in the field; accompanying the processes and generating management tools for their application during and after the project; generating commitment from actors at two levels: political and technical; local project implementation was led and executed by the beneficiary population; leave installed capacities at the local level in strategic issues such as project development and multi-sector partnerships; and exchange of experiences between communities to reinforce lessons learned.

27. In both projects, the 9 elements to ensure success were:

- Projects with a focus on water resources for CCA
- Projects adapted to local realities and contexts
- Constructive-Participatory Methodology
- Learning-by-doing methodology
- Capacity-building through consultancy
- Working with local multi-sectoral actors
- Projects with demonstrative actions
- Generation of knowledge products for local and national use
- Projects in partnership with leading institutions contributing to sustainability

28. The Project: ‘’Tourism-Local Development Engine’’ (TU-MODELO) aims to increase market opportunities by showing that that the Costa Rican tourism industry is an engine of local welfare in agricultural communities, having a true impact on farmers lives, generating employment, economic growth, women’s and youth participation and implementing climate change adaptation. Hence, the project connects local producers with companies who want to commit to the process in the value chain. The main results achieved by this project are as follow: the establishment of a baseline for 306 agricultural supply producers and, subsequently, their training and financing needs were developed; 104 tourism companies were supported in the establishment of their demand for agricultural products and their financing needs; and 26 tourism companies signed the Call to Action and its baseline. To ensure the project’s sustainability, the implementation of the initiative under a concept of collective impact to ensure its institutionalization at government, academic and private levels, the integration of the concept of sustainable local supply in the modus operandi of tourist and gastronomic enterprises in the priority areas (insertion in national promotion campaigns and participation in business chambers and municipalities), alliances with ICT, universities, cooking schools and technical institutions for the insertion of sustainable supply modules in the curriculum, and the creation of an inter-institutional coordination mechanism for training in the agricultural sector, were carried out.

29. The project: ‘’Restoration of corals along the Pacific Coast of Costa Rica’’ (Executing Entity: Raising Coral Costa Rica) started in 2016 in Golfo Dulce. The first phase consisted in improving the growth rate of the corals. Once the first phase was successful, the second phase consisted in identifying best practices with researchers. Finally, phase 3 is focusing on its social and financial sustainability. In this latter phase, Fundecooperación has been a key ally to support new alliances. An important part of the project focused on education. The project has also trained 10 people to be coral gardeners and for other roles, and every service contracted for the project is supplied by the community (boats, foods, etc). Future work to exploit the project as a touristic attraction is key to making the project sustainable. The project improves community resilience in different ways:

- By improving resilient ecosystems, it improves resilience in coastal communities;
- Education is key to empower users in responsible actions;
- To generate alternative and sustainable livelihood supports communities’ adaptation to climate change;
- Coral restoration implies responsibility and ethics;
- Integrated work in the coastal zone;
- Local support and interest in the work done, ensuring support for future actions;
- Science guides decision-making in working with coral reefs.

30. The Project: ‘’Strengthening water access in Abangares” (Executing Entity: CIEDES, Academia) aims at implementing tools to identify the volume and time-period of water availability. The challenge in the area lies in water availability during the dry season, hence, the need to establish integrated measures proposals that focus on both water for human consumption and also for the productive sector. The support of the AF and Fundecooperación has been concretely impacting on improving community conditions, (having access to a 24-hour water service, for example) through the improvement of the small ASADAs, who often lack of support and capacity, functioning only on the financial resources collected for their service. Hence, this project helped to adapt to the new conditions, not only with material resources, but also with training. In the different supported ASADAs, apart from the training

and water and infrastructure management support they received, they have been able to add a new water sources to their system, address technical infrastructure issues, water storage, certifications, amongst many other actions. The project has helped to implement significant improvements in water infrastructure and improve public health, as well as facilitating good conditions to create employment and development. Among the benefits obtained, more than 8,000 people who were previously rationed for long periods have continuous access to better quality water. In these communities, education and health centers previously had closure periods of weeks and even months; the population now has improved access to health and education. In addition, there is greater citizen participation and better institutional coordination in the area. An increase in cultivation around the protection zone has been observed.

31. The project ‘’Adaptation Measures for Farmers of the Pacific Region of Costa Rica’’ (Executing Entity: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Public Entity) involves 63 dual-purpose working livestock farms and involved the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock in the final phase of the project. The project counts not only with the AF funding but also with the investments of the producers themselves, which have exceeded 150% of the initial investment. Amongst the producers, Don Oswaldo described his experience, and how the support of Fundecooperación helped him to achieve the transformational change to implement adaptation strategies that he wished for, starting with capacity-building. Fundecooperación not only supported him with microcredit, but also with continuous knowledge, technical and legal support for livestock and the cheese factory. This helped the producer to improve its management and to sell his product at a more competitive price in the market.

How to scale up projects for maximizing adaptation impacts: experience among AF portfolio

32. Project scale-up opportunities must be considered during the whole process from project design to its implementation and must be achieved considering the context and what is needed to achieve transformational changes.

33. Some of the Adapta2+ programme activities have shown promise for scaling up and replication. Moreover, these elements were also identified in the Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE), as they are key elements to consider for further develop the projects. In this context, financing mechanisms have also been identified that have been supported by Adapta2+ and have already shown results. On the other hand, measures to be strengthened were also identified. Hence, the work in the ASADAs, the restoration of coral colonies, as well as technologies such as genetics for climate-change precision agriculture, seed and soil management, and the value chain, have been identified as a priority.

34. Regarding the financing mechanisms for agriculture and livestock, the scale-up strategy was included in its design. It started by covering 2 seeds and now covers 12 different crops, as well as insuring more than 600 farms by March 2020. The insurance is also connected to the other financing mechanisms, for example, the agriculture microcredit, which allowed scaling-up of adaptation measures with refundable funds. Finally, the water tariff also allows a large scale-up, in this case at national level. The agriculture and livestock insurance also allowed institutionalization of climate change adaptation in the finance sector.

35. In this context, the agriculture and livestock *Proclima* also permitted the introduction

of climate change adaptation into the microcredit processes, which allows a larger implementation of new technologies identified as necessary in the different sectors. The pandemic, however, prevented the implementation process, hence, new challenges have emerged such as monitoring the adaptation measures implemented by producers. This also exacerbated the need to create, for example, an innovation center for agriculture and livestock which would allow projects to be scaled up, as well as supporting the producers to keep up with registries thanks to the centralization of general, technical, legal information, also serving as an experience exchange platform. Moreover, the national program of fire management is also an example of a scaled-up project as it has been implemented in 9 other national parks, directly impacting on communities.

36. Some tools used to scale up some of the project activities are: a) farm school which allows the identification and implementation of Best Practices (BP) in more farms, similar to the work carried out with the ASADAs – the beneficiary presents the transformative changes which permit individuals and institutions to exchange their experiences; b) create project ownership of the beneficiaries in order for them to be able to replicate it; c) online platforms; d) development of tools – issuing these tools as tariffs, proclamation – climate finance.

LESSONS LEARNED

Lessons learned from the global process

37. Lessons learned from the programme are:

- Nature-based solutions are highly relevant to climate change adaptation.
- Scaling up plays a key role in the future of climate change adaptation projects supported by the AF.
- Collaboration between government and civil society is key for success, and building trust between sectors, is key for a good governance.
- It is especially important to find a balance between adaptation and mitigation funding, and to be able to prove that adaptation avoids other costs.
- The actions implemented not only brought adaptation to climate change but have also resulted in many further benefits for sectors and communities.
- It is best to provide technical support to the executing entities rather than just coordinating activities.
- Integration of the initiatives is key to obtain successful results.
- Identifying project spin-offs makes it possible to consolidate the initiatives.
- Focusing on the market level brings a greater impact.

38. More particularly, in the ’Agro-ecological Zonification Project’’ ZAE project, the lessons learned are:

- Collaboration is essential: participation of more than 25 organizations.
- Research in soil science–vegetable physiology–agroclimatology is lacking.
- Access to Climate Database (IMN) information is crucial.
- Awareness-raising on climate change is also necessary.

- Young people can be agents of change.
- Maps can be used for capacity-building.
- Technology showcases support application of the methodology and adaptation measures.

39. More particularly, in the Water Watcher project, the overall lessons learned were:

- Do not assume that people know what adaptation to climate change is and can propose innovative projects at the local level.
- The theme of CCA at the community level can be developed through innovative tools (video game), community fairs, educational materials and demonstrative actions.
- The number of activities does not necessarily contribute to the impact potential of the project. Fewer strategic activities can generate more impact.
- Assess the incorporation of needs of key actors and beneficiaries (previously not identified) in the work plan to ensure its success.

40. More particularly, in the TU-Modelo project, the lessons learned are:

- There is a tremendous gap between what is produced locally and the demand of the touristic sector (hotels and restaurant). So, to close that informational gap, the project uses a website to disseminate the options that tourism has, and the markets of the tourism sector;
- Strengthening of inter-institutional coordination through local work platforms. The platform brings together different groups and institutions, including new key ones such as SME Support Network, to channel information;
- Permanent and strategic links with the different working committees, ensuring that they are kept engaged through online virtual communication.

41. Lessons learned from the program contribute to updating the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), which comprises both the mitigation and the adaptation components, and also, to implementing the Decarbonization Plan. The experience with the AF also showed how strategic it is to demonstrate the importance of Nature-Based solutions, which are at the heart of the NDC's updating process and have been critical for building its participatory process. It must also be noted that the country is currently implementing a readiness project in adaptation called ''Plan A'', in which the Adapta2+ program collaborates greatly. The key challenges now are to discuss how to further collaborate, and what future financial resources the country could receive from AF.

COVID19 and project implementation adaptive management: experience from Costa Rica

42. The pandemic has exacerbated climate change challenges and has shown the importance of implementing adaptation projects. The AF has been providing financing towards adaptation projects for more than 9 years, scaling up climate-response actions. One third of the AF investments has been allocated to the LAC region, resulting in more than 30 projects in vulnerable countries tackling critical issues, and strengthening climate change

adaptation and resilience. The Fund has supported the creation of opportunities for countries, making it possible to attract additional resources for countries such as in Colombia, which benefited by scaling-up the AF project with the Green Climate Fund. Global resilience is now imperative to enable countries to face unexpected events such as COVID-19.

43. COVID-19 has allowed the analysis of communities' resilience and the observation that the communities implementing adaptation actions are more resilient to disruption than others. COVID-19 also obliged Fundecooperación and executing entities to apply adaptive management measures, which has led, in certain cases, to the improvement of communities and organizations' participation in meetings, as well as to the creation of new training materials for technical support to farmers, sharing projects' results and experience exchange using different multimedia platforms.

44. Building climate change resilience positively impacted the communities' response to COVID-19. The programme's focus on crops, cultivation diversification and land use management, improved food security. The project assisted many families, benefitting also indigenous communities (who also implement a system of barter). The promotion of local supplies, connecting local production to the value chain also helped to build further resilience such as in the TU-MODELO project. Finally, improved access to water has also contributed considerably to communities' resilience as it allowed compliance with hygiene requirements. This work has been carried out with more than 100 ASADAs, communities and individuals.

45. Robust capacity building was carried out, initially on-site but then through virtual activities due to the current conditions, to continue creating enabling conditions for adaptation. During the last months, virtual activities and multimedia platforms have been developed to communicate with a large range of actors involved in the program and for community empowerment. The virtual activities developed are of different types: virtual fieldwork days via Facebook live; virtual talks through Zoom on specific adaptation topics; webinars through Zoom to share results. This resulted in reaching more than 1,500 individuals, which might not have been possible without those tools. The executing entities, which were granted a project completion date extension, have also carried out project activities and adapted to this new reality.

46. In the TU-Modelo project, COVID-19 has brought a huge opportunity to increase the market's level of understanding in terms of the importance of looking at local impact, one's neighbors and solidarity. In this context, various tasks are under way to prepare for touristic reactivation, such as:

- Strategic alliance with the Costa Rican Institute of Tourism (ICT) for marketing and communication actions;
- Design of a network outreach campaign that promotes sustainable supply, exemplified by "early adopters";
- Development of training modules on sustainable local supply;
- Support in consolidating trade relations.

47. In the Water Watcher project, in the COVID context, the actions implemented were:

- Virtual consultancy for the realization of projects and alliances;
- Real-time monitoring of each project through WhatsApp;

- Increased participation of ASADA representatives in the consultancy services;
- Creation of online information material;
- The project has contributed to improving the communities' capacities to deal with COVID.

48. However, more work is still needed, and the recent COVID-19 crisis has shown that, for example, the financial difficulties of a community impacts on the ASADAs, which find themselves unable to collect the funds necessary to function. Project spin-offs have already been scaled up and approved by the presidential house. This support has allowed the region to reduce the health issues linked to water quality and quantity distributed by the ASADAs with major difficulties. Challenges still remain, but local institutions show now a greater capacity to withstand and face external shocks, such as those brought by this pandemic.

ANNEXES

Participants

The main participants include:

- Fundecooperación para el Desarrollo Sostenible as project implementing entity;
- Adaptation Fund Board Member from LAC constituency;
- Representative of the Ministry of Environment and Energy;
- AF designated authority for Costa Rica;
- CEO and Chairperson of the Global Environment Facility (former Minister of Environment and Energy);
- Manager of the Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat;
- AFB Secretariat staff;
- Representatives for the Project Executing Entities;
- Representatives of the Project Beneficiaries, including women's groups and indigenous groups;
- Representative of AF NGO network.

Agenda of the event

ADAPTATION FUND

ADAPTATION FUND VIRTUAL PORTFOLIO MONITORING MISSION IN COSTA RICA

CONTEXT

The Adaptation Fund Board (AFB) at its 28th meeting approved the updated Knowledge Management (KM) Strategy and Work Plan for the Fund and approved the Medium-Term Strategy (MTS) of the Fund at its 30th meeting. As part of the KM and MTS strategies the AFB will systematically use information from its funded projects/programmes under implementation as well as from its unique decision-making structure and operations to (i) enhance countries' capacity and knowledge to improve the design and increase the effectiveness of future adaptation projects/programmes, and to (ii) inform its decision making, enhance transparency and improve the Fund's overall effectiveness.

Under Component 1 of the Strategy, "Capture and Transfer Knowledge related to Adaptation, Accreditation, Direct Access and the monetization of Certified Emissions Reduction", conducting missions to projects/programmes under implementation is one of the ways to further collect and analyze lessons learned at a portfolio level. As of now, such missions have been conducted in 18[1] Argentina, Ecuador, Honduras, Jamaica, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Senegal, Uruguay, Egypt, Turkmenistan, Georgia, Colombia, Cambodia, South Africa, Rwanda, Chile, Cook Islands and Samoa and have provided valuable lessons on the experience of direct access, project/programme institutional arrangements and implementation of adaptation actions in the countries visited, including water and coastal management, ecosystem-based adaptation, disaster risk reduction, as well as enhanced agricultural practices to strengthen food security, and others.

The rapid transition from in-person missions to virtual trainings is just one way the Adaptation Fund is working to continue supporting developing countries meeting their needs on climate change adaptation on the frontlines of the COVID-19 outbreak.

MAIN OBJECTIVE

In light of the COVID-19 outbreak, the Adaptation Fund is adjusting its modus operandi to conduct portfolio monitoring missions and is piloting a virtual project monitoring mission (PMM), which would allow to capture lessons learned through breakout sessions among different stakeholders and through site visits. Other stakeholders including local civil society organizations and partners will be invited to join the PMM.

PROJECT SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

The proposed virtual PMM overall objective is to collect and analyze lessons learned and best practices from the project "*Reducing the Vulnerability by Focusing on Critical Sectors (Agriculture, Water Resources and Coastlines) in order to Reduce the Negative Impacts of Climate Change and Improve the Resilience of*

[1] In chronological order: Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Ecuador, Mongolia, Senegal, Argentina and Uruguay, Egypt, Turkmenistan, Georgia, Colombia, Cambodia, South Africa, Rwanda, Chile, Cook Islands and Samoa.

these Sectors" implemented by Fundecooperación para el Desarrollo Sostenible. The project seeks to reduce climate vulnerability by focusing on critical sectors (agriculture, water resources, and coastal zones) in order to reduce the negative impacts of climate change and improve the resilience of those populations. The project aims to increase climate resilience by working directly with local stakeholders and anticipated beneficiaries through the implementation of adaptation projects in each of the geographical areas selected, through the enhanced direct access implementation modality. In addition, this pilot virtual PMM modality, will allow to generate learning from the virtual approach per se, identifying opportunities to further enhance this approach.

PARTICIPANTS

A detailed list of participants is attached in Annex 1. The main participants include:

- Fundecooperación para el Desarrollo Sostenible as project implementing entity;
- Adaptation Fund Board Member from LAC constituency;
- Representative of the Ministry of Environment;
- AF designated authority for Costa Rica;
- Minister of Environment and Energy and incoming CEO and Chairperson of the Global Environment Facility;
- Manager of the Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat;
- AFB Secretariat staff;
- Representatives for the Project Executing Entities;
- Representatives of the Project Beneficiaries, including women's groups and indigenous groups;
- Representative of AF NGO network.

DURATION

- ✓ **4-7 August 2020 1st segment** (high level session and breakout session with project executing entities and NGOs)

- ✓ **September 2020** [date to be defined at a later stage depending on the COVID-19 situation at country level] **2nd segment** (field visits and project beneficiaries' interviews).

The mission will be held as a virtual event hosted via Zoom and will include simultaneous translation from Spanish to English and vice versa.

PROPOSED PROGRAMME

The proposed virtual PMM will be hosted on Zoom videoconferencing platform and will be conducted jointly by the AFB Secretariat and Fundecooperación. The AFB Secretariat will support in facilitating discussions with the NIE and the EEs and will support in the preparation of discussion topics/questions.

The first segment of the PMM will take place over 4 days with a 1h30min-2h session on each day. Each session will discuss different topics identified by the secretariat and the NIE. The NIE and Executing Entities speakers will share their experiences with the project implementation, highlighting best practices as well as lessons learned and there will be a dialogue and discussion during and at the end of each session.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS:

- Detailed PMM report;
- Brief report to be shared with the AFB, the NIE and other stakeholders upon completion of PMM;
- Selected video recording of the virtual PMM and a compilation of pictures.

DETAILED AGENDA (COSTA RICA TIME)

PMM PART I

Tuesday 4 August 2020

OPENING SESSION WITH HIGH LEVEL REMARKS

This introductory high-level segment will offer an overview of the Adaptation Fund and about the national climate change adaptation context and the impact of the project under implementation. Speakers will deliver brief statements/presentations.

Moderator: Marianella Feoli – Executive Director of Fundecooperación for Sustainable Development

14:05pm Johnny Campos, Fundecooperación Board President will welcome the participants and Marianella Feoli will introduce the speakers

14:10pm Introduction from the AFB Secretariat – Mikko Ollikainen, Manager, AFB Secretariat

14:20pm Andrea Meza Murillo, Director of Climate Change in MINAE and Designated Authority of the Adaptation Fund

14:30pm Victor Viñas, Adaptation Fund Board member (Dominican Republic, Latin America and the Caribbean) and Technical Director at HDC Internacional, Dominican Republic

14:40pm Carlos Manuel Rodriguez – Minister of Environment and Energy (MINAE)

14:50pm -15:00 pm Recap and closure of the session – Marianella Feoli, Fundecooperación for Sustainable Development

Wednesday 5 – Thursday 6 August 2020

BREAKOUT GROUPS WITH PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS

9:00-9:10am Outline of virtual PMM sessions and objectives – Martina Dorigo – Programme Analyst, AFB Secretariat

This part of the mission will provide information exchange among the NIE, the Executing Entities (EEs) and local NGOs involved in the project. This is a multi-sector project, therefore, the virtual mission will try to cover different sectors, including sub-projects with youth, women and indigenous communities' involvement. The speakers will provide presentations on their projects including the results achieved, the best practices and lessons learned. The overall discussion will touch on how the project adapted according to the mid-term evaluation recommendations, and the challenges as well as opportunities to scale-up, sustain project activities and foster innovation as well as the adaptive management in place in light of the current pandemic. This will be achieved through three sub-sections:

1) Lessons learned/best practices as well as impacts reached by the project
2) COVID19 and project implementation adaptive management: experience from Costa Rica
3) How to scale up projects for maximizing adaptation impacts: experience among AF portfolio

Wednesday 5 August 2020

Moderator: Martina Dorigo – Programme Analyst, AFB Secretariat

SESSION 1: Lessons learned, best practices and impacts reached by the project (20 minutes each presentation)

9:10am Carolina Reyes – Project Coordinator - Fundecooperación for Sustainable Development

9:30am Jorge Segura – National Coordinator of the Livestock Program

Project: Adaptation of the Livestock sector.

Executing Entity: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

VIDEO:

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3mXQrkWgctE
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oFZvqidwvOk&t=14s

9:50 am Luis Elizondo, Economic Area Coordinator of the Regulatory Authority for Public Services (ARESEP) and Elizabeth Zamora, Environmental Analyst of ARESEP

Project: Water Protection Fee Project

Executing Entity: Autoridad Reguladora de los Servicios Públicos (ARESEP)

10:10 am Laura Ramírez, Head of Technology Transfer department, Albán Rosales, and Renato Jimenez- Head of Technical Services.

Project: Agro-ecological Zonification Project

Executing Entity: National Institute of Innovation and Agricultural Technology (INTA)

10:30am – 10:55am interactive Q&A session

10:55am – 11:00am [break for transition to following session]

SESSION 2: COVID19 and project implementation adaptive management: experience from Costa Rica

11:00am Marianella Feoli – Executive Director of Fundecooperación for Sustainable Development

11:15am Grettel Calderón- Project Coordinator and Aitor Llodio - Executive Director, ALIARSE

Project: Strengthening ASADAS in the Caribbean Region and Vigilantes del Agua Project.

Executing Entity: Fundación ALIARSE

VIDEO: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sdoY-kjT1S8

11:30am Ronald Sanabria, Project Coordinator, Tourism-Local Development Engine (TU-MODELO)

Project: Tourism-Local Development Engine (TU-MODELO)

VIDEOS:

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8OpDVkKh1HM
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lhPw0yr1XR0

11:45am -12:00pm interactive Q&A session

12:00pm-12:05pm Recap and closure of the session – Mahamat Assouyouti, Senior Climate Change Specialist, AFB Secretariat

Thursday 6 August 2020

Session 3: How to scale up projects for maximizing adaptation impacts: experience among AF portfolio

Moderator: Martina Dorigo, Programme Analyst, AFB Secretariat

9:00am - 9:05am Outline of virtual PMM sub-session and objectives – Martina Dorigo – Programme Analyst, AFB Secretariat

9:05am -9:25 am Carolina Reyes – Project Coordinator Fundecooperación for Sustainable Development

9:25am - 9:35am Mahamat Assouyouti, Senior Climate Change Specialist, AFB secretariat

9:35am-9:55am Interactive Q&A session

9:55am-10:05am Recap and closure of the session Marianella Feoli - Fundecooperación for Sustainable Development

10:05am-10:10am [break for transition to following session]

PRE-FIELD VISITS INTERVIEWS WITH PROJECT BENEFICIARIES

This session includes presentations and interviews via phone with local institutions and project beneficiaries. This interaction will offer the opportunity to gather general information on the project impacts at local level, which will be seen during the field visits to be conducted in September[2]. The secretariat will ask a set of questions to the speakers as relevant.

Moderator: Marianella Feoli - Executive Director of Fundecooperación for Sustainable Development

[2] Due to the fact that the COVID-19 situation does not allow to organize the field visits to project beneficiaries in August, some of the selected sub-projects will include interviews with some of the beneficiaries to be included in the first segment of the PMM. Footage will take place in a later stage in September during the filed visits (specific dates will be confirmed by the NIE).

10:10am-10:30am Tatiana Villalobos, project coordinator and a beneficiary of the project

Project: Restoration of corals in the pacific coast of Costa Rica

Executing Entity: Raising Coral Costa Rica, CSO

Topic: youth, community participation.

VIDEO: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rZ_4RLwcYAA&t=2s

10:30am-10:50am interactive Q&A session

10:50am-11:10am Paola Vidal and Rafael Oreamuno - representatives of local government, ASADAS, and CIEDES.

Project: Strengthening water access in Abangares

Executing Entity: CIEDES, Academia

Topic: straightening access to water

VIDEO: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iMNo3Jvw8HU

11:10am – 11:30am interactive Q&A session

[break and the second part of the interviews will be resumed in the afternoon)

14:00pm-14:20pm Local producer and Douglas Rodríguez, project coordinator

Project: Adaptation measures for farmers of the Pacific Region of Costa Rica

Executing Entity: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Public Entity

Topics: food security, Livestock-NAMA

14:20am – 14:40pm interactive Q&A session

Friday 7 August 2020

DEBRIEF SESSION FOR THE FIRST SEGMENT OF THE PMM

The debrief session includes a discussion between the NIE representatives, the DA and the representatives from the AFBSEC to share impressions on the PMM and to provide general guidance as requested by the NIE.

10:30-11:30am Marianella Feoli, Carolina Reyes, Andrea Meza, Mahamat Assouyouti, Martina Dorigo, Matthew Pueschel, Alyssa Gomes

PMM PART II

September 2020 (dates to be confirmed)

FIELD VISITS AND INTERVIEWS WITH PROJECT BENEFICIARIES

The NIE representatives will visit some of the project target areas which cover the diverse sectors of the project (e.g. agriculture; coastal zone and water resource sector). This session includes interactive field interviews with project beneficiaries at farm level (including women, youth and indigenous groups), which will share what they have been doing as part of the project activities and will show the concrete impacts of the adaptation measures on the ground.

A local videographer will take videos and some footage of the concrete adaptation achievements and of the beneficiaries and if it will be possible to obtain a hotspot card to ensure a stable internet connectivity, the interviews can be live streamed.

DEBRIEF SESSION FOR THE SECOND SEGMENT OF THE PMM

The debrief session includes a discussion between the NIE representatives, the DA and the representatives from the AFBSEC to share impressions on the PMM and to provide general guidance as requested by the NIE.

Marianella Feoli, Carolina Reyes, Andrea Meza, Mahamat Assouyouti, Martina Dorigo, Cristina Dengel, Matthew Pueschel, Alyssa Gomes

ANNEX I

Detailed list of participants

NAME	INSTITUTION
Johnny Campos	Board President, Fundecooperación para el Desarrollo Sostenible
Marianella Feoli	Executive Director, Fundecooperación para el Desarrollo Sostenible
Carolina Reyes	Project Coordinador, Fundecooperación para el Desarrollo Sostenible as project implementing entity
Andrea Meza	Director of Climate Change in MINAE and Designated Authority of the Adaptation Fund
Carlos Manuel Rodriguez	Minister of Environment and Energy (MINAE)
Victor Viñas	Adaptation Fund Board member (Dominican Republic, Latin America and the Caribbean) and Technical Director at HDC Internacional, Dominican Republic
Jorge Segura	National Coordinator of the Livestock Program, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG)
Luis Elizondo	Economic Area Coordinator of the Regulatory Authority for Public Services (ARESEP)
Elizabeth Zamora	Environmental Analyst, ARESEP
Laura Ramírez	Head of Technology Transfer department, National Institute of Innovation and Agricultural Technology (INTA)
Albán Rosales,	Head of Technical Services, INTA
Renato Jimenez	Head of Technical Services, INTA
Grettel Calderón	Project Coordinator, Fundación ALIARSE
Aitor Llodio	Executive Director, Fundación ALIARSE
Ronald Sanabria	Project Coordinator, Tourism-Local Development Engine (TU-MODELO)
Tatiana Villalobos	Project coordinator, Raising Coral Costa Rica, CSO
Paola Vidal	Representative of local government, ASADAS
Rafael Oreamuno	Academia, CIEDES
Douglas Rodríguez	Project coordinator, MAG
Mikko Ollikainen	Manager, AFB Secretariat
Mahamat Assouyouti	Senior Climate Change Specialist, AFB Secretariat
Cristina Dengel	Knowledge Management Officer, AFB Secretariat
Matthew Pueschel	Communications Officer, AFB Secretariat
Martina Dorigo	Programme Analyst, AFB Secretariat
Alyssa Gomes	Climate Change Analyst, AFB Secretariat

ANNEX II

Key guiding questions in the targeted learning plan	
Mission objectives	**Key questions for various sectors covered by the project**
Objective 1: Collect lessons learned from concrete adaptation practices in the context of implementing concrete adaptation actions to improve /sustain the livelihoods of vulnerable communities in critical sectors (agriculture, water resources, and coastal zones). -	*General questions* 1) How were the project's adaptation options selected? (e.g. based on previous experiences/ baseline studies/needs assessments/vulnerability assessments/ stakeholder consultations). 2) What steps have been taken to measure success of the water management structures, mangrove restoration and other concrete interventions that are created that are expected to strengthen the capacity of the communities to adapt to climate change? 3) What are the measures in place to ensure sustainability of the concrete interventions? 4) How are the projects benefitting and providing opportunities for women and marginalized communities or indigenous groups in decision making? 5) What are the lessons learned from Enhanced Direct Access (EDA)? 6) How did the project ensure an efficient coordination among many different executing entities? 7) How do you convey lessons learned about adaptation interventions to decision makers at the state or national level?

	8) What is the approach of the project/s for the development of a scaling up strategy and how will success be measured? 9) What are the bottlenecks for financing quality local action at scale? 10) Did the conducted Mid-term report help improve project performance and impact on the ground?
Objective 2: Learn from the project's approach of increasing the adaptation capacity to climate change in : - The agricultural sector (including agriculture and livestock) - Improving water resources management in order to increase resilience in coastal communities that are more vulnerable to climate change Lesson from the expected specific interventions focused on: sustainable, improved agricultural and livestock production systems; implementation of good agricultural practices; repopulation of vulnerable species in reefs and highly exploited fishing areas; protection of water quality; and empowerment of women as active community members and leaders. -	*Sector specific questions* **Agriculture** Regions: Chorotega Region in the west of the country, Huetar Norte Region in the north of the country, the Brunca Region in the southeast of the country, Huetar Atlántica Region, Central Pacific Region, Central Valley 1) Given the relevance and importance of the agricultural sector in Costa Rica, what are measures implemented to build resilience of target communities to a. cope with drought risk; b. increase food and nutritional security; c. enhance soil quality and decrease land degradation; d. improve agricultural production. 2) What were the most innovative options proposed through the project? (e.g. Weather-based yield index for crop insurance, development of modeling tools, integrated farming etc.) 3) How did the integration of climate data into land-use planning allow minimizing the exposure of agriculture activities to climate variability, thereby enhancing the sector's climate resilience? (e.g. Implementation of new Agro-ecological zoning (ZAE) scenarios in the selected communities) 4) How is the project ensuring that women, youth and marginalized communities are

	adequately represented in project interventions to ensure sustainable production systems? 5) How is the project promoting traditional/ ancestral farming methods of the Bribri and Cabécar indigenous population to ensure productive, integrated and environmentally sustainable farming models? 6) How is the project restoring diversified production systems to enhance food security? 7) What are the approaches for local capacity building (authorities, farmer associations, civil society organizations, and the private sector) in climate risk management? 8) What are the methods of community based adaptation and empowerment of local producers, to increase their capacity to deal effectively with the impacts of climate change? 9) What are the positive benefits of financial schemes (evolving funds, microfinancing schemes to agricultural producers) to implement sustainable management practices for lands, and implement strategies to adapt to climate change? **<u>Livestock bio-resilience and improved livestock management systems</u>** 10) What are the approaches to promote sustainable livestock production systems? 11) What are the positive impacts from the creation or strengthening of animal health services, selection of local breeds, which adapt better to climate variations and diversification of livestock and agricultural activities? 12) How were technologies and practices for the production and conservation of fodder, which

	improves the supply of animal feed and reduces malnutrition and mortality in herd identified and implemented? 13) How has training in agroecological technologies and practices for the production and conservation of fodder improved the supply of animal feed and reduced malnutrition and mortality in herds? **<u>Water resources management</u>** <u>Regions: Chorotega Region, Brunca Region, Central Pacific Region, Huetar Atlántica Region, Huetar Norte Region, Central Region</u> 1) What are the methods employed by the project for efficient and effective comprehensive water resource management? 2) What are the environmental, social and economic benefits from infrastructure to harvest and store rainwater and small surface and underground dams? 3) Describe lessons from measures to mitigate risks of water shortage or overage (e.g. creation of water safety pilot plans at the canton, implement irrigation management plan and regional level, implementation of protocols) 4) What are the approaches to improve soil moisture content? 5) Describe measures for protections of recharge areas, surface and underground waters. 6) Concrete example of potential achievements that will enhance climate resilience: ○ Improvements of basic infrastructure; ○ Basic sewerage and drinking water systems;

	○ Development of infrastructure that enhances the infiltration of water recharge areas. **<u>Restoring Coastlines and adaptive marine services</u>** 1) What are the approaches for strengthening coastal communities that are vulnerable to climate change? 2) What are the lessons learned from the concrete protection and management measures of marine and coastal resources and ecosystems? 3) How did the project attain buy-in from communities and relevant stakeholders to adopt adaptive fishing practices? What are the types of adaptive fishing practices being implemented by the project? 4) How did the project go about obtaining community buy-in for coastal protection and restoration technical options to enhance climate resilience? These include: ○ Restoring natural storm surge buffers; ○ Modifying building codes to enable structures to withstand higher water levels; ○ Expanding setbacks, instituting other land-use arrangements including rolling easements to enable wetlands and beaches to migrate inland; ○ Reef restoration activities and ○ Restoration of seagrass beds.
<u>Objective 3: assess how locally led actions implemented by the project have contributed to build resilience in the context of the project (EDA approach)</u>	1) How effective are the local led actions in building resilience at the project level? 2) What are the enablers, barriers, and opportunities related to involvement of local level actors in the context of building resilience?

	3) To what extent has there been coordination of decision-making from different sources (locally-led with top level decision-making)? 4) What kind of knowledge dissemination methods are being considered/ employed to facilitate replication and institutionalization of the community-based adaptation approaches? (i.e. a scale up strategy with key government sectors; capacity building programs for institutions and local beneficiaries) 5) How will the programme ensure continued collaboration with relevant scientific institutes?
Objective 4: COVID19 and project implementation adaptive management: experience from Costa Rica	1) Can you explain what are the main challenges the project implementation is facing in light of the current pandemic, and the adaptive management measures the project is or will implement? 2) Did any opportunities arise during this unpreceded time? (i.e. any new activity put in place as part of the adaptive management which is bringing additional benefits to the overall project or the sub-projects) 3) How was the project coordination ensured during this time, given that this project is working with more than 30 executing entities? Were there any new mechanisms put in place?