

Joint SDG Fund

Joint Programme Final Narrative Report

PORTOFLIO ON INTEGRATED POLICY AND LNOB

Cover page

Date of Report: 26 / May / 2022

Programme title, Number and Country

Country: COSTA RICA
Joint Programme (JP) title: Strengthening of the National Social Protection Strategy *Puente al Desarrollo* to break the cycle of poverty at the local level with a gender and environmental perspective
MPTF Office Project Reference Number¹: 00118524

Programme Duration

Start date (day/month/year): 01.02.2020
Original End date (day/month/year): 31.01.2022
Actual End date² (day/month/year): 31.03.2022

Have agencies operationally closed the Programme in its system?: Yes
Expected financial closure date³: Q1 2023

Participating Organizations / Partners

RC: Allegra Baiocchi - baiocchi@un.org
Government Focal Point: Francisco Javier Delgado Jiménez, Viceminister of IMAS/Ministry of Human Development and Social Inclusion - fdelgado@imas.go.cr
RCO Focal Point: Victoria Cruz - victoria.cruz@un.org
Lead PUNO Focal Point: Randall Brenes - randall.brenes@undp.org
Other PUNO Focal Points:
 Andrea Padilla - andrea.padilla@fao.org
 Gabriela Mata - gabriela.matamarin@unwomen.org
 Leonardo Ferreira - ferreira@ilo.org

¹ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as "Project ID" on the project's factsheet page on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

² The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities. Please see [MPTF Office Closure Guidelines](#).

³ Financial Closure requires the return of unspent balances and submission of the [Certified Final Financial Statement and Report](#).

Programme Budget (US\$)			
Total Budget (as per Programme Document, without co-funding): USD 2,000,000.00			
Agency/Other Contributions/Co-funding (if applicable): USD 691,100.00			
Joint SDG Fund Contribution⁴ and co-funding breakdown, by recipient organization:			
Agency/others	Joint SDG Fund contribution	Co-funding	Total
Co-funding UNDP	USD 856,000.00	USD 210,800.00	USD 1,066,800.00
Co-funding FAO	USD 390,710.00	USD 210,000.00	USD 600,710.00
Co-funding ILO	USD 374,500.00	USD 150,300.00	USD 524,800.00
Co-funding UN Women	USD 378,790.00	USD 120,000.00	USD 498,790.00
Total	USD 2,000,000.00	USD 691,100.00	USD 2,691,100.00

⁴ Joint SDG Fund Contribution is the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations – see [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

Table of contents

Table of contents	3
Executive summary	4
I. Overall progress and priority, cross-cutting issues	6
I.1 Context and the overall approach	6
<i>Ensuring an adaptive and strategic JP</i>	6
Link with UNDAF/ UNSD Cooperation Framework.....	6
COVID-19 impact.....	7
I.2 Update on priority cross-cutting issues	7
UN Development System reform - UN coherence at the country level	7
Going beyond “business as usual” to produce catalytic results at scale	8
SDG acceleration.....	9
Policy integration and systems change.....	10
Contribution to improvement of the situation of vulnerable groups	10
Mainstreaming Gender equality and women empowerment.....	11
Human rights.....	12
Partnerships	12
Mobilizing additional funding and/or financing	13
<i>Strategic meetings</i>	14
Innovation, learning and sharing	15
II. Final Results	16
Overall progress.....	16
Contribution to Fund’s global results	16
JP Outputs and Outcomes	17
III. JP finalization and evaluation	21
Final JP evaluation and lessons learned.....	21
After the JP: follow-up and possibilities for sustainability of the impact and further scaling.....	22
Annex 1: Consolidated Final Results	23
Annex 2: Strategic documents	28
Annex 3: Results questionnaire	35
Annex 4: Final report on JP evaluation	35

Executive summary

The Joint Program **Strengthening of the National Social Protection Strategy *Puente al Desarrollo* to break the cycle of poverty at the local level with a gender and environmental perspective**⁵, concluded its implementation on March 31st, 2022, achieving its planned results and reaching its targets and goals.

The JP implemented participatory, innovative, gender-sensitive and environmentally friendly local initiatives which resulted in women and their households in the selected cantons having increased income-generating opportunities. The JP provided support to productive initiatives led by women through non-reimbursable seed capital funds, technical assistance, and training, as well as facilitating access to different social protection programs. The three local, participatory, innovative, gender-sensitive and environmentally friendly laboratories designed and implemented by the JP provide working models for institutions and other actors to promote women's economic empowerment.

Additionally, the JP developed the e-commerce platform *Hecho por Mujeres* for women entrepreneurs in poverty and socioeconomic vulnerability, to increase their access to markets, digital and management capacities, and strengthen their economic autonomy. This initiative, which has a national coverage, provided training in digital skills, digital marketing, customer service, product design, among other areas.

Through these local and productive initiatives, the JP strengthened the management capacities, access to markets, linkage to institutions, and financial sustainability of 315 women, grouped in 22 women-led productive initiatives, in three cantons of the country with important human development and multidimensional poverty challenges: Puntarenas (Pacific coast), Limón (Caribbean coast) and Buenos Aires (indigenous territories). These 315 women and an additional 17 men were directly supported through participatory processes: 220 women by seed capital funding, 56 women by innovation laboratories – 18 of which also participated in the seed capital initiative –, and 60 women by the *Hecho por Mujeres* ecommerce platform. In addition to the 332 direct beneficiary, 852 persons benefited indirectly through community-based initiatives, for a total of 1,184 individuals reached.

Multiple resources, trainings, tools and methodologies were generated for the national institutions in charge of implementing the components of the *Estrategia Puente al Desarrollo* (EPD) to promote the adoption of people-centered, gender and environmentally sensitive institutional arrangements to close gaps in the social protection floor and promote women's economic empowerment. With the support for the JP, policies and procedures were adjusted or newly adopted to improve the effectiveness of social protection programs and close gaps. An important result of the implementation of the JP is the increased capacities of national institutions to incorporate intersectional gender, environmental sustainability, and intercultural perspectives, which leads to a better understanding and response to the needs of women in their diversity (women living in poverty, with disabilities, migrants, indigenous peoples, afro-descendants, older women, etc.).

These efforts managed have an impact at the national level. For example, the implementation of the Family Plan 2.0, which is the main tool used by the EPD to identify the needs of families and articulate services and the JP improved by incorporating an intersectional gender perspective, reached more than 3,400 families in the three cantons prioritized and more than 33,148 women and their families by the end of 2021 and is expected to reach at least 19,000 more by the end of 2022.

The support of the JP was key to the strengthening and sustainability of the *Sistema Nacional de Información y Registro Único de Beneficiarios del Estado* (SINIRUBE)⁶, especially in the context of the pandemic. The capacities of officials for the management and use of the system have been strengthened and a set of educational modules was developed to improve the implementation of social programs.

The contributions of the JP will allow a better use of data for the development and implementation of evidence-based public policies, increase the effectiveness of the social protection system, and strengthen transparency

⁵ From now on referred in the document as JP.

⁶ National Information System and Unique Registry Beneficiaries of the State

in the use of information. An important mobilization of additional resources was carried out by the PUNOs to strengthen the sustainability of SINIRUBE in the face of the country's critical fiscal situation, aggravated by the pandemic. This additional support made it possible to expand the capacities of the SINIRUBE to identify people affected by the socioeconomic crisis caused by COVID-19 and provide an institutional response to this population.

Finally, JP made an effort to ensure the institutionalization of the models, procedures and tools developed to promote the sustainability of the results. The JP aimed improve inter-institutional articulation and coordination, both at the national and local levels, and to strengthen intersectoral alliances between public institutions, private sector, civil society organizations and academia, to support women's productive initiatives in the communities, which will have a lasting effect.

In summary the JP, achieved the following strategic results:

Result 1: By 2022, 3 cantons will implement new models of intervention and increase income generating opportunities for women as a consequence of participatory, innovative, gender-sensitive and environmental-friendly initiatives aimed at strengthening key areas for women's economic empowerment, including greater access to resources and markets, improved skills and higher levels of associativity.

Estimated rate of completion as of JP end date: **100%**

Result 2: Supported by an efficient use of SINIRUBE and the procedures of the *Sistema Nacional de Empleo* (SNE)⁷, institutions responsible for the welfare, labor and agricultural components of the EPD work more cohesively and integrate, both at the central and local level, the intersectional gender and environmental sustainability perspectives in their respective protocols, tools and procedures, directly benefiting 3000 female-led households and their families through extended and more comprehensive programs and services representing a government investment of over 4.7 million USD.

Estimated rate of completion as of JP end date: **100%**

Result 3: Established innovative public and private inter-institutional partnership schemes, including the academia, at the local and central level, to support women's entrepreneurship and/or participation in the labor force.

Estimated rate of completion as of JP end date: **100%**

⁷ National Employment System

I. Overall progress and priority, cross-cutting issues

I.1 Context and the overall approach

Ensuring an adaptive and strategic JP

- The JP was carried out during the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, which required the adaptation of procedures and approaches to health restrictions, and the changing needs of the target population (women in poverty and government institutions in charge of social protection programs).
- Through the implementation of the project in the territories, the premise stated in the PRODOC on gender-based violence as one more gap for the economic empowerment of women was verified. It can even be affirmed that the participation of some women in productive projects increased the threats of domestic violence. For this reason, the Joint Program developed a strategy for early care of risk factors for violence, as well as the referral of cases to specialized institutions for the care of victims and the control of aggressors, in accordance with the National Plan for the Care and Prevention of Domestic Violence (PLANOVI).
- A serious, growing crime problem was also found in the canton of Puntarenas. Government institutions linked to Puente al Desarrollo developed a community intervention strategy to reduce violence. Although attention to this problem was not foreseen in the PRODOC, the Joint Program facilitated the mobilization of funds to contribute to the design and implementation of the institutional strategy.
- The coordination and joint work between PUNOs, government institutions, suppliers, consultants, and other stakeholders was carried out for the most part through digital communication platforms. This accelerated change showed that it is possible to adopt new technologies with different audiences and reduce operating costs (including transportation). Nevertheless, special consideration was given to people from rural communities and indigenous territories where access to telecommunications and technology is limited, who therefore required in person support. However, it is important to note that as an unexpected result of the project, many of the women participating in the territorial models of intervention, increased their digital abilities to receive a closer accompaniment and technical assistance from the SDG team.
- The investment of government resources shifted to the management of the pandemic and the mitigation of its effect; for this reason, the JP adjusted its plans to support the new focus of response to the emergency (see section COVID-19 impact).
- The principles of the Theory of Change and expected results remained largely unchanged, but it was necessary to adjust the scope of the government's counterpart investment (due to lack of funds, the local intervention experience was not replicated in two additional cantons, as originally planned).

Link with UNDAF/ UNSD Cooperation Framework

- The JCP contributed to accelerate the achievement of SDGs 1.2, 1.3, 2.3, 5.1, 8.5 and 10.2.
- The JCP responded to the strategic priorities defined by the UNDAF, mainly related to Strategic Priority 1: "Strengthening the capacities of public institutions, private organizations and civil society in order to accelerate compliance with the SDGs for sustainable development with equality."
- The Joint Program had the ability to adapt its work plan and budget to respond to the socioeconomic emergency caused by COVID-19, which is reflected in the SERP in the following activities: (2.1.8.2) Cooperation in information and communication technologies to the Ministry of Human Development/IMAS in response to new requests for benefits within the framework of COVID-19, (2.1.8.3) Technical assistance to SINIRUBE designing an instrument to identify the situation of vulnerable people.
- One of the main achievements of the JP is the strengthening of effective synergies between the PUNOs, in this case UNDP, ILO, UNW and FAO, together with the Office of the Resident Coordinator, as a way

forward in the implementation of the UN Reform and focusing on the SDG integration. The work carried out under the umbrella of the Joint SDG Fund has made it possible to break down barriers for collaborative work and has allowed a greater integration of knowledge and specialized expertise, which contributes to the formulation of comprehensive proposals that meet the needs of the program from an interdisciplinary perspective.

- The joint work with the government of Costa Rica made it possible to support the strengthening of governance mechanisms and the implementation of the social protection policy from the common perspective of the 2030 Agenda.
- Likewise, the JP had a catalytic function for the mobilization of additional funds from each of the agencies involved, while supporting the articulation of the different projects and actions linked to the social protection system.
- For the Costa Rican government, this JP has positioned itself as one of the benchmarks for the coordinated action that the state and the UN can develop together to promote the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs in an effective and visible way. The effective participation of the government JP focal point, the Vice Minister of Human Development and Social Inclusion, as well as the meaningful involvement of the authorities in the Steering Committee was essential for the optimal coordination of the program.

COVID-19 impact

During the implementation of the JP, budget allocations and work plans were adjusted to support:

- The technological infrastructure or SINIRUBE was expanded and strengthened to allowed an adequate response to the increased number of requests for assistance from people whose income and livelihoods were affected by the socioeconomic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The elaboration of protocols, guidelines, and educational materials for the prevention of the spread of COVID-19 in two of the main institutions that implement programs for people in situations of vulnerability: the National Institute for Social Welfare (IMAS) (IMAS)⁸ and the *Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock* (MAG)⁹. These actions contributed to continued implementation their programs without interruptions during the pandemic.
- The JP supported the *Consejo Nacional de Producción* (CNP)¹⁰ in the development of an economic reactivation plan aimed at mitigating the production and commerce effects of the COVID-19 in the indigenous territory of China Kichá. This plan included gender and intercultural perspectives to increase its effectiveness and appropriation in the community.
- Budget allocations were adjusted to support the economic reactivation of companies led by women in areas most affected by poverty, including indigenous and afro-descendant women, women from rural and coastal populations, migrants, and women with disabilities. These actions were implemented with an intersectional gender and environmental sustainability approach.
- E-commerce platform *Hecho por Mujeres*¹¹ is an innovative solution developed under Outcome 2 to create income generating opportunities and digital inclusion for women. In this context, the platform was prioritized, so that women entrepreneurs and businesswomen living in poverty could continue selling their products even if affected by the closure of shops, businesses, and restrictions on vehicle movement.

1.2 Update on priority cross-cutting issues

UN Development System reform - UN coherence at the country level

- The joint Program, both in its design and in its implementation, is recognized as a fundamental milestone in the implementation of the new coordination and articulation model, in the spirit of the UN reform. It offered a model for the comprehensive and multidimensional approach to relevant problems, taking advantage of the complementary knowledge, experiences, and technical resources of the participating PUNOs and encouraging public institutions to align themselves with this work perspective.

⁸ Mixed Institute for Social Assistance

⁹ Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock

¹⁰ National Production Council

¹¹ *Hecho por Mujeres* is an adaptation of Buy from Women

- There is wide recognition, both within the UN System and among government counterparts, that this Joint Program shows a true coherent work team among the PUNOs. Each activity or product developed is the result of complementary contributions from all the participating PUNOs.
- The permanent coordination of the PUNOs and the RCO was a key element to the success of the JP. The core team of the JP met biweekly during the implementation of the program to coordinate and monitor the work plan, and this allowed the permanent interaction and collaboration between the agencies.
- The RCO played a very important role in building and strengthening relationships with the national political leadership and with donors to the SDG Fund. The RC and PUNOs Representatives visited the three cantons where the JP implemented its community-based projects. These actions had a positive impact on the communication and public visibility of the UN and the Joint SDG Fund's initiatives.
- The coordination within the Steering Committee (UN representatives and authorities of the Costa Rican government) allowed the prioritization and high-level support for the objectives of the JP. The instructions issued from this governing body accelerated the implementation of actions at the local level and promoted increased collaboration from various institutions.
- For the work carried out in the grassroots communities, the JP was effective in building cooperative relationships with local governments, state institutions, private sector, and universities, to work together and support the projects and beneficiaries of the JP. These collaborative relationships strengthened the impact and ownership of actions at the local level.

Going beyond “business as usual” to produce catalytic results at scale

- This JP focused on offering innovative, quick-impact and scalable solutions to overcome complex challenges in social protection models in Costa Rica. The JP worked directly with the EPD, the main strategy for the eradication of poverty in Costa Rica, to increase coordination and effectiveness of three of its components: *Puente al Bienestar* (welfare programs), *Puente al Agro* (farmers and rural communities) and *Puente al Trabajo* (labor programs). The resources and efforts of the JP were focused on pushing levers of change which allow the EPD to provide better support to its beneficiaries.
- The JP developed tools and capacities which have allowed public institutions to incorporate an intersectional gender perspective to effectively address women's needs, reduce gender barriers, and increase efficacy of public services. The JP supported the incorporation of an intersectional gender perspective in the IMAS Family Plan 2.0. This is the main tool used by EPD to articulate services and follow-up with families. Since July 2021, IMAS has implemented the new Family Plan 2.0 with 33,148 families (including 13,609 new families since its implementation and previously included families which were transferred), and in 2022 is expected to implement this new plan with additional 19,000 families.
- Violence against women was included in the Family Plan 2.0 to recognize its negative effect on women's economic autonomy and wellbeing. As a result, IMAS social workers will measure women's risk to violence and coordinate with INAMU in high-risk cases using tools and mechanisms developed with the support of the JP.
- Additionally, increased coordination between IMAS and INAMU was agreed to promote women's empowerment for women included in INAMU's "Formación Humana" Course, a women's empowerment course reaching approximately 10,000 women users of the EPD each year.
- The JP supported the implementation of the action plan of the National Care Policy 2021-2031, focused on providing care for people in dependency conditions, particularly older people and people with disabilities, and reducing unpaid care work. The JP provided technical assistance on: i) design of a communication campaign on the rights of caregivers (www.imas.go.cr/cuidateparacuidarbien/), ii) technical report on the extension of the fiscal space for the implementation of the National Care Policy 2021-2031, and iii) design of a strategy for the inclusion of care workers within the SNE.
- In the labor component of the EPD, the JP contributed to the development of technical tools and norms for the incorporation of beneficiaries of social programs within the National Employment System (SNE). Technical assistance provided to the INA and IMAS included: i) preparation of the SNE Procedures Manual, which was approved by the technical committee of the SNE; ii) the General Guidelines to incorporate the EPD population within the SNE; iii) and the design of Guides for Job Search, aimed at the EPD population.
- Additionally, the JP established methodologies so that public institutions could work more effectively with indigenous peoples, considering an intercultural perspective. A work route was designed to implement actions in indigenous territories for the agricultural, fishing, and rural sector, which will also

- serve other state institutions. This work route was applied in three territories by Puente Agro and adopted for all country where there are ingenious territories
- For the first time in Costa Rica, the National Financial Education Strategy was implemented in indigenous territories, which required inter-institutional coordination with MEIC and INA and the support of institutions from the cooperative sector. The contents and teaching methodologies were adapted to the characteristics and needs of Indigenous people, allowing effective implementation and replication in other indigenous territories of the country.
 - The JP has also gone beyond “business as usual” in the development of an e-commerce platform with a women-centered design: *Hecho por Mujeres* (www.hechopormujeres.cr). 52 women entrepreneurs who live in conditions of poverty were interviewed to understand their main challenges to achieve economic autonomy, sell online and overcome the digital divide. *Hecho por Mujeres* promotes the economic autonomy of women by providing women entrepreneurs access to information, training, follow-up, and markets. *Hecho por Mujeres* aims to support businesswomen by increasing their capacities, promoting their businesses, and providing access to more finance opportunities. The JP developed this e-commerce platform with FIDEIMAS¹² and considered its interest and needs to administer, maintain, and sustain the platform. By the end of the JP, 60 businesswomen, 3 businesswomen and indigenous people's organizations, and more than 300 products were included in the platform. FIDEIMAS is currently working on selecting, training, and including a new group of sellers.
 - The JP promoted the establishment of formal agreements with public institutions and academia, at the central and local levels, to ensure the continuity and scalability of the territorial projects supported.

SDG acceleration

- SDG 1 (No Poverty): SDG Targets 1.2 and 1.3: The JP supported the strengthening of the largest initiative to reduce poverty in the country (*Puente al Desarrollo*), with a direct impact on more than 33.000 families in 2020-2021.
- SDG 2 (Zero Hunger): SDG Target 2.3: The JP worked with the main institutions of the Agro Sector in the country and through technical advice to the institutions and direct support to women in the communities, the JP guided multiple initiatives with the objective of strengthening the food security of vulnerable populations, including Indigenous women, rural farmers, coastal and small islands communities, among others.
- SDG 5 (Gender Equality): SDG Target 5.1: Gender equality is the key focus of the JP, which supported the development and implementation of policies and tools to incorporate an intersectional gender perspective to eliminate gender barriers in the access to, and efficacy of, social programs to combat poverty, as well as through specific projects to strengthen opportunities for personal, economic, and social empowerment of women in vulnerable conditions.
- SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth): SDG Target 8.5: The JP developed specific projects to promote entrepreneurship and employability of women in the vulnerable communities and populations, including people with disabilities, young people, older people, Indigenous women, afro-descendants, and others. It also developed the e-commerce platform *Hecho por Mujeres* to increase income generating opportunities for women. Simultaneously, support was given to strengthening the policies and tools of the *Sistema Nacional de Empleo* (SNE) to provide better employment services to the beneficiary population of social protection programs.
- SDG 10 (Reduced Inequality): SDG Target 10.2: The actions of the JP focused on creating opportunities for women, with a focus on the most vulnerable. The JP included an intersectional gender perspective to close gender gaps and consider the particular needs of women according to their ethnicity, socioeconomic level, place of residence, immigration status, older age, and disability conditions, among others, to reduce inequalities.
- SDG13 (Climate Action): Additional to the SDG Targets mentioned in the JP ProDoc: The environmental perspective and the concepts of environmental sustainability were core components of the JP. Economic solutions based on nature, with low carbon footprint and environmental impact were promoted, and officials from government institutions and beneficiaries in the communities were trained to consider climate action as a priority.
- SDG 17 (Partnerships for the goals): Additional to the SDG Targets mentioned in the JP ProDoc: Public-private partnerships, as well as coordination between international cooperation, government

¹² Trust Fund of IMAS

institutions (national and local), academia, companies and women-lead grassroots organizations were promoted and strengthened by the JP.

Policy integration and systems change

- The JP was implemented to strengthen the EPD, the most important non-contributory social protection policy, so that the integration and coordination of policies, strategies, and action plans with the EPD was the point of reference for the Project. The JP strengthened the integration and coherence between the more than 18 institutions included in the EPD, through the analysis of administrative process flows in the institutions and the possibilities of improving their integration among them. Thus, EPD institutions were provided with technical tools to improve their management and institutional integration, a challenge outlined in the formulation of the project.
- The JP also allowed SINIRUBE to improve the integration of the databases between all the institutions included in the EPD, through the development of an information interoperability mechanism that facilitates the follow-up and monitoring of the beneficiaries between the different institutions; in 2021 there were 34 institutions integrated in SINIRUBE, including local governments. This greater integration reduced management costs and improved waiting times.
- In the labor component, the JP supported the integration of the EPD with the National Employment System (SNE), to guarantee priority and more favorable attention to the beneficiary population of social programs. The SNE has different services (guidance, intermediation, training, others) which were adapted, through regulatory changes, to ensure that the institutions included in the SNE (MTSS, INA, MEP, others) provide employment services with intersectional gender approach and with greater sensitivity to the EPD population.
- The implementation of the action plan (2021-2023) of the National Care Policy (PNC) (2021-2031) represented a contribution to improve the articulation between the EPD and the institutions included in the PNC (IMAS, CONAPAM, CONAPDIS, others), for the care of the elderly and dependent population. The adequate inclusion of the care worker within the different services offered by the SNE and the development of an inter-institutional information campaign are the main actions implemented by JP to promote a better institutional and policy integration in this area.
- The PC also supported technically and financially the development of the IMAS Gender Equality Policy with Intersectional Approach (2022-2031) and its action plan (2022-2026), which allowed the IMAS to strengthen its commitment to the inclusive and equal development of its workers, as well as the beneficiary population of the EPD.
- For Puente Agro, a digital module was developed to transfer information from the Agro Information Card. A mobile App was also developed because extension workers need to record the information in the field, for which tablets were also purchased. Through an agreement between MAG and SINIRUBE, this module was interconnected with SINIRUBE to feed the data and improve decision making.

Contribution to improvement of the situation of vulnerable groups

- The target population of the JP was women in their diversity and in conditions of poverty or socioeconomic vulnerability, including Indigenous women, afro-descendants, women with disabilities and women from rural and coastal areas. All the actions of the JP had a positive impact on the lives of the participating women, their families, and communities. The JP contributed to the improvement of women's economic autonomy.
- The JP supported 19 women's socioproductive initiatives in the cantons of Buenos Aires, Limón, and Puntarenas. A total of 220 women benefited directly through seed capital and capacity building.
- Some of the groups were also included in the local innovation laboratories. However, in Puntarenas, 17 additional women (excluding those counted previously) participated in the innovation laboratory and 18 in Limón.
- Also, the JP supported a group of women entrepreneurs and businesswomen to develop their capacities to sell on the *Hecho por Mujeres* ecommerce platform. The platform was launched in November 2021 with an initial group of 60 women entrepreneurs and three businesswomen and indigenous people's organizations.
- Therefore, the JP worked directly to improve income generation opportunities and capacities of 315 women and 17 men, having a positive effect on their possibility of achieving economic autonomy and

the wellbeing of their families. Additionally, 852 indirect beneficiaries were reported in the seed capital initiative, for a total of 1,184 individuals reached in community-based initiatives.

- In addition to the beneficiaries reached directly by the JP through the support of their businesses, socioproductive initiatives and associations, the JP was able to have a positive impact on a large number of women and their families by improving the services provided by the EPD at a national level. For example, with the implementation of the Family Plan 2.0, 33,148 women and their families were benefited through the JP.

Estimated number of individuals that were reached through JP efforts:

Total number: In **community-based initiatives**, there were 332 direct beneficiaries (315 women and 17 men) and 852 indirect beneficiaries, for a total of **1,184 individuals** reached. Additionally, **33,148 women and their families through national initiatives** (implementation on Family Plan 2.0 by EPD).

Percentage of women and girls: **95%** of direct beneficiaries of community-based initiatives.

Mainstreaming Gender equality and women empowerment

- This was a GEN3 project with a main focus on gender and women's empowerment. Therefore, all actions and resources were directly aimed at accelerating gender equality and women's economic empowerment. The JP significantly contributed to incorporating gender equality in the country's poverty reduction strategy and implemented specific actions to empower women and increase their income generating opportunities.
- Six new tools for public officials to include an intersectional gender perspective to identify and address women's specific needs in poverty reduction programs were developed to reduce gender barriers in the access to and efficacy of social programs. These include training programs for government employees and the Family Plan 2.0 and related tools and procedures (see Output 1.2). Additionally, the *Ficha de Información Agro*¹³ was reviewed from a gender and intercultural perspective to make visible the contributions of women to agricultural, fishing, and rural production and to identify their needs for technical and financial assistance from government agencies.
- Capacities of government employees were strengthened on the inclusion of a intersectional gender perspective through the following training programs, which will be included in the basic training tools for personnel in public institutions: 1) Training program for government employees of the EPD on intersectional gender, social protection and sustainability, 2) Training plan on inclusion, employability and social protection of people with disabilities, and 3) How to incorporate the gender and intercultural perspective in planning and project implementation in the agricultural, fishing and rural sectors?
- An e-commerce platform for women entrepreneurs who live in conditions of poverty was developed and launched. The platform, www.hechopormujeres.cr, will help these businesswomen to sell their products directly to consumers, increasing their income generating opportunities. Additionally, their digital and business management skills have been strengthened through training and technical assistance provided by the JP and FIDEIMAS.
- The capacities of women-led organizations were strengthened through a training process to incorporate gender equality in their businesses, implement transformative leadership, practice assertive communication, and strengthen female associativity. Additionally, in partnership with INAMU, individual and group support was provided to women suffering various kinds of violence.
- A credit articulation system for women in vulnerable conditions who do not have guarantees or collateral to apply for credit in the traditional banking system was designed and implemented in two cantons as pilot experiences. The articulation system allows these women to apply for credit and receive financing based on their specific conditions.
- Funding and technical assistance was provided for productive and innovative initiatives led by women from rural, coastal, and island communities. These interventions incorporated an intersectional gender perspective and focused on promoting women's economic empowerment and access to markets and product distribution chains.

Estimated % of overall disbursed funds spent on Gender equality and Women's empowerment by the end of JP: **100%**

¹³ Agro Information Sheet

Human rights

- The PC was designed with a human rights-based approach, which, recognizing the centrality of human dignity, the primacy of the principle of equality, the comprehensiveness and interdependence of all human rights, and the understanding of the 2030 Agenda as a vehicle for contribute to their respect and guarantee.
- The focus of the JP has been to strengthen the social protection and guarantee of women's rights. Women face structural and intersectional inequalities, especially those that affect their autonomy. For this reason, tools for public officials from an intersectional gender perspective were designed to help them understand and address the specific needs and opportunities of women in social protection.
- Indigenous populations' human rights have been promoted, including information and consultation processes with Indigenous peoples bribri, brorán, brunca y cabécar in 8 indigenous territories, for free decision-making based on their cosmovision and beliefs, according with ILO Convention 169 and National Consultation Mechanism.
- Respect for the labor rights of female workers has been promoted by adapting policies and materials for inclusiveness and guaranteeing compliance with the law and recommendations of Human Rights Mechanisms as UPR, CEDAW, CERD, among others.
- The right to privacy has been considered in the collection and storage of data through the information systems and databases of SINIRUBE.
- The Program has promoted the right to work and the economic autonomy of people with disabilities, through the financing of a productive initiative of a deaf people organization in Limón.
- The right of women and girls to a life free from violence has been promoted, both in public and private spaces, through the awareness and education of the people participating in the initiatives of the JP, as well as through the inclusion of gender violence against women as a leading cause of the feminization of poverty in the IMAS Family Plan 2.0 and development of a *Protocolo para la Atención de Violencia de Género contra las Mujeres*¹⁴ for IMAS and INAMU.
- Representation of different groups of women (afro-descendants, women with disabilities, women from rural and coastal communities, Indigenous women, older women, young women, and others) who were able to share their experiences throughout a peer-learning process and exchange of testimonies and experiences to increase their motivation and knowledge.

Partnerships

The PC worked with national and local partners to improve the actions and to ensure the sustainability of results after the project ended.

National level

- ↔ Instituto Mixto de Ayuda Social (IMAS)¹⁵, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INAMU)¹⁶, Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería (MAG), Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social (MTSS)¹⁷, Ministerio de Planificación y Política Económica (MIDEPLAN)¹⁸, Ministerio de Educación Pública (MEP). These relationships have been of paramount importance for high-level political coordination and to strengthen and adapt the programs offered by these institutions, within the Sistema Nacional de Empleo (SNE), to better serve the beneficiary populations of the EPD.
- ↔ Consejo Nacional de la Persona Adulta Mayor (CONAPAM), Consejo Nacional de Personas con Discapacidad (CONAPDIS) and Junta de Protección Social (JPS) help to support the implementation of the National Care Policy (PNC).
- ↔ The credit articulation system for women in vulnerable conditions has been supported by FIDEIMAS and *Banco Nacional de Costa Rica* (BNCR), opening new opportunities for women entrepreneur and businessowners.
- ↔ Coordination with Ministerio de Economía, Industria y Comercio (MEIC), *Instituto Nacional de Aprendizaje* (INA) and Coope Ande to develop a financial education course for indigenous women.

¹⁴ Protocol for Addressing Gender-Based Violence Against Women for IMAS and INAMU

¹⁵ Ministry of Human Development and Social Inclusion

¹⁶ Ministry of the Condition of Women

¹⁷ Ministry of Labor and Social Security

¹⁸ Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy

- ↔ Co-management with FIDEIMAS on the development, launch and operation of the *Hecho por Mujeres* e-commerce platform. FIDEIMAS is the current owner of the platform, and has committed to support its administration, maintenance, and sustainability. Public-private alliances have been developed to support women sellers, including alliances with TIGO, a telecommunications company, public universities, and NGOs.
- ↔ In the implementation of SINIRUBE actions, the Joint Program articulated the efforts of IMAS and local governments.

Local level

- ↔ Joint work with IMAS and INAMU for the development of tools and coordination mechanisms to improve the inclusion of the intersectional gender and human rights perspective in the country's social protection programs and provide more adequate attention and services for women. INAMU will also be following up on the 7 initiatives of Buenos Aires, starting in June 2022.
- ↔ Joint work with *Universidad de Costa Rica* (UCR)¹⁹, *Universidad Nacional* (UNA)²⁰, *Instituto Tecnológico de Costa Rica* (ITCR)²¹, and *Escuela de Agricultura de la Región Tropical Húmeda* (EARTH University) to support productive initiatives lead by women entrepreneurs in selected cantons, through technical cooperation and business support.
- ↔ Joint work with the regional offices of government institutions (MAG, INA, IMAS, Inder, CNP, INAMU, Club 4's, and other) at local level for the development of territorial actions to support women entrepreneurs (seed capital and innovation laboratory) in the three selected cantons. The coordination with these institutions and with the local governments allowed an effective execution of actions in the field, enabling the formalization of agreements for follow-up support after the JP was completed.
- ↔ Specifically for the innovation laboratories, the JP worked jointly with strategic partners such as Impact Hub, Aguirre Center and *Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería* (MAG). The experience of these organizations made it possible to use methodologies (ILO's LABOR, and Design Thinking) and innovation processes adapted to the needs of specific target audiences and generate effective results in a short time.

Mobilizing additional funding and/or financing

- ↔ FIDEIMAS invested a total of USD 69,000.00 in hosting and operations of the e-commerce platform *Hecho por Mujeres*, as well as in the information, training, and follow-up to women entrepreneurs and businessowners. *Banco Nacional de Costa Rica* (BNCR) provided USD 15,000.00 to pay for advertising and social media marketing; this amount is added to the grand total under FIDEIMAS as it is a sponsorship provided to FIDEIMAS for the support of its entrepreneurs.
- ↔ Multiple institutions and counterparts have invested resources and dedicated personnel to support, complement and follow up on the JP initiatives. These institutions include government regional and local offices, universities, local entrepreneurs, and others. As previously explained the JP is aligned with the national strategy for poverty reduction in Costa Rica and, as such, there is a significant investment from the national government that not been quantified yet.
- ↔ UNDP mobilized additional resources in the amount of \$175,000 for SINIRUBE, to strengthen the response capacity in the context of the Covid 19 socioeconomic emergency: purchase of an additional server, increase in storage capacity and out-tasking services.
- ↔ UNDP mobilized additional \$48,500 to support the government's violence prevention strategy in Puntarenas.
- ↔ FAO through the support of Fideimas, managed \$15,500 to the credit articulation system for women in vulnerable conditions in Buenos Aires.
- ↔ UN Women mobilized additional core resources to support the implementation of the National Care Policy action plan developing products are complementary to the actions conducted by the JP: a study on sources of financing for care services used in other European and Latin American countries with care systems was conducted, a proposal for a pilot program to promote cooperatives of women care providers was drafted, and a prioritization mechanism for providing care services based on the conditions of vulnerability, unpaid work burden and possibilities of the unpaid care provider to find paid employment.

¹⁹ University of Costa Rica

²⁰ National University

²¹ Costa Rica Institute of Technology

Strategic meetings

Type of event	Yes	No	Description/Comments
JP launch event	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Held (virtually) on June 11, 2020, followed by the first meeting of the Steering Committee; both events were jointly led by the Minister of Human Development and the UN RC. Costa Rica's Vice President and Ambassadors from three donor countries participated with remarks in the event, which was joined by over 50 institutional representatives.
Annual JP development partners'/donors' event	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	In-person event on April 6-7, 2021. A field visit with the participation of SDG Fund donor countries took place in Limón. Specifically, the Ambassadors of Switzerland (Mr. Gabriele Derighetti) and the Netherlands (Ms. Christine Pirenne) participated in the 2-day event, which included a high-level meeting with the Second Vice President of the Republic and coordinator of the multisectoral platform "Mesa Caribe", the Minister of Human Development and Social Inclusion, and the Minister of Minister for the Condition of Women, among others. The UN Resident Coordinator and resident representatives from two UN agencies (FAO and UNOPS) also took part. The announcement of the socio-productive initiatives selected for seed funding in Limon was jointly led by the Ambassadors, the RC and authorities.
Final JP event (closing)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	In-person event on March 30, 2022 (also livestreamed). The final results and stories of the beneficiaries of the JP were presented in San José, with the participation of women from the JP projects, Minister of Human Development and Social Inclusion, and the UN Resident Coordinator. Recording of event Video: Socio-productive initiative Video: Innovation Laboratory Video: Socio-productive initiative Video: Innovation Laboratory Video: Joint Program Video: Bridge to Development Strategy Video: SINIRUBE
Other strategic events	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	In-person visit to the Indigenous communities of Buenos Aires, on November 15-17, 2021, with the participation of representatives of the German Embassy, the Minister and the Vice Minister of Human Development and Social Inclusion, representatives of the local offices of institutions of the government, the Resident Coordinator and representatives of UNFPA and FAO. During the tour, the indigenous women participating in the JP were connected by videoconference with the President of Costa Rica, Mr. Carlos Alvarado, for the Special Meeting of the High-Level Council and the Consultative Committee of the SDGs of Costa Rica, where they explained the impact that the JP has had in their communities. In-person visit to the beneficiaries of the JP in Puntarenas, on April 14, 2021. The UN Resident Coordinator, the UNDP RR and JP Core Team, met with women from the socio-productive initiatives, and reinforced alliances with key actors for the development of the social innovation laboratory in Puntarenas and promote synergies with other environmentally sustainable initiatives promoted by UNDP in the canton.

		<p>Another additional meeting was held in Puntarenas, on November 11th, 2021, with the participation of the RC and the UNDP RR, who together with a team from the World Bank and public institutions that contribute to the development of productive projects and the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources, learned about both the advances of the productive initiatives led by women and of the innovation laboratories.</p>
--	--	--

Innovation, learning and sharing

- ↔ The JP developed four innovation labs to solve structural challenges at the local and national level. They were co-designed to improve the economic autonomy of women in their territories, with innovative methodologies based on Design Thinking. This was achieved thanks to the collaborative work of multiple stakeholders, including institutions, academia, and private sector. The selection of the themes for the laboratories was made with the active participation of women in the territories. The project staff facilitated the process and encouraged the participation of other actors (contracted or from institutions) who added knowledge and resources.
- ↔ Capacity building activities and peer sharing meetings were organized by the JP to increase knowledge and competences of women beneficiaries of the JP. Learning activities were implemented in Buenos Aires, Limón, and Puntarenas.
- ↔ Taking advantage of existing coordination spaces and creating new ones, the JP managed to integrate diverse organizations that work on issues of women's rights, attention to poverty, support for the agricultural sector, support for the fishing sector, support for tourism, promotion of economic development and investment, banks, universities, and others, in projects that showed the effectiveness of a coordinated and integrated approach to solving structural problems. The innovation laboratories had different scopes, but all generated new collaboration schemes and helped break traditional silos.
- ↔ The e-commerce platform, *Hecho por Mujeres*, was an innovative adaptation of UN Women's Buy from Women initiative implemented in other countries, responding to the needs the target group of women entrepreneurs and businesswomen living in conditions of poverty and FIDEIMAS as administrator. *Hecho por Mujeres* fosters continuous learning and peer-sharing amongst the women entrepreneurs and businessowners. *Hecho por Mujeres* is more than e-commerce, it is becoming a community of women entrepreneurs who sell in a common marketplace, participate in training sessions, and share business opportunities.
- ↔ The social information system (SINIRUBE) was strengthened through three innovative actions promoted by the JP. First, the design of a social innovation laboratory to create a responsive web platform prototype that allows the population registered in the System to update their data easily and safely. This tool will potentially benefit more than 80 percent of the national population that is registered in SINIRUBE. Second, the JP contributed to the implementation of an interoperability mechanism that will allow the exchange of information on beneficiaries of social programs among the more than 18 institutions registered in SINIRUBE. This interoperability mechanism will also make it possible to monitor and follow up on the social assistance provided to the beneficiary population in all EPD institutions. And finally, the JP supported the design and implementation of a training program in data management so that institutions can properly use the data boards available to SINIRUBE for planning, targeting, budget allocation and other functions to improve evidence-based management.

II. Final Results

Overall progress

- All expected results achieved
 Majority of expected results achieved
 Only some expected results achieved

Please, explain briefly:

All the actions of the Joint Program were completed, and all the planned results were achieved. Nevertheless, the PRODOC established the JP would contribute to offer technical assistance to the EPD in the design and implementation of a strategy to scale-up the main advances of the model in two other cantons during the second year of JP implementation. As reported lines below, the COVID-19 pandemic limited the possibility of public institutions to replicate this model. However, the methodology and experience has been systematized and the JP generated the necessary tools for future replications or scaling-up.

Contribution to Fund's global results

- **Contribution to Joint SDG Fund Outcome 1 (as per targets set by the JP)**
 - ⇒ Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale
 1. Public administration in Costa Rica, both at the national and subnational levels, has been characterized by a high number of dispersed and uncoordinated social institutions and programs, which affects the effectiveness of public policies and the ability to comply with the SDGs. The JP strengthened institutional capacities for coordination and planning to articulate public policies with the integrating approach of 2030 Agenda.
 2. The National Social Protection Strategy *Puente al Desarrollo*, designed with the technical assistance of the UNDP, faced the challenge of articulating different institutions, policies, and programs in the areas of social protection, agriculture, work, and peaceful coexistence, in a wide range of actions linked to the entire 2030 Agenda. The Joint Program made it possible to strengthen the mechanisms of governance and strengthen the joint work of institutions at all levels. Additionally, the JP facilitated the integration of other public policies of great relevance to the government, such as all those that have to do with women's rights and the National Decarbonization Plan.
 3. The JP supported the implementation of the *Política Nacional de Cuidados 2021-2031*²², which aims to progressively implement a care system for people in a situation of dependency, that is, people who need support and care to carry out their daily activities. This public policy is designed to provide well-being to older adults, people with disabilities or chronic illnesses who need support and care to carry out their daily activities. With this Policy, the aim is to expand the coverage of benefits already existing in the country and add new care modalities that combine the family environment and the use of technology. Services such as telecare, home care, day centers, long-stay residences, and the *Red de Cuido de Personas Mayores*²³ will bring well-being to people who require care and their families. Avoiding institutionalization, emphasis is placed on home-based services that enable people in a situation of dependency to remain in their home for as long as possible. It also incentivizes the incorporation into the labor market of women who have care roles in the home.
 4. The JP developed a mechanism to improve the institutional coordination by identifying process flows and analyzing the response times of the social protection programs and services of the *Estrategia Puente al Desarrollo*. This effort was focused on the analysis of social programs for women in their diversity.
 5. The *Política de Igualdad de Género del IMAS 2022-2031*²⁴ responds to the international commitments ratified by Costa Rica in terms of women's human rights and the challenges towards the search for equality between women and men. It incorporates the demands expressed by users and civil servants,

²² National Care Policy 2021-2031

²³ Care Network for Older Persons

²⁴ Policy for the Gender Equality of IMAS 2021-2031

- adopting the commitment to eliminate the main gender gaps identified in the *Instituto Mixto de Ayuda Social (IMAS)*²⁵, through the definition of two strategic areas that will guide the institution towards the mainstreaming of gender equality in the next 10 years. One is personnel management and organizational culture, which places civil servants and workers as people with rights, and which responds to their needs for personal balance and social co-responsibility of care, moving towards a work environment free of all types of discrimination. The other is management of the inclusive and articulated programmatic offer of services, sensitive to diversity, oriented towards empowerment for the development of capacities with a cross-cutting approach to gender equality and intersectionality.
6. During the implementation of the JP, complementary problems were found, especially in terms of interpersonal violence and crime, which seriously affect the development opportunities for women. Especially in Puntarenas, serious problems of domestic and community violence were found. In the first case, attention and violence prevention activities were developed in line with PLANNOVI. In the second case, the JP was a catalyst for the mobilization of additional funds to strengthen the implementation of the National Agenda for the Prevention of Violence and the Promotion of Social Peace.
 7. With the introduction of intersectional gender and environment perspectives, social programs expanded their population and territorial reach.
 8. In terms of scale, it is also important to mention the incorporation of an instrument for the implementation of public policies in indigenous territories, regarding their rights to prior and informed consent, in accordance with ILO Convention 169 and the National Consultation Mechanism. This instrument, created for the indigenous territories of Buenos Aires, constitutes a scalable model for other indigenous territories in the country.

- **Contribution to Joint SDG Fund Output 3 (as per targets set by the JP)**

- Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented
- SDG Targets 1.2, 2.3, 5.1, 8.5 and 10.2: The JP developed and implemented five innovative solutions for accelerating SDG progress. 1. The creation of a community-based organization to secure access to markets and commercialization of oysters produced through artisanal processes on the coasts and islands of the Gulf of Nicoya. This is an innovative model, with a gender and environmental perspective, that allows local organizations -led by women- to retain ownership of the means of production and to have greater control over the prices and distribution-chains of their products. 2. The creation of a community-based organization for the protection, exchange, and commercialization of traditional seeds on the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica. This initiative, led by local small-farmer women, promotes food security in their communities, the conservation of native plant species and the protection of traditional agricultural processes and products of their cultures. 3. An innovative system for the production and commercialization of organic food for farm animals in indigenous territories. This initiative allows the use of local products, increases the economic and food autonomy of the communities, and offers an environmentally sustainable and nutritionally adequate alternative for local agricultural production. 4. A technological solution for the access and update of information of users in SINIRUBE. This tool will favor the processes of attention and transparency to the users of the state's social protection services. 5. The *Hecho por Mujeres* e-commerce platform, which transforms the way in which women in poverty and economic vulnerability can market their products and increase their economic autonomy, with the help of state institutions through an online trading platform.

JP Outputs and Outcomes

- **Achievement of expected JP outputs**

- Output 1.1: Public institutions have increased capacities for inter-institutional and multi-level coordination to implement the EPD's components with gender and environmental sustainability perspectives which were developed through a training program developed and implemented by the JP (97% of public servants that completed the program reported increased capacities for coordination) and the three information system modules were developed, which are an information interoperability module for the EPD institutions (more than 18 institutions participate), a connectivity module for the Puente Agro institutions, and a module that contains set of data dashboards designed for the policy decision-making of the EPD institutions.

²⁵ Mixed Institute for Social Assistance

- Output 1.2: Institutions responsible for the implementation of the EPD's components have new and improved tools and capacities to incorporate intersectional gender and environmental-sustainability perspectives. The JP developed 6 tools which have been adopted and institutionalized: 1) a training program for government employees on intersectional gender equality, social protection and environmental sustainability; 2) a course on incorporating an intersectional gender perspective in the agricultural and fishing sector; 3) the Family Plan 2.0; 4) the recommendations for preventing and addressing cases of gender-based violence against women (Goal #11 of the Family Plan 2.0); 5) a training plan on inclusion, employability and social protection of people with disabilities and 6) the *Hecho por Mujeres* e-commerce platform for women entrepreneurs and business owners who live in conditions of poverty. As a result of JP's support, 91% of public employees trained report to integrate the intersectional gender and environmental sustainability tools in the beneficiaries' case management.
- Output 1.3. An institutional model to improve EPD institutional capacities was established to promote employability and entrepreneurship to facilitate the just transition to the formal economy, including intersectional gender and environmental-sustainability perspectives. With the support of the JP, 6 procedures were adapted or established to target EPD beneficiaries: 1) SNE Procedures Manual and General Guidelines to incorporate beneficiaries of social programs within the National Employment System (SNE); 2) Strategy for the inclusion of care workers within the SNE; 3) Integration of intersectional gender perspective in the SNE protocol for the EPD population; 4) Recommendations to incorporate the gender and intercultural perspective in the *Ficha Agro* for Puente Agro; 5) Guide to implement DNRAC-UTCI-02-2021 resolution for the implementation of Puente Agro in indigenous territories; and 6) Selection and training process for women entrepreneurs participating in the e-commerce platform *Hecho por Mujeres*. In addition, a roadmap was started and launched for the adequate support of the EPD population within the National Employment System, both for the employability and entrepreneurship pathway. The roadmap was specified in the "General guideline for the population of the EPD in the SNE", approved in October 2021.
- Output 2.1 Women in poverty in the selected cantons have increased their access to tailor-made services through direct participation in 3 local, participatory, innovative, gender-sensitive and environmentally friendly laboratories designed and implemented by the JP for promoting women's economic empowerment. A total of 56 women from 6 different organizations co-designed together with multiple stakeholders the following processes to solve structural challenges in their territories based on a design thinking approach²⁶. Additionally, 60 businesswomen and 3 organizations had increased access to markets and digital skills thanks to the *Hecho por Mujeres* ecommerce platform and training program developed. 94% of the women directly targeted report increased capacities for employability or entrepreneurship. In addition, the full national implementation of the Family Plan 2.0, positively impacted 33,148 women and their families within the EPD (3,490 from the selected cantons), a significantly bigger population than originally planned, who have access to more adequate gender-responsive services.
- Output 2.2 Productive initiatives led by women in the selected cantons have increased access to gender-sensitive and environmentally-friendly financial instruments to sustain their livelihoods, through 3 financial mechanisms: 1) Design and implementation of the JP's non-reimbursable seed capital fund, directly supporting a total of 220 women grouped in 19 productive initiatives led by women, to increase their income-generating opportunities and economic autonomy²⁷; 2) With the support of FIDEIMAS and

²⁶ In Buenos Aires, 18 indigenous women from 2 organizations collaborated in the search for an alternative organic feed for farm animals, which allowed reducing the economic cost of purchasing commercial concentrate, making better use of the resources available on the farms, while meeting the nutritional requirements of the animals, without affecting the environment and improving the quality of life of women. In Limón, 18 women farmers from the group *Mujeres Agricultoras del Caribe* co-created an innovative workplan to ensure the rescue and protection of native seeds and find sustainable solutions to provide food security in rural communities in Limón. In Puntarenas, 20 women in fishing industries worked together to form the first oyster consortium to serve as a model for the strengthening of three oyster farming groups.

²⁷ In Buenos Aires, the JP worked in seven indigenous territories (Boruca, Cabagra, China Kichá, Rey Curré, Salitre, Térraba, Ujarrás), with people from the Bribri, Brorán, Brunca and Cabécar peoples. The organizations led by women received financing, training, and technical support to develop their businesses and generate income and well-being for their families. Productive initiatives included agriculture projects, farm animals, production of traditional textiles, art with cultural identity, and cultural rural ecotourism. Their organizations were formalized or renewed, their productive activities were strengthened, and they contributed to the individual and collective empowerment of local women.

In Limón, the JP worked with afro-descendant populations, indigenous people from the Tayní territory (Cabecar people) and people with disabilities (the association of deaf people of Limón). The production and marketing of cocoa, coconut, bamboo,

the National Bank of Costa Rica, a credit articulation system was designed and piloted in 2 cantons for women entrepreneurs in vulnerable conditions who don't have guarantees or collateral to apply for credit in the traditional banking system; 3) Recommendations were made to simplify FOMUJERES' form and requirements to facilitate access of women entrepreneurs in vulnerable conditions to this INAMU non-reimbursable fund for productive initiatives led by women.

- Achievement of expected JP outcomes

- ⇒ Outcome 1: National institutions responsible for the EPD have adopted people-centered, gender and environmentally sensitive institutional arrangements to close gaps in the social protection floor and promote women's economic empowerment.
- Through the support of the JP, public institutions involved in the implementation of the EPD have increased capacities, coordination mechanisms and tools to better articulate public services and programs and provide access to social protection and economic opportunities, in particular for women.
 - The JP identified bottlenecks in care flows of different key selective programs of the social protection system, through an analysis carried out with the participation of women beneficiaries. This allowed the different institutions involved to improve the time and quality of services.
 - Institutions that implement the EDP components have adopted six new procedures to strengthen coordination and close gaps in the social protection floor at the national and local level: 1) SNE Procedures Manual and General Guidelines to incorporate beneficiaries of social programs within the National Employment System (SNE); 2) Family Plan 2.0 better articulates an institutional response for women and their families by incorporating an intersectional gender perspective for the identification of needs and allocation of services; 3) Recommendations for the operationalization of achievement 11 of the Family Plan 2.0: identifying, preventing, addressing and eliminating all forms of gender-based violence against women, which provides procedures, tools and coordination mechanisms between IMAS and INAMU; 4) Increased coordination between the Family Plan 2.0 and INAMU's Life Plan for women enrolled in the *Formation Humana* course to promote women's empowerment; 5) A credit articulation system was piloted to facilitate access to financing for women entrepreneurs who don't have guarantees or collateral; and 6) Guide for the implementation of resolution DNRAC-UTCI-02-2021 for the implementation of *Puente Agro* in indigenous territories, which provides increased institutions support for agricultural production and food security.
 - As a result of the procedures mentioned above and additional tools developed by the JP, including the *Hecho por Mujeres* ecommerce platform, the Recommendations for the incorporation of the gender and intercultural perspective in the *Ficha Agro* and the Job Search Guide, at least seven institutional barriers were eliminated to promote women's economic empowerment. The elimination of these institutional barriers allows increased access for women to markets to sell their products, employment opportunities, employment intermediation and capacity-building services, social protection services, financial services, institutional services in cases of violence against women, and agricultural support services.

and traditional plants (medicinal and ornamental) were supported. In addition, arts and crafts initiatives with cultural identity, natural cosmetic products, rural ecotourism, and conservation of traditional and medicinal seeds were promoted. Women participated in training processes for their businesses and received support from various state institutions, academia, and the private sector, strengthening the business ecosystem and creating opportunities for their economic autonomy and empowerment.

In Puntarenas, the JP worked with women from rural coasts and inhabitants of small islands, including older women, young women, immigrant women, and others. The initiatives supported in these communities included organic farming projects, rural coastal ecotourism, mangrove conservation, environmental education, poultry production, production and marketing of oysters, and production of ecological sport fishing baits. The women of Puntarenas received training and support on business development, carbon footprint measurement, women's empowerment, identification of forms of violence against women, SDGs, marketing of products and services, and others. Despite the difficulties due to violence and poverty in this canton, the women supported by the JP were able to strengthen their businesses, the economy of their communities and improve their living conditions.

- ⇒ Outcome 2: Women and their households in the selected cantons have increased income-generating opportunities as a direct consequence of the participatory, innovative, gender-sensitive and environmentally friendly local initiatives promoted by the EPD.
 - Through providing access to tailor-made services, capacity-building, tools, market access and seed capital, women in Buenos Aires, Puntarenas and Limon have increased income-generating opportunities.
 - In the cantons of Buenos Aires, Limón, and Puntarenas, 220 women, grouped in 19 organizations, and their families, have increased economic opportunities due to non-reimbursable seed capital financing initiatives that aimed strengthen the associativity, capabilities, and empowerment of local women leaders.
 - The three local, participatory, innovative, gender-sensitive and environmentally friendly laboratories designed and implemented by the JP provide working models for institutions and other actors to promote women’s economic empowerment. These laboratories beneficiated a total of 56 women.
 - The COVID-19 pandemic limited the possibility of public institutions replicating the methodology and experience generated by the JP in two additional cantons, as originally planned. This expected result did not have funding by the JP and depended on the allocation of public funds, which was not possible due to the response to the pandemic. However, the methodology and experience has been systematized and the JP generated the necessary tools for future replications or scaling-up.
 - Additionally, 3,490 women and their families in the three selected cantons and 33,148 at the national level have access to more adequate and articulated services due to the implementation of the Family Plan 2.0 and related tools and procedures.
 - As a result of the *Hecho por Mujeres* ecommerce platform developed with IMAS and FIDEIMAS, 60 women entrepreneurs and those included in 3 women and Indigenous entrepreneurs’ organizations have increased income generation opportunities resulting from the possibility of selling their products directly to consumers and additional capacities developed on managing their businesses, setting prices, selling through social media, customer services, among other topics. FIDEIMAS is currently working on selecting and training a new group of businesswomen to include as sellers in the platform and increase its impact.
 - Through the support of the socioproductive initiatives at the local level, the innovation laboratories, and the development and the *Hecho por Mujeres* ecommerce platform, 10 value chains were identified and improved to increase income generation opportunities for women entrepreneurs. These value chains include clothing, jewelry, health and beauty products, processed foods, vegetables, poultry products, handicrafts, seafood, tourism, animal seed.
 - Women entrepreneurs also have increased access to financing opportunities due to the 3 gender-sensitive and environmentally friendly financial mechanisms designed or improved.

- **Monitoring and data collection**

- The JP monitoring was carried out under the technical leadership of the monitoring and evaluation specialists of the RCO and UNDP, in coordination with PUNOs and representatives of the institutional counterparts.
- The JP held biweekly meetings with the core team (PUNO staff) during the implementation period to discuss progress of the workplan and achievement of goals.
- Likewise, the Technical Committee and Steering Committee were strategic for communicating advances and mobilizing required support from institutions.
- The JP systematized strategic collaborations and created a digital dashboard to monitor indicators and achievement of planned targets (with Power BI). This tool was fed through multiple digital questionnaires and surveys to target populations.
- Alignment between the JP indicators and the standardized questionnaires of the Joint SDG Fund report is an area for improvement. Another challenge is the quantification of the beneficiaries of public policies, processes and tools supported by the JP, as not all desired data is collected by public institutions.

III. JP finalization and evaluation

Final JP evaluation and lessons learned

The date when the evaluation was launched (month/year): **January 2022**

The date when the evaluation report was approved (month/year): **April 2022**

The final evaluation of the JP was based on a participatory methodology, with an intersectional gender, intercultural and human rights perspective. Nine people from the SNU, nine officials from public institutions and 20 women beneficiaries of the JP participated in the final evaluation. Six criteria were evaluated using the methodology implemented:

1. **Relevance:** The JP developed an inclusive management model for working with women in their diversity and in conditions of socioeconomic vulnerability. The JP contributed to strengthening the economic autonomy of the participating women. The JP facilitated the formalization of women's organizations and provided means of access to financing and potential clients for the products of their enterprises. The JP supported women's organizations in strengthening their technical and human capacities to manage socio-productive initiatives.
2. **Effectiveness:** The JP satisfactorily met the objectives foreseen in the programmatic results framework; in addition, results not contemplated in the original design were obtained, which had a positive impact on women in their territories and strengthened the institutions of the Estrategia Puente al Desarrollo.
3. **Sustainability:** The JP established commitment and cooperation agreements with institutions at the local, regional, and national levels to ensure the continuity of the socio-productive initiatives and innovation laboratories in the territories, the Hecho por Mujeres platform and the training programs and plans for government employees of the Estrategia Puente al Desarrollo.
4. **Coherence:** The JP, including the UNS agencies and public institutions, developed all the processes and activities programmed in accordance with the intersectional perspective of gender, interculturality and environmental sustainability. Likewise, the synergies between public institutions and UNS agencies allowed the implementation of the social protection policy from the common perspective of the 2030 Agenda.
5. **Coordination:** The JP established coordination mechanisms at the technical and political levels, which were effective, dynamic, and participatory. These coordination mechanisms operated within the participating UNS agencies, with public institutions and women's organizations in the territories.
6. **Results and impact on public institutions and participating women:** The JP supported 19 women's organizations, contributing to the economic autonomy of 315 women. The JP created the e-commerce platform Hecho por Mujeres, so that businesswomen and entrepreneurs living in poverty can sell their products directly. The PC developed three local and one national innovation laboratories. In addition, the JP contributed to the development and review of institutional policies, programs, and procedures from an intersectional perspective of gender, interculturalism and environmental sustainability, strengthening the national strategy for poverty reduction in Costa Rica.

Lessons learned:

- At least a 4-year implementation period is required to ensure the continuity and sustainability of the processes.
- Inter-agency coordination made it possible to establish a dynamic of agile and efficient joint work.
- It is necessary to involve the private sector and academia in actions to support women's socio-productive initiatives.
- It is necessary to include in the planning of actions in the territories the construction of strategic alliances with local institutions.
- Political support is essential to promote institutional and inter-institutional cooperation.
- Interdisciplinary collaborations favored the creation of synergies that generated positive impacts on the processes and results of the JP.
- A greater adaptation of the instruments is required to respond to the educational and cultural conditions of women and flexibility in terms of procedures and delivery times.

After the JP: follow-up and possibilities for sustainability of the impact and further scaling

1. In relation to the sustainability of the results, one of the main efforts of the JP team was to secure the integration of the JP initiatives into the permanent social protection programs of the government and to create alliances with local institutions, academia, and private sector to give support to the women entrepreneurs and their businesses.
2. The policies, procedures and tools created or improved as part of the JP initiatives have been appropriated by the institutions of the EPD, and the more complex or costly initiatives (as the *Hecho por Mujeres* e-commerce platform) have been transferred to the ownership of government institutions for its sustainability and further development.
3. In Limón, the *Asociación de Mujeres Agricultoras del Caribe*²⁸, participants of the JP's innovation lab, will be supported through the Agro-industrial Cluster of the Caribbean Board, including technical assistance from the *Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería* (MAG) and Earth University. Their project will continue under the umbrella of the *Centro Agrícola Cantonal de Limón* (CAC-Limón)²⁹.
4. In Puntarenas, the consortium of oyster-producer organizations led by women, participants of the JP's innovation lab, will be supported by the *Estación de Ciencias Marinas y Costeras de la Universidad Nacional* (ECMAR-UNA)³⁰. This support will allow the continued support to the production and commerce processes of these organizations.
5. In Buenos Aires's indigenous territories, the organizations of women entrepreneur, participants of the JP's innovation lab, will continue receiving technical assistance and support from the *Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería* (MAG). MAG will provide forage and seeds for the continued production of organic animal food in the selected indigenous territories.
6. The organizations and groups of women supported by the seed-capital initiatives have been referred to their local social protection programs. In this way, IMAS, INAMU, INA, MAG, CNP, Clubes 4's and other government institutions will follow up on the women entrepreneurs and their families, especially those in in risk of poverty or economic vulnerability.
7. One of the concerns for the sustainability of the results is the political moment of the country, because the JP has concluded just two months before the change of the Executive and Legislative branches, which includes a risk to the continuity of previous social protection programs and initiatives. However, there is a clear understanding in the OCR and the PUNOs regarding the necessary political communication with the incoming administration to explain the importance and benefits of the results of the JP.
8. FIDEIMAS, BNCR y FAO have a cooperation agreement to continued improve the credit articulation system.

²⁸ Association of Women Farmers of the Caribbean

²⁹ Cantonal Agricultural Center of Limón

³⁰ Marine and Coastal Sciences Station of the National University

Annex 1: Consolidated Final Results

1. JP contribution to global Fund's programmatic results

– Provide data for the Joint SDG Fund global results (as per targets defined in the JP document).

Global Impact: Progress towards SDGs

Select up to 3 SDG *indicators* that your Joint Programme primarily contributed to (in relation to SDG targets listed in your JP ProDoc)

SDG:1.3
SDG:5.1
SDG:8.5

Global Outcome 1: Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale

Outcome indicators	Expected final target	Final result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)
1.1: Number of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scope ³¹	2	6	The Joint Program has contributed to the design/implementation of the reported public policies to incorporate an integrated perspective of the 2030 Agenda, especially with regard to SDGs 1, 5, 8 and 13
<i>List the policies:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ National Social Protection Strategy Puente al Desarrollo (2019 –2022) ➔ National Employment Strategy (2019 -2022) ➔ National Care Policy 2021-2031 ➔ Policy for the Gender Equality of IMAS 2022-2031 ➔ National Plan for the Care and Prevention of Domestic Violence (PLANOVI) ➔ Agenda for the Prevention of Violence and Promotion of Social Peace 			
1.2: Number of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scale ³²	0	1	N/A
<i>List the policies:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Guide for implementation of resolution DNRAC-UTCI-02-2021 within the framework of the Puente Agro component in indigenous territories 			

Global Output 3: Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented

³¹Scope=substantive expansion: additional thematic areas/components added or mechanisms/systems replicated.

³²Scale=geographical expansion: local solutions adopted at the regional and national level or a national solution adopted in one or more countries.

Output indicators	Expected final target	Final result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)
3.1 Number of innovative solutions that were tested (disaggregated by % successful-unsuccessful)	5	5	The JP implemented 4 laboratories to test innovative solutions: one in each canton and an additional one with SINIRUBE to develop the web prototype. Additionally, the Hecho por Mujeres e-commerce platform was developed to break down market access barriers for women entrepreneurs in poverty.
3.2: Number of integrated policy solutions that have been implemented with the national partners in lead	1	7	Developing integrated policy solutions was integral to the implementation of the JP to improve the coordination and effectiveness of EPD to promote women's economic autonomy. The leadership of national partners was promoted to guarantee the sustainability of solutions.

Did your Joint Programme contribute to strengthening of national capacities to implement integrated, cross-sectoral SDG accelerators?

- Yes
 No

The Joint Program developed an implementation model based on the articulation of various public policies and social programs that respond to the breadth of the 2030 Agenda, including guidelines for an intersectoral approach. This model offers routes to adapt the articulated implementation of different evidence-based policies, recognizing the challenges and opportunities in the different territories and populations. The government counterparts recognize the Joint Program as a good localizing practice for the 2030 Agenda, which is scalable to the other cantons of the country. It also has the potential to contribute to the development and implementation of social protection policies in other countries in the region.

2. Results as per JP Programmatic Results Framework

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected final target	Final result	Reasons for variance from planned target
---------------------	----------	-----------------------	--------------	--

				(if any)
Outcome 1: National institutions responsible for the EPD adopt people-centered, gender- and environmentally sensitive institutional arrangements to close gaps in the social protection floor and promote women’s economic empowerment.				
Indicator 1.1. Number of institutional barriers eliminated to ensure women’s economic empowerment.	0	3 (access to markets, social protection, access to financial sector)	7	The procedures and tools adopted by institutions eliminated an increased amount of institutional barriers.
Indicator 1.2. Number of procedures adopted by the EPD components to strengthen coordination and close gaps in the social protection floor at the local level.	0	6 (Agriculture and Labour components)	6	N/A
Output 1.1 Improved inter-institutional and multi-level coordination mechanisms to implement the EPD components with gender and environmental sustainability perspectives.				
Indicator 1.1.1. Percentage of targeted public servants that demonstrate improved inter institutional coordination capacities in case management	0%	70%	97%	Training process with satisfactory results
Indicator 1.1.2. Number of information system modules integrated in EPD with gender perspective and environmental considerations to track progress on the family action plans.	0	2	3	A third “integration” module was developed to show information through easy visualization dashboards
Output 1.2. Generated tools and capacities in the institutions responsible for the EPD’s components, to incorporate intersectional gender and environmental-sustainability perspectives.				
Indicator 1.2.1. Number of tools adopted with intersectional gender perspective and environmental sustainability perspective.	0	4	6	The JP had the opportunity of developing more tools which could improve gender-responsiveness and effectiveness of EDP.
Indicator 1.2.2. Percentage of public servants trained integrating the intersectional gender and environmental sustainability tools in the beneficiaries’ case management	0%	70%	91%	Training process with satisfactory results
Output 1.3. Established an institutional model to improve EPD institutional capacities to promote employability and entrepreneurship to facilitate the just transition to the formal economy, including intersectional gender and environmental-sustainability perspectives.				
Indicator 1.3.1. Number of procedures adapted to target EPD beneficiaries that include intersectional gender and environmental sustainability perspectives.	0	4	6	The JP had the opportunity of adapting or developing more procedures which could improve gender-responsiveness and effectiveness of EDP.

Indicator 1.3.2. Road map designed, based on local intersectional gender and environmental sustainability perspectives.	0	1	1	N/A
Outcome 2: Women and their households in the selected cantons increase their income-generating opportunities as a direct consequence of the participatory, innovative, gender-sensitive and environmentally-friendly local initiatives promoted by the EPD.				
Indicator 2.1. Number of value chains for women's economic empowerment opportunities environmentally sustainable, identified and improved.	0	3	10	Multiple value chains (and subcategories within each of them) were identified and improved in in the 3 cantons and the e-commerce platform supported by the JP
Indicator 2.2. Number of additional cantons replicating the models.	0	2	0	Because of budget relocations due to the health and economic crisis produced by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Costa Rican government was not able to finance the process in other cantons.
Output 2.1 Women in poverty in the selected cantons have increased access to tailor-made services from local, innovative, gender-sensitive and environmentally friendly laboratories.				
Indicator 2.1.1. Number of local innovative laboratories for promoting women's economic empowerment with environmental sustainability perspective developed thorough local participatory process.	0	3	3	N/A
Indicator 2.1.2. Number of women and their families with integral family plan within the EPD.	0	225	3.490 (Puntarenas, Limón y Buenos Aires) 33.148 (National)	The full national implementation of the Family Plan 2.0 allowed to reach a significantly bigger population than originally planned (as in a limited pilot implementation)
Indicator 2.1.3. Percentage of women targeted that report increased capacities for employability or entrepreneurship.	0%	80% (economic empowerment, violence prevention, finance, business, access to markets, value chain)	94%	Women that participated in <i>Hecho por Mujeres</i> and seed capital initiatives rated positively the training and support provided
Output 2.2. Productive initiatives led by women in the selected cantons have increased access to gender-sensitive and environmentally friendly financial instruments to sustain their livelihoods.				

<p>Indicator 2.2.1 Number of gender-sensitive and environmentally friendly financial mechanisms designed or adapted and compiled.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>The JP had the possibility of improving the FOMUJERES program, in addition to creating the seed capital initiative and credit articulation system.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2.2. Number of productive initiatives led by women with increased access to financing.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>19</p>	<p>To respond to the impact of the pandemic, the JP made the decision to allocate seed capital to a greater number of productive initiatives than originally planned. 19 women's organizations were supported: 7 organizations from Buenos Aires, 6 organizations from Limón and 6 organizations from Puntarenas. In total, 220 women benefited directly.</p>

Annex 2: Strategic documents

2.1. Contribution to social protection strategies, policies and legal frameworks

Strategic documents developed or adapted by JP

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on extending social protection coverage (Yes/No)	Focus on improved comprehensiveness of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on enhancing adequacy of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on improving governance, administration and/or implementation of social protection system (Yes/No)	Focus on cross-sectoral integration with healthcare, childcare, education, employment, food security, etc. (Yes/No)	If published, provide the hyperlink
Technical note to promote common understanding and provide guidance on how to integrate an intersectional gender perspective during the JP´s implementation.	Oct 2020	N	N	Y	N	N	
Consultoría para brindar orientaciones para la incorporación de la perspectiva de género, en el marco del programa conjunto para el fortalecimiento de la Estrategia Puente al Desarrollo	Sep 2020	N	N	Y	N	N	
Conversatorios técnicos: Protección social con perspectiva de género e interseccional: fortalecimiento de las políticas de corresponsabilidad de cuidados en Costa Rica	Aug 2020	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
Design Thinking, a manual.	Dec 2021	N	N	N	Y	N	Hyperlink

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on extending social protection coverage (Yes/No)	Focus on improved comprehensiveness of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on enhancing adequacy of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on improving governance, administration and/or implementation of social protection system (Yes/No)	Focus on cross-sectoral integration with healthcare, childcare, education, employment, food security, etc. (Yes/No)	<i>If published, provide the hyperlink</i>
Plan Familiar 2.0 con perspectiva de género interseccional	Jul 2021	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Guía para incorporar la perspectiva de género interseccional en el Plan Familiar 2.0	Jul 2021	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Recomendaciones para incorporar la perspectiva de género e interculturalidad en la Ficha Agro	Oct 2021	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Guía para incorporar la perspectiva de género interseccional en la Ficha Agro.	Oct 2021	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Fichas de descripción cantonal: Buenos Aires, Limón y Puntarenas	Mar 2021	N	N	N	N	Y	
Programa de Capacitación para personas funcionarias de la EPD	Jul 2021	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hyperlink Videos
Diseño de un sistema de articulación para crédito dirigido a mujeres en condición de vulnerabilidad: un modelo integral para el desarrollo de oportunidades	Nov 2021	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hyperlink
Fondo de avales: estrategias de acceso al financiamiento para mujeres rurales e	Apr 2021	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hyperlink

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on extending social protection coverage (Yes/No)	Focus on improved comprehensiveness of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on enhancing adequacy of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on improving governance, administration and/or implementation of social protection system (Yes/No)	Focus on cross-sectoral integration with healthcare, childcare, education, employment, food security, etc. (Yes/No)	If published, provide the hyperlink
indígenas en condición de vulnerabilidad							
Informe sobre flujos de atención y tiempos de respuesta de los programas y servicios de la Estrategia Puente al Desarrollo	May 2021	N	N	N	Y	Y	
Política para la Igualdad de Género del Instituto Mixto de Ayuda Social 2021-2031	Dec 2021	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hyperlink Hyperlink
Propuesta para la identificación de opciones para la ampliación del espacio fiscal para la extensión de la cobertura de los programas y servicios contemplados en la Política Nacional de Cuidados (2021-2031)	Dec 2021	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Informe del proceso de consultas sobre barreras de género en la Estrategia de Puente al Desarrollo	Feb 2022	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Propuesta para orientar el trabajo de la Estrategia Puente al Desarrollo con diferentes perfiles de entrada y de salida, desde una perspectiva de género interseccional	Feb 2022	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on extending social protection coverage (Yes/No)	Focus on improved comprehensiveness of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on enhancing adequacy of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on improving governance, administration and/or implementation of social protection system (Yes/No)	Focus on cross-sectoral integration with healthcare, childcare, education, employment, food security, etc. (Yes/No)	<i>If published, provide the hyperlink</i>
Protocolo Puente al Trabajo – SNE con perspectiva de género interseccional	Feb 2022	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Guía para incluir la perspectiva de género en el Protocolo Puente al Trabajo	Feb 2022	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Recomendaciones para mejorar la articulación Puente al Bienestar y Puente al Trabajo	Feb 2022	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Recomendaciones para la operacionalización del logro 12 del Plan Familiar	Feb 2022	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Estrategia Puente al Desarrollo: Sistematización de aprendizajes, acciones, resultados y retos	Mar 2022	N	Y	N	Y	N	Hyperlink
Curso sobre cómo incorporar la perspectiva de género e interculturalidad en la planificación, planes y proyectos del sector agro, pesquero y rural	Dec 2021	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hyperlink Hyperlink Hyperlink Hyperlink
Guía para implementar la resolución DNRAC-UTCI-02-2021 en el marco del componente Puente Agro en territorios indígenas	Aug 2021	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

Strategic documents for which JP provided contribution (but did not produce or lead in producing)

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on extending social protection coverage (Yes/No)	Focus on improved comprehensiveness of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on enhancing adequacy of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on improving governance, administration and/or implementation of social protection system (Yes/No)	Focus on cross-sectoral integration with healthcare, childcare, education, employment, food security, etc. (Yes/No)	If published, provide the hyperlink

2.2. Focus on vulnerable populations

Strategic documents developed or adapted by JP

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on gender equality and women empowerment (Yes/No)	Focus on children (Yes/No)	Focus on youth (Yes/No)	Focus on older persons (Yes/No)	Focus on other group/s (List the group/s)	Focus on PwDs (Yes/No)	Included disaggregated data by disability - and whenever possible by age, gender and/or type of disability (Yes/No)
Buy from Women-Costa Rica: an e-commerce platform for women entrepreneurs and business owners in conditions of poverty and economic vulnerability (White paper) Website link Video HxM	Dec 2020	Y	N	N	N	Indigenous women Rural women Women in poverty	N	N
Business requirement document to create an e-commerce platform with a women-centered design (Hyperlink)	Sep 2021	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Guía para la implementación del Protocolo de prevención y mitigación de la COVID-19 en los lugares de trabajo del Instituto Mixto de Ayuda Social de Costa Rica	Nov 2020	N	N	N	N	Women and families in poverty	N	N
Protocolo para la implementación de medidas de prevención y mitigación	Mar 2020	N	N	N	N	Rural people Indigenous people	N	N

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on gender equality and women empowerment (Yes/No)	Focus on children (Yes/No)	Focus on youth (Yes/No)	Focus on older persons (Yes/No)	Focus on other group/s (List the group/s)	Focus on PwDs (Yes/No)	Included disaggregated data by disability - and whenever possible by age, gender and/or type of disability (Yes/No)
de la COVID-19 para los hogares productores en la Estrategia Puente Agro (Hyperlink)								
Recopilación de contenidos del curso sobre educación financiera dirigido a mujeres indígenas (Hyperlink) (Videos)	Dec 2021	Y	N	N	N	Indigenous women	N	N
Sistematización de laboratorio de innovación para generar una dieta orgánica alternativa para cerdos y pollos en los territorios indígenas de China Kichá y Rey Curré (Hyperlink)	Dec 2021	Y	N	N	N	Indigenous women	N	N
Protocolo de Atención a la Violencia de Género contra las Mujeres, IMAS-INAMU	Dec 2021 (in review)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Protocolo de Empoderamiento de las Mujeres, IMAS-INAMU	Nov 2021 (in review)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Plan de capacitación sobre inclusión, protección social y empleabilidad de personas con discapacidad	Nov 2021	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Programa de capacitación asincrónica para mujeres emprendedoras y empresarias (video tutoriales) Series of 18 Modules: Hyperlink	Nov 2021	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Base de datos sobre las opciones de financiamiento disponibles para empresarias y emprendedoras en situación de pobreza y vulnerabilidad económica. Hyperlink	Aug 2021	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Informe sobre las barreras de acceso a mujeres emprendedoras y empresarias a oportunidades de financiamiento públicas y privadas – Estrategia de Inclusión Financiera.	Aug 2021	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on gender equality and women empowerment (Yes/No)	Focus on children (Yes/No)	Focus on youth (Yes/No)	Focus on older persons (Yes/No)	Focus on other group/s (List the group/s)	Focus on PwDs (Yes/No)	Included disaggregated data by disability - and whenever possible by age, gender and/or type of disability (Yes/No)
Hyperlink								
Hoja de Ruta para la formalización de asociaciones								
Conexiones con identidad: guía de uso del celular para promocionar emprendimientos desde territorios indígenas Hyperlink	Dec 2021	Y	N	N	N	Indigenous women	N	N

Strategic documents for which JP provided contribution (but did not produce or lead in producing)

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on gender equality and women empowerment (Yes/No)	Focus on children (Yes/No)	Focus on youth (Yes/No)	Focus on older persons (Yes/No)	Focus on other group/s (List the group/s)	Focus on PwDs (Yes/No)	Included disaggregated data by disability - and whenever possible by age, gender and/or type of disability (Yes/No)
Pobreza, COVID-19 y su impacto diferenciado en las mujeres	Oct 2020	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Después del coronavirus, más protección social	Jun 2020	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Balance de nuestro pacto social	May 2020	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Plan Nacional de Lucha contra la Pobreza y la Exclusión Social 2022-2030	Oct 2021	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N

Annex 3: Results questionnaire

Response submitted on-line.

Annex 4: Final report on JP evaluation

See attached document.