

**SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE**



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country(ies): Costa Rica	
Project Title: <i>Strengthening peaceful coexistence, community integration and institutional response to cross-border communities in the Northern Zone of Costa Rica affected by human mobility.</i>	
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):	
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts): <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): UNDP, UNHCR, IOM List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO): Ministry of Security, Interior and Police Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy University of Costa Rica's Communication Research Center Municipality of Upala Municipality of Los Chiles	
Project duration in months^{1 2}: 24 Estimated start date: January 2024 Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: Upala y Los Chiles (cantons in the Northern Huetar Region of Costa Rica bordering Nicaragua)	
Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative ³ <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative ⁴ <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): UNDP: USD 799,088.85 UNHCR: USD 640,001,10 IOM: USD 560,910.050 Total: USD \$2,000,000 <small>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.</small>	
Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): 7	

¹ Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 24 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

² The official project start date will be the date of the first project budget transfer by MPTFO to the recipient organization(s), as per the MPTFO Gateway page.

³ Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Gender Promotion Initiative

⁴ Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Youth Promotion Initiative

PBF 1s tranche* (70%): UNDP: USD \$559,362.20 UNHCR: USD \$448,000.77 IOM: USD \$392,637.04 Total: USD 1,400,000.00	PBF 2nd tranche* (30%): UNDP: USD 239,726.66 UNHCR: USD 192,000.33 IOM: USD 168,273.02 Total: USD 600,000.00	PBF 3rd tranche* (0%): UNDP: USD 0 UNHCR: USD 0 IOM: USD 0 Total: USD 0
Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs): This project will address increasing tensions, prevent conflict and strengthen the peaceful coexistence between host communities and migrant, asylum-seeking and refugee populations in the northern border region of Costa Rica. The project will strengthen the capacities of individuals in mobility processes, host communities, and national and local institutions to manage conflict, engage in dialogue and consensus building, and create mechanisms to strengthen social cohesion and peaceful coexistence. The project will support national efforts to combat hate speech and xenophobic discourses and assist the development of policies to effectively integrate new arrivals, ensure the protection of people at risk and promote safe, orderly and voluntary migration.		
Summarize the in-country project consultation process prior to submission to PBSO, including with the PBF Steering Committee, civil society (including any women and youth organizations) and stakeholder communities (including women, youth and marginalized groups): In country consultations were undertaken with migration authorities including the Minister of Security, Governance, and Police and General Directorate for Migration. Project consultations were also undertaken at the regional level with the Regional Group for Migration and Human Mobility (which includes government representatives from Los Chiles and Upala), experts in working on-site with host communities, migrants and refugees through focus groups, and civil society representatives in Upala and Los Chiles, as well as local representatives, judicial promoters, councilors, peasant movement, women leaders.		
Project Gender Marker score⁵: 2 The project will allocate \$1,150,932,93 to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment, that represents 57,46% of the total project budget.		
Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment ⁶: The project incorporates a gender equality perspective in its outcomes, outputs, and indicators to ensure these results are achieved. Moreover, specific outputs and activities are included to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. The project will ensure the equitable participation of women, not only in terms of the number of participants but also in the quality of their involvement. To achieve this, the project includes affirmative actions to include women (including enabling conditions as child/elder care services), strengthen their leadership capacities, and address the gaps and challenges that affect them, such as gender-based violence. One of the outputs focuses on addressing violence against women, which affects both women in human mobility and women in host communities, fostering community integration and collective problem-solving. Additionally,		

⁵ **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)

Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate between 30 and 79% of the total project budget to GEWE.

Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 30% of the total budget for GEWE)

⁶ Please consult the **PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding**.

the project includes actions to eradicate discriminatory messages against women, identify specific risk factors that undermine their human security, provide educational activities and teaching materials to enhance the integration of a gender perspective in institutional work, and improve enabling conditions for women's participation in civic spaces, including care services and the development of women's agendas.

Project Risk Marker score⁷: 1

Is the project piloting new approaches: Yes ☒ No ☐

Does the project design incorporate climate, peace and security related considerations:
Yes ☒ No ☐

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*)⁸: (2.3)
Conflict prevention/management.

If applicable, SDCF/UNDAF outcome(s) to which the project contributes:

This project contributes to Outcome 1.3: Protection of human mobility: By 2027, people in a situation of human mobility and their organizations, exercise their rights in environments free of discrimination, fully integrated into host communities and with access to dignified and safe development opportunities, and Accelerating Transformation, of Costa Rica's UNSDCF 2023-2027 "Closing gaps for a sustainable and inclusive Costa Rica."

It will also contribute to Outcome 4.1: Enhanced Resilience to Events. By 2027, the country has future scenarios, a national and multisectoral risk management system, and an integrated early warning system, with a focus on human rights, gender, and intersectionality. Additionally, it will contribute to Outcome 4.3: Integrated response to cross-border systemic crises. By 2027, institutions and individuals, especially women in their diversity and vulnerable populations, enjoy safe spaces and prevent and respond to multiple and complex systemic crises with global and local scope that reinforce each other, exacerbating their negative impacts on people and the planet; and Accelerating Transformation, of Costa Rica's UNSDCF 2023-2027 "Strong in the face of adversity".

Additionally, this project aligns with the cross-sectoral values of the UN Cooperation Framework, including adopting a territorial and gender sensitive approach which prioritizes empowerment from an intersectional perspective.

Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s) to which the project contributes:

Overall, this project contributes to the following UN's Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Targets: 5.c; 5.2; 5.5; 10.2; 10.7; 11.7; 16.1; 16.6; 16.7.

Type of submission:	If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:
X- New project	
Project amendment	Extension of duration: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date): Change of project outcome/ scope: <input type="checkbox"/>

⁷ Risk marker 0 = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁸ PBF Focus Areas are:

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue.

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management.

(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

	<p>Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Additional PBF budget: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization:</p> <p>Brief justification for amendment:</p> <p><i>Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.</i></p>
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PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization:¹ <i>José Vicente Troya Rodríguez</i></p>  <p>Signature Name of Agency: <i>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</i></p>  <p>Date & Seal:</p>	<p>Recipient Organization: <i>Diana Cartier</i></p>  <p>Signature Name of Agency: <i>International Organization for Migration (IOM)</i></p> <p>Date & Seal:</p>
<p>Recipient Organization: <i>Elena Cibeira</i></p>  <p>Signature Name of Agency: <i>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)</i></p>  <p>Date & Seal: <i>19/10/2023</i></p>	
<p>Representative of National Authorities <i>Mario Zamora Cordero</i></p>  <p>Signature Title: <i>Minister of Public Security, Interior, and Police.</i></p> <p>Date & Seal:</p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities <i>Laura Fernández Delgado</i></p>  <p>Signature Title: <i>Minister of National Planning and Economic Policy</i></p> <p>Date & Seal:</p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team <i>Allegra Baiocchi</i></p>   <p>Signature <i>Resident Coordinator RCO Costa Rica</i></p> <p>Date & Seal</p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) <i>Elizabeth Spehar</i></p>  <p>Signature <i>Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support</i></p> <p>Date & Seal 13/12/2023</p>

¹ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support (4 pages max)

This project aims to address increasing tensions and conflict risks related to unprecedented human mobility flows in Costa Rica, with a focus on communities at the border with Nicaragua. Despite high levels of aggregate development indicators, Costa Rica shows significant disparities in coastal and border communities, which are characterized by high levels of inequality, higher poverty rates, precarious access to basic services, and weak institutional presence. The territories prioritized by the project in the Upala and Los Chiles cantons are among the ten municipalities with the lowest human development indices in the country⁹ and are characterized by extremely low capital investment, low productivity, high levels of informality, and unemployment. Additionally, this region has the highest national rate of migrants/refugees per capita (15.9%).

Precarious institutional capacities and insufficient availability of quality public services in the border cantons increase social cohesion challenges that can be exacerbated by unprecedented levels of human mobility. This generates conditions for community conflict, with generally more severe effects on women (in their diversity) young people, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly, among other marginalized populations.

In recent years, Costa Rica has experienced unprecedented levels of human mobility, including migrants and asylum seekers. Costa Rica is both a destination and transit country for people in human mobility. By 2020, an estimated 510,000 individuals, accounting for 10.2% of the total population^[OBJ], were in human mobility, making it one of the highest proportions (per local population) in the Latin America region. Notably, most of these persons originated from Nicaragua. The proportion of Nicaraguan migrants among the total foreign population in Costa Rica increased from 73% in 2010 to 82% in 2022 (ENAH0¹⁰). Although Nicaraguans have historically migrated to Costa Rica in search of better economic opportunities, this trend increased significantly after 2018, when continued social and political unrest forced many Nicaraguans to flee.

In 2021, Costa Rica was the fourth country in the world with the largest new individual asylum applications. While between 2013 and 2017 the country received 15,325 asylum requests, the number of applications rose to 167,545 (a 994% growth rate) between 2018 and April 2022. More than 200,000 persons (around 88% of total asylum seekers in Costa Rica in need of international protection) were from Nicaragua. Of these, 51.6% were women, 30.5% were children, and 0.7% were LGBTIQ+ people. According to UNHCR, the number of Nicaraguans currently seeking protection in Costa Rica exceeds the total number of people seeking asylum in the 1980s in the context of the Central American civil wars.

Despite Costa Rica's long-standing tradition of openness towards migration, xenophobic narratives and discrimination against migrants have become more prominent in some sectors and regions. These attitudes gain momentum in times of external crises that increase the number and visibility of people on the move (e.g., Nicaragua in April 2018), or internal problems such as rising crime or unemployment, which are commonly misattributed to migrants. A recent study conducted by the United Nations in Costa Rica reveals a significant increase in hate speech and discriminatory discourse on social media against foreigners, with an annual increase of 110% between 2022 and 2023, and

⁹ Índice de Desarrollo Humano ajustado por Desigualdad (IDH-D). *Atlas de desarrollo humano cantonal, 2021*. UNDP.

¹⁰ National Household Survey (Encuesta Nacional de Hogares- ENAHO), *Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos de Costa Rica*. 2020. <https://inec.cr/estadisticas-fuentes/encuestas/encuesta-nacional-hogares>.

against women, with an increase of 72%.¹¹ In addition, racist messages, often associated with xenophobia, increased by 181% over the same period. The penetration of hate speech, discrimination, and xenophobia generates mistrust and weakens social fabric amidst this precarious situation, leading to competition for services and hindering community capacities for dialogue, building solutions, and harmonious coexistence.

These negative dynamics weaken the social fabric and contribute to community conflict, undermining peace and social cohesion. In the context of significant local development challenges, including poor infrastructure, limited educational and health facilities, insufficient access to basic services (water, sanitation, electricity, etc.), and few opportunities for social and economic growth; an increase in migration has further increased conflict risks and complicated community coexistence, including in the Northern Zone. Unprecedented volumes of human mobility have made migration an increasingly contentious issue with host communities, highlighting the need for PBF support.

The demographic composition of the Nicaraguan population in Costa Rica differs slightly from the rest of the population.

The migrant population is on average less young than the total population and is increasingly concentrated on working age. In 1990, 27% of the migrant population was under 20 years old and 67% were between 20 and 64 years old. In 2020, these percentages changed to 17% and 76%, respectively. Nicaraguan migrants tend to be concentrated, in the age group between 18 and 34 years (68%), and women are overrepresented among them (56% vs. 52% in the local population). This pattern is also observed in the Northern Zone. Nicaraguan households have a higher exposure to poverty (32% live in poverty, compared with 22% among Costa Ricans), with higher levels in the Northern Zone, (35% and 29% respectively), and even higher if householders in the Northern Zone are women (38%). Women participation in the labor market in the North is lower than at the country level (33% compared to 42%), but the main reason is the same, 70% of women respond not having a paid job due to family responsibilities (ENAH0, 2022).

Nicaraguans in Costa Rica more frequently report obstacles to their educational development, such as absenteeism, dropout rates, and educational delays. For example, around 7% of Nicaraguan households with individuals aged between 7 and 19 report at least two years of educational delay, a condition that affects only 3% of Costa Rican households with members in this age range (8% and 4% in the Northern Region). In terms of health insurance coverage, there are also differences. In 56% of Nicaraguan households, at least one member is uninsured, compared to 28% of Costa Rican households (64% and 37% in the Northern Region).

Additionally, barriers to labor stability and dignity disproportionately affect the Nicaraguan population. 19% of Nicaraguan households with employed members report non-compliance with minimum wage regulations (22% in the Northern Region), and 43% report violations of other labor rights (47% in the Northern Region), compared to 10% and 24%, respectively, in Costa Rican households. Furthermore, it is estimated that approximately 55% of the employed population of Nicaraguan origin in 2022 worked in the informal labor sector, while the equivalent figure for the Costa Rican population was around 42% (56% and 47% respectively in the Northern Region, even higher for Nicaraguan women, with 68% with informal jobs) (ECE, IV-2022).

¹¹ “Discursos de Odio y Discriminación: Redes Sociales (Hate Speech and Discrimination: Social Media),” United Nations, Costa Rica, 2023. <https://costarica.un.org/es/238630-informe-sobre-discursos-de-odio-y-discriminación-2023>

The migration policy in Costa Rica grants migrants with a regular status the same rights as the local population in terms of access to public health services, basic education, and labor protection. However, persons with an irregular migrant status and people in transit remain excluded from these guarantees. Additionally, the capacity of regularization mechanisms has been overwhelmed by the rapid increase of migrants arriving in the country and the rise in asylum applications in recent years.

In these contexts, there is limited knowledge among all actors involved regarding the situation and rights of people in human mobility. Aware of the need to address these concerns, local partners in the Regional Group for Migration and Human Mobility in the Northern Zone (which includes local government representatives from Los Chiles and Upala), have developed a local strategy to strengthen the social integration and participation of people in contexts of human mobility in the cantons, to incorporate them into development processes from a human rights perspective.

Furthermore, Costa Rica experiences persistent incidence of all forms of violence against women, with particular concern for physical violence, including the most severe manifestation, femicide. This social problem, rooted in deeply ingrained cultural patterns associated with patriarchy, equally affects women in host populations and in human mobility. Migrants and asylum seekers have either limited or non-existent access to protection or justice during their journeys nor at the destination countries, which increases the possibilities of suffering a continuum of violence, including gender-based violence (GBV)^{12 13 14}

Violence also has an economic impact, pushing more women into the informal sector with limited opportunities for employment and entrepreneurship. Fewer women own land or means of production. Political violence is also on the rise, affecting women's participation in public spaces and decision-making. The lack of timely and accurate data makes gender-based violence invisible and hampers the implementation of public policies on gender equality and the prevention of and response to violence against women in the border cantons.

It is important to note here that the increase in crime rates in the country, especially homicide, disproportionately affects young people. 53% of homicide victims are individuals between 18 and 34 years old, mainly men. Close to 70% of homicides are linked to organized crime. It is well established that the involvement of young people, especially men, in this form of criminality is linked to situations of social exclusion and limited access to quality services.¹⁵

Currently, various institutions, both national and subnational, are undertaking actions to address some issues of coexistence and social cohesion. Some of these actions are accompanied or supported by civil society organizations. However, the approach is often fragmented, uncoordinated, and top-down.

Summary of relevant existing UN interventions (some of UNHCR projects are renewed every year).

¹² According to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) GBV is defined as, "any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed (i.e., gender) differences between males and females." It can include incidents of forced marriage; psychological/emotional abuse; physical assault; denial of resources, opportunities, or services; sexual assault and rape. The term GBV is used to underscore the systematic inequality that exists between males and females that exists in every society (IOM's *Emergency Manual: Gender Based Violence in Crises*).

¹³ "Women; Girls on the Move: A Snapshot of Available Evidence." IOM Global Data Institute.

https://www.migrationdataportal.org/sites/g/files/tmzbd1251/files/2023-03/GDI%20Briefs_Gender_Issue_09-03.pdf

¹⁴ "What makes migrants vulnerable to gender-based violence." IOM Blog. Regional Office San Jose.

<https://rosanjose.iom.int/en/blogs/what-makes-migrants-vulnerable-gender-based-violence>

¹⁵ Infosegura, UNDP, 2023

Project name	Duration	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Development and Adoption of Community and Household Climate Change Adaptation Plans to Address the Environmental Drivers of Migration in Costa Rica (IOM)	1-Nov2022 to 31Oct-2024	IOM Development Fund USD 300,000	This project will Contribute to strengthening the capacities of local governments communities to address the drivers of environmental migration in Costa Rica. Los Chiles will be one community that benefited through this project.	The Community and Household Climate Change Adaptation Plans developed and supported through this project will contribute to the objective of this project by addressing and improving conditions which could be underlying factors in community conflict.
Strengthening the Capacity of the Government of Costa Rica to Promote the Protection of Migrant Women, Adolescents and Girls (including those with diverse SOGIESC) (IOM)	1-Nov-2023 to 31-Oct-2025	IOM Development Fund USD 300,000	The objective of this project will be to contribute to the protection of migrant women, adolescents and girls (including those with diverse SOGIESC), particularly survivors of GVB, in Costa Rica.	Through this project, the National Institute for Women (INAMU) staff and Violet Point Program Personnel (including in the Northern Zone) will be trained in strengthened referral pathways and the protection risks experienced by migrant women. PBF support will further expand the impact of this project by coordinating with INAMU staff who were trained as trainers to deliver this capacity building workshops to Municipal offices for women in target communities.
Migration Governance Indicators (IOM)	1-Nov-2023 to 31-Oct-2025	US Government Bureau of Population Refugees and Migration	Through this initiative, IOM is supporting municipalities to review their work on migration issues according to the Migration Governance Indicator tool. Based on this review, IOM supports local leaders in improving their migration policy and developing a related action plan.	This process has already been in the target community of Upala. Funds from this project will support the MGI review and migration policy development process in Los Chiles as well as

				the development of an action plan to implement the migration policy in Upala.
Safe spaces for survivors of gender violence and psychosocial support (UNHCR)	1-Jan 2023 to 31 Dec 2023	PRM USD 757,570	Individual and group psychological therapy. Psychological first aid and crisis intervention. Safe spaces for survivors of gender-based violence, and cases management.	Part of this project is implemented in the North Zone. The PBF is in line with this effort.
Network of Community Representatives in the North Zone (UNHCR)	1-Jan 2023 to 31 Dec 2023	USD 7,500	Strengthening of existing communication channels through monthly follow-up meetings, trainings and awareness-raising activities with a network of community representatives to provide technical support for local initiatives relevant to the asylum seeker and refugees' issues.	The project will feed and provide the contacts and networks for the BPF.
Guarantee access to formal work opportunities in the country of asylum for refugees (UNHCR)	1-Jan 2023 to 31 Dec 2023	PRM. USD 277,047	Accompaniment for formalization of workers self-employed, through inclusion in existing programs to promote employability, training, cash transfers for seed capital and scholarships in digital literacy and intermediation with private sector employers and business networks.	Part of this project is implemented in the North Zone and is in line with PBF objectives of peaceful integration.
Protection and access to the rights of refugee and applicant children and adolescents (UNHCR)	1-Jan 2023 to 31 Dec 2023	PRM, Ireland Government USD 234,055	Effective access to primary and secondary education. Case management of children and adolescents at risk. Promotion of human rights, well-being and protection of children.	Part of this project is implemented in the North Zone and is in line with PBF objectives of peaceful integration.
Protection of children in the North Zone (UNHCR)	1-Jan 2023 to 31 Dec 2023	PRM USD 74,285	Case management of children and adolescents at risk. Promotion of human rights, well-being and protection of children.	Part of this project is implemented in the North Zone and is in line with PBF objectives of peaceful integration.
UNHCR Persons of Concern Response Program (UNHCR)	1-Jan 2023 to 31 Dec 2023	PRM USD 393,133	Assessment of family groups to access IMAS programs in the Local Social Development Units (ULDS): San José, Heredia, Cartago, Los Chiles and Upala.	Part of this project is implemented in the North Zone and is in line with PBF objectives of peaceful integration to the national protection system.

II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)

a) A brief description of the project focus and approach

The project aims to strengthen the role of communities in developing responses to these unprecedented challenges that meet their needs and capacities, recognizing the specific barriers and challenges faced by women and young people. It also aims to improve institutional capacities for risk identification and early intervention, with greater understanding and sensitivity to host communities, constant monitoring of territorial challenges, and improved coordination and articulation between central government institutions and municipal governments.

Specifically, project interventions are expected to strengthen the capacities of people in mobility, host communities and national and municipal institutions for conflict management, democratic dialogue, consensus building and the creation of spaces and mechanisms for social cohesion and peaceful coexistence, recognizing the specific barriers and challenges faced by women and young people.

These efforts, which focus on conflict management from a rights-based approach, a gender and youth perspective and democratic participation, require the creation of local governance spaces and attention to risk factors for violence, including gender-based violence, through the design and implementation of community-driven plans. This approach should be inclusive, recognizing common issues faced by individuals and promoting equal access to public services.

In regard to the programme implementation approach, in addition to local authorities and UN implementing partners, activities will be coordinated with relevant Civil Society Organizations and international organizations working in the Northern Zone. This will include partners such as Fundación Mujer, Cenderos, La Cruz Roja, HIAS, and RET International. They will also coordinate with academic institutions present in the northern zone, such as the National Technical University (Universidad Técnica Nacional or UTN).

Project-level ‘theory of change’

Persons in human mobility and host communities along the northern border of Costa Rica, experience significant development and social cohesion challenges, including high levels of mistrust, discrimination, exclusion from public services and few opportunities for socioeconomic development (in the context of a limited institutional response capacity and diverse social barriers).

This project assumes that community tensions and prejudices are the result of insufficient understanding of the rights and context of human mobility, and an unawareness of the contribution of the migrant and displaced population to local development; relevant public institutions in target communities do not have sufficient tools, knowledge and mechanisms to promote gender equality and uphold the rights of women (in their diversity), resulting in exacerbated social exclusion and marginalization of these populations, especially youth; and, that insufficient spaces to construct consensus leads to community tensions.

To address these challenges, this project will employ the following programmatic approaches: increase access to information, raise awareness and build capacities related to migration and forced displacement issues, in communities, with an intersectional gender and youth perspective; strengthening public institutions' technical capacities to promote gender equality and uphold the rights of women (in their diversity) in target communities; and creating spaces for dialogue and consensus

building at the community level, that promotes the active participation of migrants, women, youth and other marginalized populations.

These interventions will support the first desired result (outcome) that hate speech, xenophobia, discrimination and misogynistic behavior reduces for greater peaceful co-existence in target communities.

Additionally, this project assumes that relevant public institutions in target communities do not have sufficient tools, knowledge and mechanisms to promote gender equality and uphold the rights of women (in their diversity), resulting in exacerbated social exclusion and marginalization of these populations, as well as that currently there is a lack of mechanisms to monitor and detect the risks of violence, significant barriers to accessing public services, and a weak institutional presence in target communities which has permitted organized criminal networks to expand and persistent violence against women.

To address these challenges, this project will strengthen the tools and skills available to institutional actors to support local democratic governance; will establish an early warning system for human security risks in target communities; and will strengthen/develop and implement local coexistence and violence prevention plans, in coordination with community members and law enforcement and violence preventive institutions.

Together, these programmatic approaches will support the second desired result (outcome) of the project, that peaceful community co-existence increases in target communities through better democratic governance.

Together, these interventions will contribute to the objective that by 2025, people in human mobility, host communities and public institutions experience a more peaceful coexistence and stronger social cohesion, through conflict prevention, management, democratic dialogue and consensus building.

Desired Result (Outcome) 1: Hate speech, xenophobia, discrimination and misogynistic behavior reduces for greater peaceful co-existence in target communities.

Programming Approach	Assumption	Supporting evidence
Increasing access to information, raise awareness and build capacities in communities on migration and forced displacement issues, with an intersectional gender perspective.	Community tensions and prejudices are the result of insufficient understanding of the rights and context of human mobility, and an unawareness of the contribution of the migrant and displaced population to local development.	Resources and basic services in target communities are limited, creating barriers to access. Women in their diversity, young people, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly, and other marginalized populations are disproportionately impacted by these barriers. In the context of significant migration and forced displacement in the region, there is a misperception of competition for resources, specifically with migrants, which has led to community tensions. A recent national study conducted by the UN in Costa Rica, revealed

		that racist messages, which are often associated with xenophobia, grew by 181% <u>between 2022 and 2023</u> . During the same period, there was also an <u>increase in discriminatory discourse on social media against foreign individuals</u> , with an annual increase of 110%, and against women, with a growth of 72% (Discursos de Odio y Discriminación: Redes Sociales, 2023).
Strengthening the tools and capacities of women (in their diversity) in communities to promote gender equality and prevent all forms of gender-based violence, including monitoring improvements in the implementation of public policies and institutional services.	Women (in their diversity) in the target communities do not have sufficient tools, knowledge and mechanisms to promote gender equality and uphold women's rights, as well as capacities to influence the implementation of public policies and the improvement of the quality of institutional services, resulting in exacerbated social exclusion and marginalization of these populations.	Women in the target communities, particularly those in human mobility, experience a greater development challenge, as evidenced by their limited participation in the labor force, greater reliance on informal employment, and higher poverty rates (often linked to an overburdening of domestic and care responsibilities). In addition, Costa Rica continues to experience persistent incidence of all forms of violence against women, with particular concern for physical violence, including its most serious manifestation, femicide. One of the factors contributing to these challenges is an inadequate response of local institutions.
Creating spaces for dialogue and consensus building at the community level with the participation of relevant institutions.	Community tensions and prejudices are the result of insufficient spaces for democratic dialogue and community consensus building, within the communities and with relevant public institutions.	Interventions to foster participatory dialogue (including diverse community members) in other contexts have shown that the creation of these spaces contributes to community cohesion. These spaces are currently lacking in the communities targeted by this project.

Desired Result (Outcome) 2: Peaceful community co-existence increases in target communities through better democratic governance.

Programming Approach	Assumption	Supporting evidence
Strengthening the tools and skills available to institutional actors to strengthen local governance.	Institutional actors lack the capacity and/or knowledge to use tools and skills to promote democratic governance.	Local partners, through the Regional Group on Migration and Human Mobility (which includes representatives from Los Chiles and Upala), have expressed the need for greater access to information and tools on how to address migration

		issues, to combat tensions and prejudices.
Establishing an early warning system for human security risks in target communities, in coordination with communities, civil society organizations, municipalities, the Ministry of Security, and other relevant institutions.	Currently, there is a lack of mechanisms to identify, monitor, and address risks to human security, significant barriers to access to public services, and institutional weaknesses in attending to target communities. These factors increase social vulnerability, deteriorate the social fabric and peaceful coexistence, increase the risk of violence against women and young people, and facilitate the penetration of organized crime.	According to the National Citizen Security Survey, Costa Rica 2022, 65.5% of people consider Costa Rica to be somewhat or not at all safe. Meanwhile, women are more likely to perceive the possibility of becoming victims of crime, both at the national level (72.7% of women vs. 57.6% of men) and in the community where they live (41.6% of women vs. 30.5% of men). Local and national authorities have expressed interest in developing and adopting mechanisms to detect, monitor, and address human security risks in ongoing response coordination spaces with RUNOs and during project-specific consultations.
Strengthening/developing and implementing local coexistence and people centered security and violence prevention plans, in coordination with community members and law enforcement and violence preventive institutions.	Local coexistence and violence prevention plans promote social cohesion by improving positive coordination between community members and law enforcement agencies and violence preventive institutions to achieve a people centered security common community goals. This is particularly effective when implemented through an inclusive approach that ensures the participation of marginalized populations. This model introduces a paradigm shift in which local community stakeholders are not seen as part of the problem, but rather as part of the solution to ineffective governance and other challenges.	In other contexts where IOM has applied a Community Engagement and Policing approach, trust and relationships between communities and law enforcement have been strengthened, leading to a reduction in cross-border crime and the proactive identification of security issues. Likewise, UNDP has extensive experience in strengthening community capacity for violence prevention through a people centered security governance model that also involves municipal authorities, the Ministry of Security, and other relevant institutions. This approach allows for the identification of risk factors, the strengthening of prevention resources, the territorialization of public policy, and the building of trust between communities and institutions. This approach recognizes a higher victimization of individuals between 18 and 34, so it directs its greatest efforts towards preventing violence in young people.

b) Provide a narrative description of key project components

This project aims to create awareness opportunities to combat hate speech, xenophobia, discrimination, and patriarchal culture as a basis for promoting spaces and mechanisms of trust, dialogue, and consensus-building that strengthen the social fabric and peaceful coexistence (**Outcome 1**), while simultaneously strengthening institutional capacities for local democratic governance for human security and peaceful coexistence (**Outcome 2**).

Outcome 1: Hate speech, xenophobia, discrimination and misogynistic behavior reduced for greater peaceful co-existence in target communities.

Output 1.1: An information, awareness-raising and training strategy on the prevention and countering of hate speech, xenophobia and discrimination, and misogyny is implemented in the Northern Zone.

The development and implementation of this **strategy aims at countering narratives that undermine coexistence and peace**, with special consideration for the situation of women and young people. This will be achieved through the following activities:

Activity 1.1.1: Generate and share personal stories about good coexistence practices in host communities It is essential to **generate “life stories” of good practices of coexistence in host communities to demonstrate the strengthening of social cohesion**, through shared stories that involve the identification of common problems and the construction of collective solutions, considering the gender perspective and the youth approach. These stories will be developed through community consultations and interviews, which will be recorded in printed documents and audiovisual materials.

Activity 1.1.2: Construct evidence-based narratives on the contributions of human mobility to local and national development. The project will also **build evidence-based narratives on the contributions of human mobility to both local and national development**, in order to reinforce positive attitudes, perceptions, and behaviors towards migrants. This narrative will consider disaggregated information to understand challenges and opportunities for women and young people. This project will analyze the impact of human mobility on local development in target communities, as well as on national development. These studies will use both quantitative and qualitative methods, and findings will be shared with relevant local and national stakeholders to ensure that migration-related policies, discourses, and decisions are based on high-quality and updated data. The number of people in human mobility throughout the region will also be recorded, to ensure that accurate and up-to-date data is available to inform local and national policy and decision makers.

Activity 1.1.3: Produce communication materials to prevent and address hate speech, xenophobia and discrimination, with a gender perspective. **Communication materials** will also be produced that combine different resources, including audiovisuals, animations, infographics, and texts based on both emotions and statistical evidence. Recently, UNDP conducted a field study at the regional level, which showed that both types of messages were equally transformative in attitudes, specifically in the case of Costa Rica.¹⁶ Validation focus groups for young people and women will be included in the design of materials to assess the suitability of products for their differentiated habits and skills in using social

¹⁶ <https://www.undp.org/es/latin-america/publicaciones/un-mundo-mejor-para-la-poblacion-migrante-en-america-latina-y-el-caribe>.

networks, language, and technology. These communication materials will focus on the context of border municipalities and consider the usual means of communication used by people in these communities (internet access, mobile phones, local media, radio), but will also have a national reach to address a discriminatory narrative that exists throughout the country.

Activity 1.1.4: Develop a protocol for media outlets on how to address human mobility with a rights-based approach and gender perspective. Furthermore, to **prevent media outlets from contributing to misinformation or fueling hate speech**, xenophobia or discrimination, this project will enhance their capacity to report on migration issues. This will particularly emphasize human rights, gender perspective, and non-discrimination, while taking precautions to avoid revictimization. This will include the development of reference materials, including a guide on best-practices, language use and framing; and training both local and national news outlets on how to use these materials, through a participatory process that includes communities. To promote the institutionalization of this information, training will be delivered in the form of ‘train the trainer’ sessions, where participants will be taught how to conduct future sessions.

Activity 1.1.5: Record and document best practices and experiences related to communication and media. To ensure the sustainability of project efforts related to countering hate speech, xenophobia, discrimination and misogyny, this project will create an inventory of all materials, lessons learned and best practices to inform future interventions.

Output 1.2: Public institutions' technical capacities to promote gender equality and uphold the rights of women (in their diversity) in target communities is strengthened.

Recognizing the vulnerability of women, in their diversity, to all forms of violence and socio-economic exclusion, the project will strengthen the technical capacity of public institutions on gender equality and women's rights in host communities. This will be achieved through the following activities:

Activity 1.2.1: Develop community plans in host communities for the prevention of and response to all forms of violence against women (in their diversity) in the context of human mobility. Recently, UNDP and UNFPA have supported a territorial strategy in the Talamanca area to support migrant, indigenous, and Afro-descendant women build a community agenda to address the violence they face. This strategy involves the engagement of public institutions with concrete responsibilities and compliance indicators. The results are promising, and this experience serves as a good practice to be extended to the cantons bordering Nicaragua. **It is proposed to create a community of practice for women** in the Caribbean to share their experiences with women in host communities and to support the development of local agendas. It is important to highlight the specific challenges in terms of violence faced by young women so that appropriate tools can be identified to address them.

Activity 1.2.2: Strengthen the technical capacities of the Municipal Women's Offices (OFIM) with a gender and human mobility perspective. In coordination with the National Institute for Women (INAMU), **this project will also train Municipal Women's Offices (OFIMs)** in target municipalities on protection and protection risks for women and girls, especially those who have been victims of GBV, from a human mobility perspective. The knowledge and resources provided through these sessions will also help assist OFIMs in mainstreaming considerations for migrant women, adolescents, and girls. It is strategic for the OFIM to incorporate specialized resources and actions in their work to

address the specific risks of violence faced by young women through consultative and participatory processes.

The training materials will be informed by the results of IOM's assessments of the GBV risks and related needs of migrants in Costa Rica. They will also be based on IOM's Guidelines for the Attention and Protection of Women in Migration Contexts.

During these sessions, participants will workshop on how to better coordinate municipal programs and services for women, including migrant women, with those offered by the local resource centers, or 'Puntos Violetas' recently established by INAMU to support women in crisis and help them report cases of abuse or harassment.

Activity 1.2.3: Strengthen technical capacities for recording and analyzing information on gender-based violence, in the context of human mobility. Additionally, for this project, it would be crucial to **strengthen the capacity to collect and analyze data on all forms of exclusion and violence against women**, with the greatest possible disaggregation, including age criteria, to highlight the particular violence that affects young women, as well as the availability of resources and services to support them¹⁷. This intervention would contribute, together with the National Institute for Women, to the improvement of local information systems.

The project will also strengthen the technical capacity of relevant institutions, including municipalities and Puntos Violetas in the target communities to coordinate the registration and analysis of data on gender-based violence and social exclusion. Support will include strengthening existing systems, developing protocols for registration and using information, and training on how to use this data analysis to inform prevention and response planning.

Output 1.3: Spaces for dialogue and consensus building are created in target communities. This output will be achieved through the following activities:

Activity 1.3.1: Create and improve spaces for community gatherings. The project will **create spaces for dialogue and construction of agreements** between representatives of development associations, community networks, and of people in human mobility in the host communities.

In these improved spaces, the joint programme will conduct *Activity 1.3.2: Promote and/or strengthen collective governance mechanisms in host communities (including diverse actors such as development associations, community representatives (ensuring the presence of groups of women, and young people representatives), legal advisors, community networks and representatives of people in human mobility)*, and *Activity 1.3.3: Facilitate and support dialogue and consensus building processes related to the identification of needs, opportunities and projects that benefit entire communities and the population in human mobility, as well as support decision making on their management, as a mechanism for community recognition and unity.*

These activities will include identifying and convening stakeholders for dialogue, create the space, design, and facilitate the dialogue process with the counterparts, and guide and follow up on specific community projects funded by the project. The design of the dialogue process will draw

¹⁷ UNDP has been strengthening the National Institute for Women in these capacities at the national level, but there is still much work to be done to improve local information systems.

on UNHCR's previous experience in the localities, as well as theoretical bases.¹⁸ A concrete result of the dialogue will be the planning and implementation of community projects (CPs). This output will be applied in 11 communities in the cantons of Upala and Los Chiles. The creation of spaces for dialogue and the construction of agreements in the host communities will be part of a strategic process to involve the local population and people on the move, with a focus on promoting the active participation of women and youth, in local decision-making through workshops, training, and community projects (CPs), technical support and follow-up.

The 11 communities targeted for the development of meeting spaces were selected on the basis of three criteria: *a) Internal conflict/tension or discrimination:* tensions were identified among the population or tensions could arise due to high flows of people in transit or to the arrival of migrants/refugees to settle in the community (based on previous experience), or that at least one discriminatory action against a specific population had been identified; *b) Insecurity: High relative levels of insecurity due to: smuggling, human trafficking, micro-trafficking, drug use by young people or some important fact related to criminal activities, or that its location could be strategic for criminal activities (prevention); c) Related initiatives or projects:* previous or current projects of agencies related to objectives of the PBF in the communities that can complement the efforts¹⁹. **Key participants** include development associations, community networks, judicial facilitators, local leaders and representatives of people in human mobility with a focus on groups promoting the participation of women and young people. The promotion of their participation will include topics of women and young people concerns. The development associations are made up of an organized group of neighbors within a community who seek to improve the community's conditions. Their representatives are democratically elected by the whole community.²⁰ Representatives of people in human mobility have been identified by the agencies' technical team in previous local projects.

Once these mechanisms are in place, the project will conduct the following activities: *Activity 1.3.4: Train host communities and the population (with a focus on promoting the active participation of women and youth) in human mobility in self-management of needs and access to rights through Costa Rican institutions; and, Activity 1.3.5: Train host communities in conflict prevention and management, as well as awareness-raising to prevent discrimination.*

The workshops will be facilitated by professional moderators who will train, facilitate and accompany the dialogue processes with **clear activities and objectives** to: a) identify the needs, opportunities, and barriers for strengthening local capacities, community structures, and local ownership in the context of peacebuilding and sustaining peace. Particular sessions will be scheduled with only young population in order to address peacebuilding in education and social spaces (focusing on bullying and cultural integration) ; b) promote dialogue and identify key actions to be taken to enhance community engagement, promoting the active participation of both women and youth; c) provide inputs to feed the analysis of community priorities, d) promote collective governance mechanisms in the communities through the construction of agreements. Recruitment of participants will ensure that they

¹⁸ UNDP/OAS (2013). Practical guide on democratic dialogue. The United Nations Development Program and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States. Washington.

UN (2007). Participatory Dialogue: Towards a stable, safe, and just society for all. Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. United Nations publication. New York.

UNESCO (2022). We need to talk: Measuring intercultural dialogue for peace and inclusion. UNESCO-Institute for Economics and Peace. ISBN: 978-92-3-100544-2

¹⁹ Specifically in Upala: SJO Upala (district), Mexico de Upala and Yolillal; in Los Chiles: La Virgen, El Parque, SJO del Amparo, Los Chiles Centro, Caño Negro district, Santa Fe, Combate and Isla Chica.

represent diverse voices in the community, including people of different nationalities, migration statuses, genders, ages, abilities, and socio-economic conditions. The space, the location, the duration of each activity, transport and care options will be considered as elements to strengthen the inclusion of all the social groups.

For the training in each of the 11 communities, a more open call will be made to key individuals, organizations, social movements, networks or coalitions, whether formal or informal. The scope of the more open call will prioritize (but not be limited to) the following groups: human rights defenders; faith-based organizations and leaders; non-governmental organizations; community-based groups; professional groups or associations, trade unions; women's groups; youth groups; religious, cultural, or other informal organizations and civic society movements; groups representing marginalized or under-represented communities; social media communities; academic institutions (schools, universities, research institutes), informal gatherings of groups; multistakeholder networks and coalitions. **Training will be provided by experts in** a) community self-governance; b) tools to strengthen community capacities for conflict prevention and management; c) community project design and preparation to address the needs, opportunities, and barriers of its residents.

The workshops and training will bridge key findings and capabilities to design and implementation of CPs in each community. The project will provide technical support, funding, and follow-up for each CP. The basis of the CPs will be proposed as projects that need to be designed with the aim of improving the community conditions by addressing needs, opportunities, and barriers in favor of peaceful coexistence. The CPs will be planned by the communities to have clear objectives, activities, and outputs, and designed to be implemented within the budget and implementation timeframe. Grant application templates and selection/reporting criteria will be simple and user-friendly. The project's task should be clearly defined to promote processes of peaceful coexistence, should be people-centered and locally led, and may include institutionalized modalities of community engagement through a variety of local actors. The project will promote the community to prepare their CPs to bid for competitive funding, and therefore the project must have the qualities to obtain this funding. All CPs that meet the quality criteria will receive funding. As the project will closely monitor the design in each community, it is expected that the 11 communities will receive funding.

At least one workshop will be held during and at the end of the CPs. The CP workshops will allow the participants to reflect on the process, the challenge of peacebuilding, and to identify opportunities that the experience can contribute as lessons learned.²⁰

Activity 1.3.7: Make inclusive care options available for dependent persons during all project activities. Finally, to ensure equitable access to target beneficiaries, the project will provide child/elder care services to ensure women's participation in the workshops. These workshops will also provide training and tools for women from the community to offer these services, fostering a local care economy.

Outcome 2: Peaceful community co-existence increases in target communities through better democratic governance.

²⁰ To accommodate community-specific contexts that could affect the peacebuilding of the CPs the project will maintain operational flexibility and put in place risk mitigation strategies, including the identification of appropriate alternative spaces and mechanisms for community engagement, and adjusting CPs programming parameters, to best support the efforts of the actors. Such strategies will be developed based on the local contexts and periodically revisited to ensure continued relevance.

Output 2.1: Target communities have the tools and skills to strengthen local democratic governance.

The same activities described in Outcome 1.3 will be held **for 2 governance tables involving authorities and civil society representatives, one per canton: workshops, training, and support and follow-up of community-projects (CPs). The tables are instances in which priorities are agreed and actions are articulated. This will include:** *Activity 2.1.1: Strengthen a diagnostic methodology to assess common institutional challenges and problems in host communities;*; *Activity 2.1.2: Strengthen inter-institutional coordination and management capacities between the sub-national and national levels to address institutional challenges;* and, *Activity 2.1.3: Implement at least one inter-institutional proposal to improve the quality, relevance and timeliness of services, as developed through human mobility commissions in each canton.*

Upala and Los Chiles have their own working tables with authorities and local development actors, which coordinate have consolidated a dialogue to design and improve plans to promote local projects in the context of human mobility, with a gender perspective and a youth approach. The approach should particularly map the needs and concerns of women and young people.

Workshops will be held to a) identify needs, opportunities, and barriers for strengthening local capacities of institutions as well as for improving transparency, accountability, and optimal resource allocation in the context of peacebuilding and sustaining peace, forefronting the experiences of migrants, women, youth, and other marginalized populations; b) strengthen inter-institutional coordination, (including between the National Institute for Women (INAMU), the National Children's Foundation (PANI), the Ministries of Health, and the Ministry of Security, Ministry of Education, among others) between the sub-national and national levels to address institutional challenges, and c) provide inputs to feed a contextual analysis of the community including disaggregating particular disaggregating particular groups concerns (like women and youth).

The 2 authority and civil society representative tables will also receive **training** provided by the project. Training will be provided by experts in a) tools to strengthen community capacity for conflict prevention and management; b) community project design that promotes the active participation of different community populations, including women, migrants and youth, and preparation to address the needs, opportunities, and constraints of their local institutions.

The two authority and civil society representative tables will also **develop CPs, one per canton**, which will also be funded, supported and followed up by the project. Unlike the Community CPs, these will focus on institutional solutions and coordination.

Activity 2.1.4: Improve training and awareness-raising materials on the rights and protection risks faced by people in human mobility, with a gender perspective and mainstreaming youth, that are used in national law enforcement training.

Law enforcement bodies play a critical role in promoting peace in their communities. However human security risks could be exacerbated if these bodies lack the capacity to respond to security situations in a manner that upholds, promotes, and protects human rights, including by lacking gender and youth sensitivity and by failing to adequately address the rights and needs of people in human mobility. To mitigate this challenge, this programme will work with local partners, including the curriculum office of the National Police Academy, to assess the training needs of law enforcement officials. Based on the needs identified, IOM training materials, including those published on its Essential of Migration

Management 2.0 platform, will be translated into Spanish and adapted to the legal and policy framework of Costa Rica.

To ensure the sustainability of the project, the jointly developed courses can either be integrated into the curriculum of the National Police Academy for new recruits and trainees, or sessions will be conducted with a 'training of trainers' approach to enable participants to train their colleagues, thus enhancing sustainability. The training will be adapted to a virtual format and all training materials, including guidelines for conducting training of trainers, will be shared with relevant partners at the end of the project for replication.

Activity 2.1.5: Develop institutional guidance on supporting marginalized communities to navigate public services, with a gendered perspective, mainstreaming youth, and including persons in human mobility.

Barriers to accessing public services come in different forms. One such barrier relates to the availability of affordable and understandable information for individuals in human mobility and host communities. This information includes rights and protection mechanisms, availability of services, places where services are provided and access requirements. It is essential to provide individuals with a user-friendly and accessible tool that provides up-to-date information on these issues, including routes and procedures to access all essential services and mechanisms to ensure care. This requires the mapping and characterization of all available services, application processes and complaints procedures, explained in a language and format that is easily understood and accessible. The information should be presented in a format that takes into account the possibilities and limitations of access to information and should be consulted and validated with the target population. Particular attention will be paid to the specific needs of women and young people.

Output 2.2: An early warning system for human security risks is established in target communities.

To prevent human security crises, it is necessary to develop proactive capacities to anticipate crises and provide timely and coordinated responses to the population and the territory. These capacities should be based on accurate and up-to-date information on various relevant factors, such as the increase in criminal violence, especially homicide, which particularly affects young men, and violence against women, natural risks, environmental pollution, rising unemployment, deepening poverty, deteriorating education and health infrastructure, spread of diseases, problems with the water supply, migration crises, among others.

The project proposes the development of an early warning system through the following activities:

Activity 2.2.1: Develop human security risk indicators, through a participatory community process, (through specific consultation and validation sessions, the inclusion of specific risks for women and young people will be ensured, as well as the identification of protection resources); Activity 2.2.2: Develop and implement of response protocols to human security threats in host communities; and, Activity 2.2.3: Build the capacity of local government, law enforcement, courts and other relevant actors in target communities to prevent and respond to human security risks, such as the police (Ministry of Public Security and Interior), the Ministry of Justice and Peace, the Judiciary, the Ministry of Education, the National Emergency Commission, and the operating institutions of water, electricity, and communication services, among others. This process involves consultation, validation, and monitoring groups with women and young people to establish the relevance of the system, consider specific challenges that affect them, and inclusive methods of implementation.

The system will operate within the framework of inter-institutional coordination councils in each canton, chaired by the municipalities, which bring together all the public institutions in the canton. The system will be implemented through software that monitors various risk areas based on the developed indicators.

Both the system and the protocols will be designed and implemented with a view to safeguarding and protecting human dignity, the right to privacy, and the protection of personal data. National and international standards on the rights of women and the rights of young people will be especially considered. They will also adopt a human rights approach and eliminate any discriminatory criteria or practices. In addition, the system will be built on principles of transparency, publicity, accessibility of information, avoidance of misinformation and disinformation, and promotion of monitoring and continuous improvement. All the factors included in the system to identify potential risks will explicitly consider a gender perspective and a youth approach.

The Ministry of Public Security and the Interior (which oversees the police forces and the National Directorate of Migration) is particularly interested in the design and implementation of this system, with the aim of studying its scalability to other cantons in the country.

Output 2.3: Local coexistence and violence prevention plans are developed/strengthened and implemented in coordination with law enforcement, community members and violence prevention institutions.

The project will support the law enforcement authorities, community members and violence prevention institutions to develop/strengthen and implement local coexistence and violence (including GBV) prevention plans. This will be achieved through the following activities:

Activity 2.3.1: Strengthen community capacities to develop violence and crime prevention plans based on identified risk factors identified. As a first step, it will enhance the capacity and ability of communities, the Ministry of Security and Interior, the Ministry of Justice and Peace, municipalities, civil society organizations, and other relevant actors to jointly identify risks of violence, including gender-based violence, and other risks specific to youth.

Activity 2.3.2: Promote coordination between the migration police, local government and host communities to develop and strengthen capacities to prevent violence and promote peaceful coexistence. Once this capacity is developed, violence prevention plans will be co-developed between community members and relevant institutions. Plans will be developed using an approach that promotes the participation of all individuals, ensuring the inclusion of women, young people, people with disabilities and people with different migration status, and considers the unique challenges faced by these and other marginalized populations. Plans will include criteria for transparency and accountability, as well as compliance with applicable laws and principles of justice. **Considering the percentages of victimization and involvement in criminal activity among young individuals, local prevention plans will focus on this population,** not only to address the risk factors affecting them but also to promote their leadership and participation in community affairs as a means of social integration.

Activity 2.3.3: Provide technical support to authorities and public institutions to create and manage initiatives that address violence risk factors, together with community members. To foster social cohesion in the target communities, **this project will support the local law enforcement agencies and municipalities to develop small-scale initiatives that build bridges with local residents,** especially marginalized individuals such as those in situations of human mobility and at-risk youth.

This is through the development of an after-action review to test the effects on human rights, especially as this would also help us to analyze the use to which the plans are being put by developing them.

This methodology is informed by IOM's previous work on community engagement and policing in other contexts and is designed to introduce a paradigm shift in which local stakeholders at the community level are not seen as part of the problem, but rather as part of the solution to ineffective governance and other challenges. When adopted by law enforcement, this approach aims to "promote a collaborative relationship between the community and local police. It allows the public to have a greater say in setting priorities and involvement in efforts to improve the quality of life in their communities. In addition, it promotes the reform of police organizations, enforcing more localized policing and making the police more visible and accessible to establish a closer relationship with the community and (re)build trust." ²¹

Social initiatives will specifically target youth, promoting their active participation and seeking to engage them in the strengthening of local community cohesion. Social initiatives co-implemented between community members and law-enforcement agencies could include:

- Establishing a network of 'peace leaders' through which local youth can take a leading role in community service projects, increasing their sense of ownership and positive engagement in the community.
- Organizing sports, cultural activities, crafts, and other activities that promote local economic opportunities and social engagement.
- Supporting small-scale community space improvement projects that respond to needs identified by community members and local governments and that pave the way for further socio-economic development. This could include the revitalization of public spaces, parks, community centers, sports fields, open market spaces, educational facilities, etc.

Joint Oversight Committees will be organized to monitor initiatives, support implementation, and engage community members to ensure that social initiatives are completed as planned and to promote local ownership. Sustainability plans, including maintenance protocols and budgeting, will be required before social initiatives are undertaken. These plans will be monitored by the RUNOs during the project implementation period before the funds are transferred to the local municipalities.

c) Project targeting

Border communities in Costa Rica face significant development challenges and have some of the lowest human development indices in the country. However, they often play a disproportionate role in addressing the humanitarian and development needs associated with migration. As the number of people in transit through Costa Rica continues to increase, most response efforts have been concentrated along the southern border. Meanwhile, communities along the northern border with Nicaragua have received less institutional support to respond to the needs of migrants, both those settled in host communities and those in transit. The confluence of these factors increases community tensions, which can lead to potential violence. In response, this project focuses on implementing proactive measures in the Northern Zone to prevent conflict by promoting mutual understanding between migrants, asylum seekers, and local authorities in border communities.

All project activities directly involving beneficiaries, such as the development of community plans in host communities to prevent and respond to all forms of violence against women (in their diversity) in the context of human mobility and the development of human security risk indicators, through a participatory community process, will actively seek the inclusion and participation of community

²¹ "Community Engagement & Policing (CEP)," IOM, <https://www.iom.int/community-engagement-policing-cep>

members representing different identities and perspectives in the community, including those with diverse sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics (SOGIESC), different ages, abilities and migration statuses. An estimated 600 beneficiaries will be directly engaged in project activities (with an intended breakdown of approximately 49% men, 49% women, 2% other genders, and an age distribution that reflects the local population and includes young and senior people).

At least nine different local and national stakeholders will also be engaged through the planned project activities, including but not limited to: the Municipality of Los Chiles, the Municipality of Upala, the National Institute for Women (INAMU), the Professional Migration Police, local law enforcement agencies, The National Children's Foundation, Fundación Mujer, RET International, The Red Cross, and others.

The same stakeholders were consulted in the initial design phase of the project, through a listening session hosted with civil society. In addition, the project's activities have been strongly informed by the ongoing feedback and needs expressed by local government officials during local inter-institutional meetings to coordinate the response to human mobility.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

a) Recipient organizations and implementing partners –

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc.)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
Convening Organization: UNDP Implementing partners: Ministry of Public Security, Interior and Police Ministry of Justice and Peace National Institute for Women Ministry of Human Development and Social Inclusion (IMAS) Ministry of Labour and Social Security Ministry of Environment and Energy Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy	USD 21,000,000	GEF Green Climate Fund Funding Windows (UNDP) Protocol of Montreal	San José	60	Randall Brenes , Programme Officer on Governance and Human Development. Will oversee the implementation of different components and activities led by UNDP Aurora Camacho , Gender equality specialist. Will provide technical assistance in the prevention and response to violence against women, women's and youth participation and leadership. Gerardo Quirós , Disaster Risk and Crisis Management Specialist. Will provide technical assistance in developing participatory plans for risk management, mitigation, adaptation, and response. Maria José Guzman , statistician and information system specialist. Will support monitoring, data collection and processing, indicator development, and information visualization system design. Johanna Sáenz , LAC Human Mobility Regional Advisor. Will support with technical guidance and resources.

Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Legislative Assembly					
Recipient Organization: IOM	USD 8,139,652	The governments of the United States (including The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration; The US Agency for International Development), The government of Canada, The Multi-partner Trust Fund on Migration, The IOM Development Fund, and The European Commission for Humanitarian Aid	San Jose, and planned in Upala	138 total staff (1 currently stationed in project zone)	<p>Heydi Gonzalez, Immigration and Border Governance Specialist. Will oversee IOM implemented activities to ensure their effective and efficient implementation, identify synergies and prevent duplication.</p> <p>Francesca Tabellini, Protection Specialist. Will support the mainstreaming of protection.</p> <p>Olivier Tenes, Regional Technical Specialist in Immigration and Border Governance. Will provide technical guidance, including on issues related to community security in border communities.</p> <p>Tim Howe, Senior Regional Migrant Assistance Specialist. Will support the project with technical guidance, including on the mainstreaming of migration considerations.</p>
Implementing partners: Costa Rica's Directorate General for Migration (DGME), The National Institute for Women, local municipalities, including of Los Chiles and Upala in the Northern Zone, Fundacion Mujer, Alianza VENCOR, and La Cruz Roja, among others.					
Recipient Organization: UNHCR	USD \$9,973,355	Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC)	San José and Upala.	167 from which 17 are in Upala (the project zone)	<p>Elena Cibeira, Senior Field Officer. Will oversee UNHCR-implemented activities to ensure their effective and efficient implementation.</p> <p>Viviane Nieme, Head of Field Office in Upala. Will support the project locally with technical guidance, in the communities.</p> <p>Glauco Bittencourt, Programme Officer. Will look after the budget of the project and contracts.</p> <p>Aryadne Bittencourt, Associate Protection Officer. Will support the mainstreaming of protection through program activities.</p>
Implementing partners: Fundación Mujer Fundación Omar Dengo SJM HIAS U. De la Salle CCSS DNI World Visión CENDEROS RET					

Project management and coordination –

To ensure coordinated and efficient project implementation that reflects the perspectives of relevant stakeholders, the following governance structures will be established:

1. A Country Steering Committee, to guide the strategic direction of the JP and ensure coordination between government at both the central and local levels, civil society and RUNOs. This committee will meet twice per year and will be comprised of high-level representatives of The Ministry of Public Security and Interior and the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy (MIDEPLAN), The

Office of the UN Resident Coordinator in Costa Rica -which will co-lead-, The Municipality of Los Chiles, The Municipality of Upala, and The National Institute for Women (INAMU). Relevant civil society partners will also be included on this committee.

2. A Technical Management Committee, for the regular planning, monitoring and update of the programme. This committee will be comprised of national and local institutions, participating agencies and relevant civil society organizations working in target communities (including Fundación Mujer, Senderos, La Cruz Roja, HIAS, and RET International). This committee will be coordinated by the UNDP. It will report to the Country Steering Committee. There will be one national coordinator that is responsible for implementing the JP, in accordance with decisions taken by the Technical Management Committee. Technical experts from each agency will also participate in the technical management committee and support the direct implementation of programme activities.

The management of this program will be carried out in the context of broader and complementary coordination between UN agencies and the government of Costa Rica on migration and forcibly displaced issues. On the operational level, the Inter-Agency Coordinated Response for Flows of People in Transit in Costa Rica, brings together relevant partners together on a bi-weekly basis to find synergies in the Government of Costa Rica's Action Plan for Migrants in Transit (2021). The RUNOs involved in this project will attend these meetings to keep abreast of the evolving situation of migrants in transit through Costa Rica, and to share program activities. This will create greater visibility, facilitating potential coordination with additional partners.

In addition, all RUNOs are active members of the UN Migration Network in Costa Rica. This forum is a space for UN agencies to present strategic plans and partner to mobilize resources to address migration issues in the country. From 2022 onwards, it also serves as a platform to engage the Government of Costa Rica on migration issues with a more cohesive approach. The progress of this project will be included as a regular agenda item at network meetings.

With the support of the Resident Coordinator Office (RCO), UNDP, IOM, and UNHCR will work together to implement the activities described above.

UNDP will lead the implementation of the joint project. All agencies involved (UNDP, IOM and UNHCR) will provide high quality technical assistance to implement a cohesive peace-building initiative that prevents violence, empowers women and youth, promotes the meaningful integration of those in situation of human mobility, strengthens social cohesion, facilitates democratic dialogue and strengthens institutional capacities.

The project implementation team will include the following roles:

Joint Programme Coordinator (100%)- Will coordinate programme implementation at both a strategic and operational level. Through their participation in the Country Steering Committee, they will liaise with key national and local partners, ensuring that their strategic priorities are reflected in and promoted through project implementation. The Joint Programme Coordinator will also participate in the Technical Management Committee and respond to its guidelines to monitor the implementation of all programme activities and ensure optimal results, working with the assigned technical staff from each RUNO for this project. (Level NPSA8)

Additionally, the joint programme coordinator will serve as the focal point for the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO), ensuring that project activities are implemented in line with PBF guidance, and to respond to donor requests for project updates, communication and visibility materials.

Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist (100%). This role will be responsible for tasks such as establishing the baseline, monitoring performance and outcome indicators, and generating qualitative and quantitative reports on the progress of proposed products and activities. The specialist will also provide technical support in project implementation, including assistance in information management, indicator definition, and recommendations on information systems for key activities. (NPSA7)

Both the Joint Program Coordinator and the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist will be hired and supervised by UNDP but will report to all RUNOs through the Committee.

Administrative Assistant (33%). This role will provide technical support in all administrative and operational procedures related to procurement processes associated with project coordination. This position will assist with various administrative tasks, such as document management, financial monitoring, and procurement coordination, ensuring compliance with established procedures and guidelines. This position will be supervised by UNDP and will provide partial support to the Joint Program Coordinator. (Level: NPSA6)

Gender Empowerment and Gender-based Violence Prevention Specialist (100%). This specialist will provide technical assistance for the implementation of all activities related to women's empowerment and the prevention and addressing of all forms of gender-based violence. They will contribute to verifying the achievement of targets for women's participation and inclusion in decision-making processes and provide on-the-ground technical assistance in dialogue and consensus-building processes to promote gender equality in communities. The specialist will also participate in the design and development of methodological approaches and instructional materials for training on gender equality and women's rights, collaborating with institutions and communities. This position will be supervised by UNDP. (Level: NPSA7)

Disaster Risk and Crisis Management Specialist (25%) Will provide technical assistance in identifying risk factors for human security and developing participatory plans for risk management, mitigation, adaptation, and response. Will contribute to institutional coordination to ensure an inclusive and effective response to disasters. This position will be supervised by UNDP. (Level: NPSA8)

IOM Immigration Border and Governance (IBG) Unit Coordinator (IOM) (Professional Staff-level 2) (25%)- Will ensure that project components led by IOM are implemented in an effective and efficient manner, in accordance with the agreed project documents. They will be responsible for the oversight of IOM contracted project staff and activities including progress towards result targets, budget burn rate, reviewing project risks and updating the risk management plan, activity monitoring and reporting. The IBG Programme Coordinator will identify synergies with other projects implemented by the unit and seek to eliminate duplications to promote the most efficient use of project funds and an integrated project response.

Project Field Officer (IOM) (National Officer- level A) (50%)- Will work in close coordination with local partners, including civil society organizations, to lead and oversee the implementation of

activities and promote synergies with ongoing IOM operations in the Northern Zone. Will support the Joint Programme Coordinator to comply with project reporting responsibilities.

Community Security Specialist (IOM) (General Service- level 6) (100%)- Will coordinate with regional and global IOM experts in community security to provide a technical perspective on relevant activities, in line with IOM's Community Engagement and Policing (CEP) Guidance Note (IN/279). This guidance outlines key CEP principles and establishes a set of understanding and consistent standards to CEP programming, offer tools in developing, implementing, and monitoring CEP programming safely, and shares best practices and lessons learned from multiple regions with expertise. The community security specialist will also liaise directly with relevant counterparts, including the professional migration police and other law enforcement bodies, in the implementation of community security initiatives.

Relevant RUNO specialists in gender and youth, at both the national and regional levels, will be consulted in the planning and implementation of project activities. Moreover, to promote that a gender and youth perspective is mainstreamed throughout implementation, all project staff will have received training in these topics. All those who will have direct contact with beneficiaries will be trained in protection (including data protection) principles.

Community specialist (100%)- The community specialist for Upala and Los Chiles will lead activities at the regional level with partners, civil society organizations, local governments, and institutions and oversee the implementation of activities and promote synergies with ongoing UNHCR operations in both cantons. The specialist will also support the Joint Programme Coordinator to comply with project reporting responsibilities. Since the UNHCR has an office in Upala the community specialist will operate from there and constantly move to the communities.

b) Risk management –

Project specific risk	Risk level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
Political priorities shift and there is no longer support from key stakeholders to participate in project activities.	low	RUNOs will continue to raise awareness among key government counterparts about the importance of the proposed intervention, given the risks for community tensions experienced in target communities (especially for women, girls and the migrant population) and how it will support municipalities to complete Migration Governance Indicators, national commitments as a Champion Country of the Global Compact for Migration, as well as Sustainable Development Goals.
Costa Rica experiences a rapid increase in the number of persons in transit entering the country during the project implementation period and to respond to the urgent humanitarian needs of persons in transit RUNOs must redirect resources, including staff.	medium	In response to increases in the number of persons in transit through the region over the past several years, RUNOs have developed their emergency response capacity with staff dedicated to addressing urgent and evolving humanitarian needs.

<p>A rise in communicable diseases, such as COVID-19, could interrupt planned project activities.</p> <p><u>Consequences of this risk could include:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It would no longer be possible to carry out training activities in-person as planned. • Virtual modalities may limit the accessibility of training to individuals with limited resources. 	low	<p>RUNOs will conduct project activities in a manner that is respectful of all relevant health and safety guidelines. If virtual modalities are necessary, RUNOs will work with the association to promote remote access to members with limited resources.</p>
<p>Local government officials in target communities are not interested in supporting or participating in spaces for dialogue or consensus building.</p>	low	<p>RUNOs will proactively conduct outreach in target communities to receive their feedback on project objectives, increasing their buy-in from the project onset.</p>
<p>Exclusion of women or the persistence of barriers to women's participation in decision-making spaces at all levels.</p>	medium	<p>RUNOs will develop proactive strategies to ensure the equitable and meaningful participation of women in various spaces within communities and with institutions, for dialogue, agreement-building, and decision-making. The strategy will encompass actions of outreach, monitoring, verification, recording, and strengthening of women's leadership.</p>
<p>Target communities are not willing, face significant barriers and do not have the bandwidth to participate in training, coordination spaces, dialogues or related programming.</p>	high	<p>Outreach regarding consultative processes will include information on how participant inputs will be used to shape project activities and their planned impact, to increase buy-in., Outreach will be conducted through trusted channels or via community partners involved in previous RUNO interventions. Additionally, all in-person events will be held in centrally located spaces which are, when possible, accessible by public transport. Events will be scheduled at different times of day to ensure greater accessibility to those with other work, school or care obligations. Also, care options will be made available for all project participants, during all project activities.</p>
<p>RUNOs are unable to recruit qualified consultants required locally.</p>	low	<p>The project will coordinate with the Regional Technical Specialist in participating agencies, as well as other UN Agencies to identify a list of candidates who have demonstrated their capacity to support other UN projects. In the case that identified candidates are not interested or available, the project team will consider hiring an international consultant.</p>
<p>Products developed by consultants are of low quality.</p>	low	<p>The Project Manager will conduct regular check-ins with consultants, thereby allowing for early intervention if products are delayed or of low quality.</p>
<p>Target communities consider it risky to have an early warning</p>	low	<p>The system will clarify the usage of information, and protocols will be keen in not including sensible data.</p>

system if sensitive information and data is shared and people feel exposed to authorities if they are in an irregular situation		These protocols and procedures will be widely informed users and administrators in the communities.
Communities disagree about the priorities and use of resources in projects.	low	The objective of the project is to provide the tools to converge in agreements. Dealing with discrepancies is going to be part of the learning process with a focus on reducing inequalities in decision-making, especially for women, migrants and refugees, and the younger population. Additionally, close follow-up to the projects and a unique provider will reduce resource administration risks.
Local elections could pose challenge if priorities of new authorities change	low	In general, local governments consider it positive to receive funds that benefit not only migrant and refugee populations but also host communities.
Weather events, mainly heavy rain and flooding during activities.	medium	Locations, schedules and transportation take the situation into account. Additionally, the weather will be monitored when specific group session dates are established.
Barriers to accessing and meaningfully participating in spaces for community dialogue, consensus building, and local governance perpetuate and reinforce existing power hierarchies.	medium	This project will actively seek to promote and facilitate the meaningful access of diverse sectors of the population in planned activities. This will include mitigating social and gender barriers to access, including by providing childcare options for participants.
Those who share their personal stories about good coexistence practices, especially migrants or those from other marginalized populations, may receive negative attention or reactions from fellow community members instead of the positive reactions anticipated.	Low	Communication efforts to foster community understanding and cohesion will be based on previous communication strategies employed by RUNOs which have been demonstrated to have a positive community impact. Additionally, all representations, names, and likeness of participants will be used only with their informed consent, and all relevant data protection principles will be respected.

Monitoring and evaluation –

The M&E approach for this project is based on results-based management but also has a strong focus on learning. The proposal is that the project will allow the gathering and sharing of lessons learned in a systematic and efficient manner, with special emphasis on the development and dissemination of knowledge. It will also support adaptive management so that the project integrates experiences that result during implementation of the activities into the new initiatives, projects and programmes developed by the UN Agencies.

Budget and Expenditure Monitoring: The programme coordinator will oversee and assess the actual expenditure against the planned expenditure as per the approved budget in this proposal. Regular reports will be generated and analyzed by the Project Manager to make any adjustments, if needed.

Results and Activity Monitoring: The Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy will be completed within the first month of project implementation. The project work plan will be further detailed at the inception of the project and all necessary monitoring tools will be developed. These will be regularly

reviewed by the programme coordinator with the support of thematic specialists and field staff involved in the direct implementation of activities. Regular check-in calls will be scheduled on a bi-weekly basis to track progress and ensure that activities and outputs are still in line with the project context. Regular field visits will take place to ensure that project activities and outputs support the desired outcome and project objective.

To ensure the alignment of project activities results with other key strategic frameworks, relevant indicators have been included in or are reflected in the results matrix. For example, the proposed project aligns with the strategic priorities of the UN Cooperation Framework for Sustainable Development in Costa Rica (2023-2027), in particular ***Strategic Priority 1: Promoting an Inclusive Costa Rica***, and ***Strategic Priority 4: Strong in the face of adversity***. This project also supports objectives of the Global Compact for Migration (GCM), including Objective 16: Empower migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social cohesion, and Objective 17: Eliminate all forms of discrimination and promote evidence-based public discourse to shape perceptions of migration.

Overall, this project contributes to the following UN's Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Targets: **5.c; 5.2; 5.5; 10.2; 10.7; 11.7; 16.1; 16.6; and 16.7.**

Risk Monitoring: The programme coordinator will review the risks identified as part of this proposal's risk assessment plan. This tool will be further developed into a risk management plan, that is reviewed and updated by the project management team ad hoc.

Knowledge Management: To ensure that best practices learned through project implementation are preserved and shared, the project will develop a project results communication and visibility strategy. Information on project activities, best practices and lessons learned will be shared through various channels, including websites and blogs, knowledge sharing through public workshops and presentations, meetings with community organizations, NGOs, and other institutions and round tables to promote research and share experiences and lessons learned. This strategy will facilitate the flow of information and create links to generate citizen-based audits and to verify both the dissemination and the degree of impact obtained. In addition, due to its innovative nature by project's end Costa Rica will have pioneered new tools and processes worthy of wider dissemination at the regional and international levels.

Evaluation: This project will be subject to an ex-post external evaluation which will commence immediately after project completion, and adhere to the PBF Evaluation Policy (2022-2024), under the guidance of the the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO).

Through the evaluation, best practices and lessons learned will also be identified and compiled. These findings will be shared with project partners and other relevant actors (including, but not exclusively, UN agencies in Costa Rica and relevant government institutions) to inform future projects.

The evaluation will assess the effectiveness of project management and implementation. The partners involved will use the results of the evaluation to inform future projects and ensure successes are built upon. To fulfill with this proposal, the project has reserved the 8,81% of the project budget for M&E activities (\$176,550.00 including indirect costs), according to the following plan:

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the will be collected and analyzed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower-than-expected progress will be addressed by project management.	UNDP UNHCR IOM	\$30,000
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten the achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per Social and Environmental Standards.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	UNDP UNHCR IOM	\$20,000
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	UNDP UNHCR IOM	\$25,000
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	UNDP UNHCR IOM	
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the	UNDP UNHCR IOM	

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
			project board and used to make course corrections.		
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)		UNDP UNHCR IOM	\$25,000
Project Steering Committee	The project's governance mechanism will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Steering Committee shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	Specify frequency (at least annually)	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	RC UNDP UHCR IOM DGME Mayors NGOs Refugee, asylum seekers and host Community representatives	

Evaluation Plan²²

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	UNSDCF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Final evaluation	UNDP, UNHCR and IOM	Outcome 2.1 By 2027, institutions are transformed and modernized to provide people-centered, inclusive, innovative, effective, efficient, timely and flexible, gender-transforming quality services, articulated with other institutions and with a strong territorial approach, allowing municipalities to become the main agents of change in local development, especially in territories with a lower development index.	At the end of the project implementation	Local communities Municipalities	\$65,000(financed by project budget)

c) Project exit strategy/ sustainability –

This project will be sustained by promoting local ownership, providing context-specific tools and building the capacity of key local and national partners.

Taking into account the specific conditions and opportunities of the country, as well as the good practices and capacities of the agencies in strengthening community capacities and mechanisms for peaceful coexistence, this Joint Programme will serve as a laboratory for developing innovative practices to strengthen the social fabric, peaceful conflict resolution, community cohesion and

²² Optional, if needed

community leadership in the context of coexistence between populations in human mobility and host communities, with a gender perspective and a youth approach.

This laboratory aims to design and promote models of inclusive democratic dialogue, involving both communities and institutions, to manage and resolve collective problems related to access to services and the protection of human rights, while promoting harmonious coexistence within communities and empowering women and young people.

An essential part of this effort is to meticulously document every step of the process, from the design and construction of agreements to decision-making activities and the implementation of actions, with a detailed systematization of best practices, challenges, conflicts, adaptations, solutions and lessons learned. This systematization will be presented in a comprehensive and user-friendly format to facilitate replication or adaptation of the experience in different contexts.

Regular consultative meetings with key stakeholders (including municipal authorities, community members, and civil society organizations, such as women's associations) will ensure that project activities reflect the priorities and capacities of local partners. This highly participatory approach to programme management will create opportunities for feedback and promote a sense of local ownership.

This project has a strong training and capacity building component. Through training and workshops, the project will provide local authorities with relevant and actionable knowledge on how to prevent and respond to gender-based violence, manage conflict, design community projects and integrate a human right and gender perspective into migration management. Capacity building to strengthen the technical capacities of the Municipal Women's Offices (OFIM) with a gender and human mobility perspective will be carried out in coordination with INAMU staff previously trained by IOM, thereby reinforcing their training skills through practice.

The project is aligned with national and sub-national policies. The objectives (2022-2024) and budget of the Regional Group for Migration and Human Mobility (which includes representatives from Los Chiles and Upala) are aligned with this project, which strengthens the possibility of leaving sustainable installed capacity over time. In addition, Civic Centers from the IDB are entering the region with mobile interventions, as well as the World Bank, GCFF concessional fund in the area expected to start in the next few months.

A key outcome of the project is to demonstrate models or alternatives for accelerating and improving the accuracy of policy implementation. In addition, the project aims to promote the formation of a community of practice that will allow different institutional actors to identify resources and best practices that enhance their effectiveness.

In addition, the project will identify elements that can guide the review and adjustment of public policies and institutional procedures to improve their implementation. Throughout this process, accurate recording of procedures and results is essential in order to transfer knowledge and lessons to institutions and ultimately improve their performance.

As the project develops, regular meetings will be scheduled with stakeholders and counterparts to build a community of practice, including specific consultations and dialogues with women and young people. The purpose of these meetings will be to build commitment and develop the necessary capacity

to ensure the sustainability and scalability of the project. This approach will ensure the continuation of the project's activities and the expansion of its results, thus guaranteeing its long-term impact and effectiveness.

In addition, this project builds on the foundation of various programmes already being implemented in the target communities, including the development of community and household climate adaptation plans, reviews of local migration policies according to the Migration Governance Indicators, and Community Migrant Centers that provide information and increase access to resources for migrant populations. These initiatives will be supported by resources mobilized through various donors, including the US State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migrants, USAID and IOM's Development Fund, which will be used for the successful implementation of the proposed project.

Furthermore, throughout the project implementation period, RUNOs will continue to coordinate with existing and new development partners, including other UN agencies, international partners and government counterparts, as well as the private sector, to explore opportunities for future investment and financial support to sustain or expand activities initiated under this programme.

IV. Project budget

As the agency coordinating the proposed joint programme, UNDP's budget includes a Joint Programme Coordinator to support the communication and collaboration between participating agencies and oversee that project activities are implemented according to the developed work plan.

The budget also includes a part-time Technical Assistant in Finance and Procurement. As coordinating RUNO, UNDP will also be financially responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the joint program, including a final evaluation (representing 3% of the joint programme budget); an M&E officer will be hired to oversee and systematize the advances of the joint program, offering support to all RUNOs and in the final evaluation. Regarding UNDP- led activities, this budget includes consultative service to provide specialized technical support in gender equality, women's rights, women's empowerment, prevention and response to gender-based violence, through the strengthening of community and institutional capacities (\$60,000) It will also provide technical support in statistical matters for the construction of indicators, strengthening of information systems and data visualization, and the registration and systematization of experiences (\$30,000).

Additionally, UNDP will contribute specialized support in citizen security, violence prevention, conflict management, identification of crime risk factors, community dialogue, and the development of plans to address citizen security in communities. It will also provide technical support in the construction of early warning systems with expertise in the different dimensions of human security, at no salary cost to the project. Through contractual services, UNDP will contribute to the design and development of the communication strategy (\$61,000), and through grants, it will involve specialized institutions in the processes of community dialogue and agreement-building, as well as the generation of analysis and evidence on identified problems and proposed solutions and strengthening or creation of information systems and data visualization (\$178,000). The grants will provide technical support to the RUNOs and counterparts, while also strengthening capacities in local partners to ensure project sustainability.

IOM's proposed budget prioritizes consultative services, which will represent a range of professional backgrounds and expertise to develop communication materials, conduct qualitative and quantitative

studies on migration dynamics in target communities, develop and deliver training for media professionals, develop institutional guidance and support the development and implementation of community security initiatives.

Funds have also been allocated for the supplies and equipment needed to conduct local studies, co-develop local protocols and deliver training. Additionally, the project budget has allocated \$50,000 to be granted to projects co-developed by local law enforcement authorities and community members to improve community security (\$25,000 has been considered for each project). Travel costs will cover the expenses of staff and consultant field visits. Staff funding will support the existing staff capacity necessary to implement IOM-led activities (including the IBG Unit Coordinator and Project Field Officer in the Northern Zone. Additionally, a Community Security Specialist will be hired to ensure that related activities uphold IOM's global and regional standards of practice, as this initiative has not yet been implemented by IOM in the context of Costa Rica

UNHCR's proposed budget prioritizes the 11 community projects (CPs) and 2 governance tables projects. Each community and governance table will design and implement a project with an average budget (mainly materials) of \$14,800 each (a total of \$192,000). The budget also includes budget workshops, technical support, and a close follow-up of each of the 13 projects during the year, for which it has allocated \$135,000. UNHCR has a local presence in the region as well as experience in delivering training, workshops, and guidance to local governance tables. UNHCR regional field office has already built trust in the communities and has also mapped and identified key actors. The community specialist will oversee and execute the training and workshops and be locally responsible for leading the process, coordinating the activities, and reporting. Some of the training sessions will be held combining communities for which transportation will be funded.

53% of the total project budget will be allocated to gender equality and empowerment to ensure that training, tools and protocols incorporate a gendered perspective. This budget will also be used to mitigate the gender barriers to participation that project beneficiaries could encounter.

Annex A.1: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
Planning			
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	X		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission		X	TORs will be jointly developed in advance of funding disbursement.
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	X		
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	X		RUNOs presented the project the to the tables on July 31 st . The project strategy is aligned with local priorities 2020-2024: Strengthen social integration and participation contexts of human mobility in the cantons.
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	X		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	X		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?		X	The project strategy is aligned with national and subnational priorities for working with communities. In the coming days, a technical meeting scheduled with the Minister of Security, during which the proposal will be presented, and spaces and opportunities for joint work will be identified.
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?		N/A	
Gender			

10. Did UN gender expertise inform the design of the project (e.g. has a gender adviser/expert/focal point or UN Women colleague provided input)?	X		The senior specialist and the gender team of the UNDP have provided advice in the project design.
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	X		Consultation was made with women organizations migrant/refugees leaders. Still pending with youth,
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	X		
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	X		

Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

Question	Yes	No	Project Comment
1. Does the project have a budget narrative justification, which provides additional project specific information on any major budget choices or higher than usual staffing, operational or travel costs, so as to explain how the project ensures value for money?	X		Yes, the project has a budget narrative justification that explains how the project ensures value for money.
2. Are unit costs (e.g. for travel, consultancies, procurement of materials etc) comparable with those used in similar interventions (either in similar country contexts, within regions, or in past interventions in the same country context)? If not, this needs to be explained in the budget narrative section.	X		Yes, they were budgeted according to previous experiences.
3. Is the proposed budget proportionate to the expected project outcomes and to the scope of the project (e.g. number, size and remoteness of geographic zones and number of proposed direct and indirect beneficiaries)? Provide any comments.	X		Yes, with the budget included the programme team expects to be able to complete proposed outcomes.
4. Is the percentage of staffing and operational costs by the Receiving UN Agency and by any implementing partners clearly visible and reasonable for the context (i.e. no more than 20% for staffing, reasonable operational costs, including travel and direct operational costs) unless well justified in narrative section?	X		Yes. It is important to note that the project does not include significant material investment, but will require expertise and human capital to implement proposed activities effectively and efficiently
5. Are staff costs proportionate to the amount of work required for the activity? And is the project using local rather than international staff/expertise wherever possible? What is the justification for use of international staff, if applicable?	X		Yes, this project will be implemented and coordinated predominately by local staff. International staff included are subject specific

			experts who have already been working in the local context. Other international experts may support project implementation as advisors, however neither their salaries nor travel expenses are included in the project budget.
6. Does the project propose purchase of materials, equipment and infrastructure for more than 15% of the budget? If yes, please state what measures are being taken to ensure value for money in the procurement process and their maintenance/ sustainable use for peacebuilding after the project end.		X	The purchase of materials, equipment and infrastructure currently account for 2% of the budget.
7. Does the project propose purchase of a vehicle(s) for the project? If yes, please provide justification as to why existing vehicles/ hire vehicles cannot be used.	X		One vehicle is being leased to facilitate frequent visits to the 11 communities. Existing vehicles are insufficient and only occasionally available.
8. Do the implementing agencies or the UN Mission bring any additional non-PBF source of funding/ in-kind support to the project? Please explain what is provided. And if not, why not.		X	Proposed activities will be complemented with funding from other related projects in target communities. As of yet, no additional funding for specifically proposed activities has been received.

Annex B.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

AA Functions

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved “Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds” (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially closed a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations’ headquarters);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any cost extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives, and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist

Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reporting and timeline

Timeline	Event
30 April	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure</i>	

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organizations the following dates

31 July	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund) and the Administrative Agent's website (www.mptf.undp.org).

Annex B.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each recipient in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

Reporting:

Each Receipt will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reports and timeline

Timeline	Event
28 February	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
30 April	Report Q1 expenses (January to March)

31 July	Report Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Report Q3 expenses (January to September)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure</i>	

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Non-UN Recipient Organization will be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the PBSO.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund) and the Administrative Agent website (www.mptf.undp.org).

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget.

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and, in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

In order to be declared eligible to receive PBF funds directly, NUNOs must be assessed as technically, financially and legally sound by the PBF and its agent, the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). Prior to submitting a finalized project document, it is the responsibility of each NUNO to liaise with PBSO and MPTFO and provide all the necessary documents (see below) to demonstrate that all the criteria have been fulfilled and to be declared as eligible for direct PBF funds.

The NUNO must provide (in a timely fashion, ensuring PBSO and MPTFO have sufficient time to review the package) the documentation demonstrating that the NUNO:

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation.

- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax-exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches).
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant.
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project-based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project.²³
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought.
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

²³ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

Annex C: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated targets)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
<p>Outcome 1: Hate speech, xenophobia, discrimination and misogynistic behavior reduces for greater peaceful co-existence in target communities.</p> <p>SDG 16.1 16.6 5.2 5.5 10.7 11.7 (Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to. As relevant, alignment to UNSDCF and/or Strategic Results Framework indicators recommended at outcome and output levels)</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1a Number of government-led sustainable mechanisms of collective governance in host communities, after project closure, that include women equal participation and youth participation. Baseline: 0 Target: 11</p>	Final project evaluations.	At the end of the first year of the project, 5 collective governance mechanisms are government-led and operational.
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1b Percentage of public opinion that is positive about migration and migrants and migrants' contributions to local/national development (disaggregated by region, country) Baseline: N/A Target: 75%</p>	Analysis of networks and hate speech, through Social media listening & analytics exercises carried out by the Communication Advisers.	This indicator will be measured upon activity completion.
	<p>Output 1.1 An information, awareness-raising and training strategy on the prevention and countering of</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1 Number of people reached with communication pieces produced to counter hate speech, xenophobia, and discrimination against women, with a gender perspective, disaggregated by gender and age (in order to distinguish youth from others) Baseline: 0 Target: 5,000</p>	Record of material delivery and views/engagement statistics for online materials.	At the midpoint of the project implementation period, at least 2,500 people will have been reached with communication pieces.

	hate speech, xenophobia and discrimination, and misogyny is implemented in the Northern Zone.	Output Indicator 1.1.2 Protocol for media on the treatment of human mobility with a rights-based approach established. Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Evaluation and analysis of progress in the construction and adoption of the developed protocol.	By the first year of project implementation, a draft protocol will be constructed.
		Output Indicator 1.1.3 Number of documents or audiovisual records of good practices and experiences constructed. Baseline: 0 Target: 7	Recording and monitoring documents or audiovisual records.	By the first year of the project, documentation and recording of at least 3 good practices and experiences will be available.
		Output Indicator 1.1.4 Number of (co)publications on migration and migrants' socioeconomic and/or political contributions (disaggregated by type, region) Baseline: 0 Target: 2	Finished studies of migrants' contribution to local development, study consultants	Milestones will include completing the data collection process, and studies being available in draft form
		Output Indicator 1.1.5 Number of government officials and/or media professionals supported by IOM demonstrating improved skills, knowledge and understanding of the need to counter misinformation, disinformation and fear-based narratives on migration and migrants (disaggregated by type of actor, gender and age, distinguishing young age group) Baseline: 0 Target: 20	Pre and Post-Training Tests, University of Costa Rica training team	Will only be measured once training is implemented.
		Output Indicator 1.1.6 Number of coordinated messaging and/or campaigns geared at countering xenophobia and discrimination of migrants (disaggregated by leading actor with UNNM separate; scale, type of initiative) Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Registry of materials from communication campaign, communications firm and in-house communications staff	Three months into initiating the communication efforts, all raw materials should be collected.
	Output 1.2 Public institutions' technical capacities to promote gender	Output Indicator 1.2.1 Number of community agendas developed and adopted for the prevention and response to all forms of violence against women. Baseline: 0 Target: 3	Registration and monitoring of the developed community agendas.	By the end of the first year of project implementation, there will be a 50% progress in the development of community agendas.

	equality and uphold the rights of women (in their diversity) in target communities is strengthened	Output Indicator 1.2.2 Percentage improvement of Municipal Women's Offices' (OFIM) technical capacities to address all forms of violence against women with a gender perspective. Baseline: N/A Target: 75%	Pre and post-training evaluation, training facilitators.	By the first year of project implementation, the percentage improvement of OFIM offices technical capacities is 40%
		Output Indicator 1.2.3 Percentage improvement of institutions' technical capacities to register and analyze data on gender-based violence. Baseline: 0 Target: 75%	Evaluation and analysis of technical capacities for data registration and analysis before and after the project.	By the first year of project implementation, the percentage improvement of institutions technical capacities is 40%
	Output 1.3 Spaces for dialogue and consensus building are created in target communities.	Output Indicator 1.3.1 Number of agreements adopted through community dialogue and consensus-building processes. Baseline: 0 Target: 6	Record and monitoring of each agreement adopted facilitated and supported community dialogue and consensus-building process.	By the first year, progress will be recorded in the implementation and adoption of 4 community dialogue agreements.
		Output Indicator 1.3.2 Number of community projects designed and implemented with technical and financial support. Baseline: 0 Target: 11	Recording and monitoring of supported and funded community projects.	By the first year of the project, 6 community projects will have been selected to support their development.
		Output Indicator 1.3.3 Percentage of community members trained in conflict prevention and management demonstrating a high level of improvement in their knowledge and confidence in applying course materials, disaggregated by gender and age (distinguishing young age group) Baseline: 0 Target: 85%	Pre and Post- training tests, Training Facilitator.	At the first year of project implementation a target of 50% of participants demonstrating a high level of improvement in their knowledge and capacity to apply course materials.
Outcome 2: Peaceful community co-existence increases in target communities through better democratic governance.		Outcome Indicator 2a Number of policy processes for transition, recovery and/or development promoting social cohesion and prosperity that included participation of migrants, displaced persons and their communities (disaggregated by type of process, region) Baseline: 0	Recording and monitoring of policy processes	For the first year of the project, it is expected to have one policy process in operation

SDG 16.1 16.6 5.2 5.5 10.7 11.7 (Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to. As relevant, alignment to UNSDCF and/or Strategic Results Framework indicators recommended at outcome and output levels) (Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)		Target: 2		
		Outcome Indicator 2b Target institutions demonstrate improved capacities to prevent and respond to all forms of violence against women. Baseline: 0% Target: 80%	Pre and post-test for institutional staff receiving capacity building.	At the end of the first year of the project, a 40% improvement is recorded in the quality and quantity of institutional capacity to prevent and respond to all forms of violence against women.
		Outcome Indicator 2c Number of government-led multi-sectoral peacebuilding and/or conflict resolution initiatives (disaggregated by type of initiative) Baseline: 0 Target: 4	Project documents of inter/institutional initiatives to improve the quality, relevance and timeliness of services and prevent violence and crime.	By the end of the first year, proposals and budget for peacebuilding and/or conflict resolution initiatives should be available.
		Outcome Indicator 2d Number of governance mechanisms ²⁶ for human security being led by the local government. Baseline: 0 Target: 2	Evaluation and analysis of local governance capacities.	This indicator will be measured at project close.
		Outcome Indicator 2e Number of early warning systems for human security adopted by target communities, that include gender perspective and youth approach Baseline: 0 Target: 2	Early warning system validated by target community governments.	This indicator will be measured at project close.
		Outcome Indicator 2f Number of community harmonious coexistence and violence prevention plans designed and under implementation, that include gender perspective and youth approach Baseline: 0 Target: 7	Record and monitoring of the design and implementation of community plans for harmonious coexistence and violence prevention.	By the first year of project implementation, the design of 7 plans for harmonious coexistence and violence prevention will be underway.
		Outcome Indicator 2g Number of new or revised migration-relevant and/or specific policies or laws developed with support from IOM (disaggregated by type, country) Baseline: 0	Validated migration-relevant and/or specific policies or laws	By the end of the first year the Migration Governance Review process should be

		Target: 1		complete, and findings made available.
		Outcome Indicator 2h Number and percentage of government officials who report having confidence in applying their newly acquired migration governance skills (disaggregated by gender and age, distinguishing young age group) Baseline: 0 / NA% Target: 10 / 85%	Survey of participants in the Migration Governance Indicator Review Process	Indicator will only be measured once the MGI review process is completed.
	Output 2.1 Target communities have the tools and skills to strengthen local democratic governance.	Output Indicator 2.1.1 Number of interinstitutional proposals implemented to improve the quality, relevance, and timeliness of services (disaggregated by canton) Baseline: 0 Target: 2	Record and monitoring of implemented proposals	By the end of the first year of project implementation, a draft proposal will be available for each canton.
		Output Indicator 2.1.2 Percentage of improvement in the technical capacities of public officials on rights, risks, and ways of addressing the challenges of human development in host communities, with an intersectional gender perspective. Baseline: 0 Target: 75%	Evaluation and analysis of technical capacities of public functionaries before and after the project.	By the first year of project implementation, the percentage improvement technical capacities of public officials is 40%
		Output Indicator 2.1.3 Number of referral pathways developed or strengthened with support from IOM (disaggregated by type of pathway) Baseline: 0 Target: 2	Completed referral pathways, consultants	By the end of the first year, a review of existing services and pathways should be completed.
		Output Indicator 2.1.4 Number of government officials and/or civil society stakeholder who have capacities, resources and/or tools to protect the rights of vulnerable migrants using a survivor-centered, gender-sensitive, human rights-based approach (disaggregated by type of actor, gender and age, distinguishing young age group) Baseline: 0 Target: 60	Participant records for training on strengthened referral pathways, participant records of training for Municipal Offices for Women, Training implementors	By the end of the first year, 30 people should be trained.
		Number of government officials trained to identify and/or address drivers of conflict (disaggregated by type, gender, driver of conflict, and age, distinguishing young age group) Baseline: 0 Target: 30	Participant records for trainings, training implementors	This indicator will be measured upon activity completion.

	Output 2.2 An early warning system for human security risks is established in target communities.	Output Indicator 2.2.1 Number of civil society organizations supported in the development and/or identification of tools, systems and strategies to identify and/or address drivers of conflict (disaggregated by type of tool/system/strategy, actor, level of government) Baseline: 0 Target: 15	Participation records or participatory community process to develop human security risk indicators, UNDP	This indicator will be measured upon activity completion.
		Output Indicator 2.2.2 Number of government officials supported in the development and/or identification of tools, systems and strategies to identify and/or address drivers of conflict (disaggregated by type, tool/system/strategy, actor, level of government) Baseline: 0 Target: 15	Participation records or participatory community process to develop human security risk indicators, UNDP	This indicator will be measured upon activity completion.
		Output Indicator 2.2.3 Number of community risk indicators developed in a participatory manner with host communities, that consider gender perspective and youth approach Baseline:0 Target: 30	Registration and monitoring of the developed indicators.	For the first year, there will be at least 25 risk indicators developed.
		Output Indicator 2.2.4 Number of municipal response protocols developed for threats to human security, that include gender perspective and youth approach Baseline: 0 Target: 2	Monitoring and follow-up of the protocol construction process	By the first year of project development, drafts of two protocols will be available.
		Output Indicator 2.2.5 Level of improvement in the capacities of municipal public officials, security forces, and justice operators for the prevention and response to risks to human security (disaggregated by gender, age - distinguishing young age group - and nationality of participants). Baseline: 0 Target: 5	Evaluation and analysis of capacities of public functionaries before and after the project.	By the first year of project implementation, a rating of 2 will be achieved for the strengthening of technical capacities
	Output 2.3 Local coexistence and violence prevention plans	Output Indicator 2.3.1 Level of improvement in community capacities for the development of plans based on the identification of risk factors for the prevention of violence and crime, include gender-based violence	Evaluation and analysis of community capacities before and after the project.	By the first year of project implementation, a rating of 2 will be achieved for the

	are developed/strengthened and implemented in coordination with law enforcement, community members and violence prevention institutions.	Baseline: 0 Target: 5		strengthening of community capacities
		Output Indicator 2.3.2 Number of community platforms or networks to address violence risk factors created and functional Baseline: 0 Target: 2	Registry and monitoring of coordination through platform	At the first year of project implementation, 1 platform will be established and functioning.
		Output Indicator 2.3.3 Number of cultural, sport, or socialization activities conducted for communities' populations/security forces Baseline: 0 Target: 5	Registry and monitoring of coordination instances established.	By the first year of project implementation, 3 initiatives will be underway.
		Output Indicator 2.3.4 Number of local participants targeted by cultural, sport, or socialization activities / events (disaggregated by gender, migration status, and age, distinguishing young age group) Baseline: 0 Target: 50	Participation records for initiatives that address violence risk factors.	This indicator will be measured upon activity completion.
		Output Indicator 2.3.5 Positive perception of law enforcement Index (disaggregated by gender, migration status, and age, distinguishing young age group). Baseline: N/A Target: 70%	Pre and post community surveys	This indicator will be measured upon activity completion.