

## TC Document

### I. Basic Information for TC

▪ Country/Region:	Costa Rica/CID
▪ TC Name:	Human and Productive Empowerment for Indigenous and Afro-descendent Peoples of Costa Rica
▪ TC Number:	CR-T1157
▪ Team Leader/Members:	Carmiña Albertos, Team Leader (SCL/GDI); Carolina Martin (SCL/GDI); Alvaro Borbón (CID/CCR); Fiorella Salazar (CID/CCR); Mónica Lugo (LEG/SGO); Jorge Luis Gonzalez (VPC/FMP); Miguel Baruzze (VPC/FMP); and Lina Uribe (SCL/GDI).
▪ Taxonomy	Client Support
▪ Date of TC Abstract authorization:	May 23, 2017
▪ Beneficiary:	Costa Rica. Bratsi, Cahuita and Sixaola Districts in the Municipality of Talamanca
▪ Executing Agency and contact name	<i>Fundación Ciudadanía Activa</i> , FCA Astrid Fischel Volio, President
▪ Donors providing funding:	Japan Special Fund Poverty Reduction Program (JPO)
▪ IDB Funding Requested:	US\$789,613
▪ Local counterpart funding, if any:	US\$288,000 in kind
▪ Disbursement period:	26 months (24 months of execution)
▪ Required start date:	October 1, 2017
▪ Types of consultants:	Firms and individual consultants
▪ Prepared by Unit:	Gender and Diversity Division, Social Sector (SCL/GDI)
▪ Unit of Disbursement Responsibility:	Country Office in Costa Rica (CID/CCR)
▪ TC Included in Country Strategy (y/n):	No
▪ TC included in CPD (y/n):	Yes
▪ Alignment to the Update to the Institutional Strategy 2010-2020 (AB-3008):	Social Exclusion and Inequality and Gender and Diversity

### II. Objectives and Justification of the TC

- 2.1 Costa Rica is one of the most prosperous, progressive, politically stable, and environmentally conscious countries in Latin America (LA).<sup>1</sup> Costa Rica's economic growth in the last decade has surpassed the average of other LA countries by about 25%,<sup>2</sup> and social spending (20.8% of GDP) is among the highest in the region.<sup>3</sup> Despite these important achievements, the country's sustained economic growth has come without a corresponding decrease in levels

<sup>1</sup> Oviedo, A.M., S. M. Sanchez, K. A. Lindert, and J. H. Lopez. 2015. Costa Rica's Development: From Good to Better. Systematic Country Diagnostic. Washington DC: The World Bank.

<sup>2</sup> Between 2004 and 2013, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Costa Rica grew at a rate of 4.7%, compared to an average of 3.8% in Latin America. Although growth has slowed somewhat in recent years, to 3.3% in 2016, economic growth has continued thanks to high levels of foreign investment and a gradual liberalization of trade.

<sup>3</sup> Oviedo, A.M., S. M. Sanchez, K. A. Lindert, and J. H. Lopez. 2015. Costa Rica's Development: From Good to Better. Systematic Country Diagnostic. Washington DC: The World Bank.

of poverty or inequality.<sup>4</sup> Recent official statistics indicate that 23% of the population continues to live in poverty - the same percentage as in 2006 – and levels of extreme poverty have increased from 6% in 2006 to 7% in 2016.<sup>5</sup> While the Latin America Region has presented a decreasing tendency in inequality levels in the last ten years, Costa Rica's trend has been the opposite. Inequality, as measured by the Gini coefficient, increased from 0.507 in 2010 to 0.521 in 2016.<sup>6</sup> It is estimated that 51% of the total income of the country is concentrated in 20% of the households with higher income, whose income is 13 times higher than households on the lowest income quintile.

- 2.2 Amongst those most affected by these inequalities are indigenous and afro-descendent peoples<sup>7</sup> who have lower levels of education, access to public services, and employment opportunities. While the average years of schooling of adults is 8.7 nationally, among the afro-descendant population it is 7.9 years, and in the indigenous territories it is only 5.7 years. Similarly, the employment rate of the indigenous population within the territories is only 36.7, and in the peripheries of the territories it is 44.7-- both notably lower than the national rate of 51.7.<sup>8</sup> In addition to having lower levels of labor participation, indigenous and afro-descendants tend to work in sectors that pay less. Twenty-five percent of indigenous people work in the primary sector of the economy, twice the national average; the proportion of afro-descendent people working in elementary<sup>9</sup> occupations is 27.5%, 7 points higher than in the rest of the population.<sup>10</sup>
- 2.3 These minority populations face a lack of access to good employment opportunities, limited institutional support, limited coverage of public services, and poor access to economic opportunities, which results in lower human capital accumulation and income generating activities than the non-indigenous population.<sup>11</sup> Some of the lowest development indicators in the country are in the predominantly afro-descendant and indigenous Huetar Atlántico region,<sup>12</sup> where

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<sup>4</sup> Székely, M. 2015. El "Termómetro Social" en Costa Rica: La Carrera entre el capital humano y la inversión. Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). This apparent contradiction of growth without a reduction in poverty and inequality is explained by the fact that the recent growth has largely been due to capital investments in companies and sectors inserted in the world markets, but it is only a minority of people that have the qualifications and education to participate in these sectors. People with low levels of education attainment, and especially those living outside the capital region, have therefore failed to benefit from these new economic opportunities. To address this issue, the 2015-2018 IDB Country Strategy for Costa Rica lists the strengthening of human capital as one of its four principal objectives.

<sup>5</sup> Sociometro-BID. <http://www.iadb.org/en/research-and-data/glance-by-country,6754.html>

<sup>6</sup> Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censo, INEC, 2016.

<sup>7</sup> According to the most recent Census (Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censo, INEC, 2011), the afro-descendant population -includes both black and mulatto people- make up approximately 7.8% of the national population and 2.4% of the national population self-identifies as indigenous. Three-quarters of indigenous people identify themselves as belonging to one of the following 8 ethnicities or peoples: Bribris, Bruncas, Cabécares, Chorotega, Huetares, Maleku, Ngöbes, and Teribe.

<sup>8</sup> Fuentes, E. y E. Campbell. 2014. "Integración Poblacional" en *Costa Rica a la Luz del Censo 2011*, ed. INEC. San José: INEC.

<sup>9</sup> "Elementary occupations consist of simple and routine tasks which mainly require the use of hand-held tools and often some physical effort" (International Standard Classification of Occupations).

<sup>10</sup> *Presidencia de la República. 2015. Plan Nacional para Afrodescendientes 2015-2018: Reconocimiento, justicia, desarrollo. San José: Gobierno de Costa Rica.*

<sup>11</sup> Oviedo, A.M., S. M. Sanchez, K.A. Lindert, and J. H. Lopez. 2015. Costa Rica's Development: From Good to Better. Systematic Country Diagnostic. Washington DC: World Bank Group: p.29-31.

<sup>12</sup> MIDEPLAN 2013. *Índice de Desarrollo Social (IDS) 2013. Ministerio de Planificación y Desarrollo (MIDEPLAN), Costa Rica.*

- 31.7% live in poverty and 11.4% in extreme poverty.<sup>13</sup> Sixty percent of the country's indigenous population lives in Talamanca, the poorest municipality in this region.<sup>14</sup> The 2011 Census revealed that the majority of households living in the indigenous territories of Talamanca have at least one unmet basic need, and in the case of the most remote of these, the Cabécar Territory, an astounding 95.6% of households lack either access to decent shelter, health, education, or other basic goods and services.<sup>15</sup> This situation translates in higher infant, child, and general mortality rates, as well as malnutrition rates for the indigenous population than the non-indigenous.<sup>16</sup>
- 2.4 Talamanca has been identified as a priority municipality for investment in the current National Development Plan.<sup>17</sup> The municipality faces significant challenges, among them: insufficient human and financial resources, a lack of an integrated development strategy, and poor training of officials and employees regarding the differentiated and culturally-pertinent attention required by the indigenous and afro-descendent populations. Officials from the National Institute of Statistics and Census (*Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censo*, INEC) report that difficulties accessing these remote border areas have led to an underestimation of the size of the indigenous population in this area, and inadequate household level data on living conditions<sup>18</sup> which impedes development planning at the local level. Therefore, additional data collection is needed in the area to ensure adequate planning, resources assignment, and provision of basic services.
- 2.5 Despite these challenges, existing forms of community organization present a good opportunity for sustainable, community-driven and culturally-aware interventions. Starting in the late 1960s, the Costa Rican government encouraged the formation of community associations to work with the state towards the social and economic development of their communities.<sup>19</sup> One of the primary functions

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<sup>13</sup> ENAHO. 2016. *Nivel de pobreza por LP según características de los hogares y las personas, julio 2015 y julio 2016*. San José: Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censo (INEC).

<sup>14</sup> According to latest Census figures (2011), 4% of the population of Talamanca self-identifies as afro-descendent, 6.1% as mulatto, and 48.1% as indigenous. There are four indigenous territories in the Municipality of Talamanca: two which belong to the Cabécar peoples, Telire and Cabécar Talamanca, and two which are of the Bribri peoples, Kéköldi and Bribri Talamanca.

<sup>15</sup> "Basic needs" refers to four dimensions: 1. Access to decent shelter (quality of housing, overcrowding, electricity); 2. Access to healthy life (physical health infrastructure); 3. Access to knowledge (school attendance and school achievement); 4. Access to other goods and services (consumption capacity). In the Bribri Indigenous Territory of Talamanca, 60.5% of households lack access to one basic need, and in the Kéköldi Territory 50.1%.

<sup>16</sup> Herforth, A: *Food Security, Nutrition, and health in Costa Rica's Indigenous Populations*. 2007. Cornell University, New York

<sup>17</sup> Costa Rica. Ministerio de Planificación Nacional y Política Económica. *Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2015-2018 "Alberto Cañas Escalante"*. Ministerio de Planificación Nacional y Política Económica. San José, CR: MIDEPLAN, 2014.

<sup>18</sup> INEC is currently developing a policy to improve the measurement of minority populations, and has requested support from the Fundación Ciudadanía Activa (FCA) in the development of a culturally appropriate questionnaire to improve measurements of indigenous poverty and wellbeing.

<sup>19</sup> Law number 3859, "Ley sobre el Desarrollo de la Comunidad (DINADECO)," passed in April of 1967, regulates community development and emphasizes the importance of community development associations as a means of encouraging people to organize themselves to work alongside State agencies towards the economic and social development of the country (Article 14). (Ley 3859: <http://www.iadb.org/research/legislacionindigena/leyn/docs/c-r-ley-3859-67-desarrollocomunidad.doc>)

- of these Integrated Development Associations (*Asociaciones de Desarrollo Integral*, or ADIs) is to coordinate and collaborate with local government institutions to plan public investment and raise funds for projects that respond to community needs. Within the indigenous territories, the ADIs are well organized and highly representative, but have low management and administrative capacities, which limit community access to public resources and services.<sup>20</sup> Community-level organizations in the area, such as women's groups or water management groups generally lack technical, administrative, and management capacities.
- 2.6 Various local government institutions serving the area have programs and resources to fund projects and increase basic service delivery, but the community organizations do not apply because of their limited experience with application processes. Government institutions currently lack the human resources to provide technical support to the ADIs on proposal design and development to promote access to available programs and public services.
- 2.7 **Objective.** The objective of the project is to increase access to basic services and economic opportunities for indigenous and afro-descendant populations in the Municipality of Talamanca.<sup>21</sup> Through participatory planning, training, and technical assistance, the project will support community organizations<sup>22</sup> to develop sustainable linkages with public institutions, allowing them to better access public resources and advocate for increased service delivery through the formulation of technically rigorous proposals. In addition, the project will provide training and workshops to local government officials in the provision of culturally adequate service delivery.
- 2.8 **Institutional alignment.** This project is consistent with the social exclusion and inequality challenge identified in the Update to the Institutional Strategy 2010-2020 (AB-3008), as well as the gender and diversity cross-cutting theme. It also supports the IDB Country Strategy with Costa Rica, 2015-2018 (GN-2829-1), which identifies the strengthening of human capital accumulation in extremely poor households as one of its four strategic objectives.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> In Talamanca, the local government institution tasked with the provision economic and social support to the extreme poor, the *Instituto Mixto de Ayuda Social* (IMAS), and the rural development institution, *Instituto de Desarrollo Rural* (INDER), both fund small group-level productive projects, but there is an extensive application process and various requirements which they must go through. Similarly, the water provision authority, *Instituto Costarricense de Acueductos y Alcantarillados* (AyA), requires well organized water management groups at the community level in order to provide water to remote areas.

<sup>21</sup> The interventions will focus on at least 18 communities in Talamanca: Manzanillo, one afro-descendant community in the district of Cahuita, and 17 indigenous communities within the Bribri, Cabécar and Kéköldi Territories, all selected in conjunction with the Development Associations representing each territory.

<sup>22</sup> The project will be implemented in conjunction with the ADIs of the three indigenous territories and Manzanillo community. These are: *Asociación de Desarrollo Integral Reserva Indígena Keköldi*, *Asociación de Desarrollo Integral de Manzanillo*, *Asociación de Desarrollo Integral de Talamanca Bribri* (ADITIBRI), and *Asociación de Desarrollo Integral de Talamanca Cabécar* (ADITICA). In addition, the Project will provide management training to other existing community organizations such as Elderly Councils (Consejo de Ancianos), who are the traditional leaders of the community; women and youth groups; and cultural, sports, health, roads, and water committees.

<sup>23</sup> See IDB Costa Rica Country Strategy (CR P1068), p.12, par. 3.39.

### III. Description of Activities/Components and Budget

- 3.1 **Component 1. Social mapping and community development planning.** The objective of this component is to conduct an assessment of local communities collecting detailed baseline data, including information on socio-economic conditions and access to basic services, using participatory processes. The following activities will be carried out: 1. Conduct a participatory assessment with ADI members to determine community needs, priorities, and identify the specific trainings that will be designed and provided (component 2), 2. Conduct meetings with ADI and local institutions to identify public services and programs to address community needs. 3. Develop and apply data collection instruments to gather information on the socio-economic needs of the people and organizations in the participating territories, including the identification of key service points (schools, health centers, water sources, etc.) in the community using social mapping. 4. Conduct a market analysis of the areas surrounding participating communities to identify opportunities for commercialization of products cultivated by community participants and as an input for the pilot productive projects. Products: 1. Community assessment report detailing the service needs of each community, with an analysis of potential public investments.<sup>24</sup> 2. Socio-economic report including social and institutional maps. 3. Participatory multi-sectoral intervention plans with cultural relevance for each community. 4. Comprehensive market study focused on local economic development, which includes a diagnosis of local human resources, skills gap, market network, connectivity, access to capital and markets 3. Results: (i) Local community institutions and government increase their knowledge of the social, institutional, economic, and infrastructure needs and opportunities in participating communities; and (ii) a baseline is established to monitor the effectiveness of future public-sector interventions in the participating communities.
- 3.2 **Component 2. Capacity building and institutional strengthening.** The objective of this component is to strengthen local capacity and coordination between community organizations and local public institutions. The following activities will be carried out: 1. Conduct training workshops for community organizations to develop organizational, operational and administrative management capacities for developing and executing project proposals. 2. Facilitate meetings between local government institutions and community organizations (ADIs) to present the information collected in Component 1 to design action plans to increase the quality and access of public services for the target populations. 3. Deliver trainings for local government officials with ADIs to transfer knowledge of the cultural needs of the indigenous and afro-descendant populations to improve the design of policies in the region. Products: 1. Technical guide for community organizations on project cycle, financial sources, requirements for funding, project management and quality project execution. 2. Quality project proposals developed by ADIs and submitted to local government institutions<sup>25</sup> for financing. 3. Multi-sectoral and culturally-relevant action plans for

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<sup>24</sup> This data and demand study will be used by the communities to advocate for service delivery in their area. The document will also be shared with local and national public services that have programs available for the area in order to try to match demand with public offer.

<sup>25</sup> These are institutions that provide grants for group or community development projects: *Dirección Nacional de Desarrollo Comunal (DINADECO)*, *Instituto Mixto de Ayuda Social (IMAS)*, and *Instituto de Desarrollo Rural (INDER)*.

the communities agreed between the ADIs and the local government. 4. Cultural sensitivity and awareness-raising trainings for public officials designing policies that impact the communities. Results: 1. Management and technical skills of participating community organizations strengthened to improve local indigenous and afrodescendant governance. 2. Increase in local government commitments to, and knowledge of, culturally-relevant and service needs. 3. Local institutions and communities agreed on action plans. 4. At least 4 projects with government funding have started in the area before the end of the second year.

- 3.3 **Component 3. Economic empowerment and food security.** The objectives of this component are to: (i) improve food security in selected communities; (ii) develop productive and commercialization capacities of community members, ensuring high levels of female participation in agricultural decision making; and (iii) strengthen human capital through access to education. The following activities will be financed: 1. Conduct training workshops for the communities aimed at promoting food security, healthy habits, balanced nutrition, and sustainable agriculture. 2. Implement pilot organic gardens, which will include the recovery of native species with high nutritional value mainly for household use. Traditional agricultural practices for sustainable organic pest control will be incorporated and encouraged. 3. Provide technical assistance for groups of smallholder farmers to improve the sustainability of their production. 4. Conduct workshops aimed at promoting employability and self-employment, including business development training for individuals with microenterprises.<sup>26</sup> 5. Provide tutorials to improve the Baccalaureate Examination<sup>27</sup> pass rates of indigenous and African descendant peoples.<sup>28</sup> Products: 1. Training materials for community workshops. 2. At least five pilot organic gardens established. 3. At least one sustainable agriculture project proposal developed.<sup>29</sup> 4. Training materials for the Baccalaureate Examination available to eligible members of the community. Results: 1. Greater food security and more sustainable livelihoods in participating communities. 2. Improved capacity of beneficiaries to farm collectively for income generation. 3. Producers placing their products in the local market. 4. Increase in the Baccalaureate Exam pass rate.
- 3.4 **Component 4. Audit, evaluation, and dissemination.** The objective of this component is to monitor, evaluate, and disseminate the results of the project. The following activities will be financed: 1. The hiring of an expert in international evaluation for the development and implementation of mechanisms and activities for monitoring and evaluation of the project (intermediate and final evaluation). 2. External financial audits. 3. Dissemination event. Products: 1. Semiannual progress reports and final report of the Project. 2. Concept and methodological note documenting the project intervention model, and lessons learned. 3.

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<sup>26</sup> Specific interventions will likely vary by community depending on specific community needs. For example, in Manzanillo and the Kéköldi Territory, there appears to be high interest on the part of the community to develop tourist-related microenterprises, in which case the project could provide support for artisans or other kinds of technical support.

<sup>27</sup> This is the post-high school examination needed to enter university. The participating Development Associations have expressed a high demand for examination preparation, recognizing that it presents an important barrier in accessing higher education.

<sup>28</sup> Executing Agency will provide data on Baccalaureate Exam pass rate desegregated by gender, and will ensure equal participation of men and women.

<sup>29</sup> With the goal of having a quality proposal submitted to IMAS or INDER for financing.

Dissemination event with municipal staff, mayors, representatives of communities and grassroots organizations to publicize the main results and disseminate the lessons learned from the Project. 4. Midterm and final evaluations. 5. External audit reports.

- 3.5 **Budget.** The estimated cost of this operation is US\$1,077,613. Of that, US\$789,613 is being requested from the Japan Special Fund Poverty Reduction Program (JPO), and the rest will be an in-kind contribution from the *Fundación Ciudadanía Activa* (FCA) and local government institutions<sup>30</sup>.

#### Indicative Budget (US\$)

Component/Activities	IDB/Fund Funding (JPO)	Counterpart Funding (in-kind)	Total Funding
Component 1. Social mapping and community development planning	177,865	46,000	223,865
Component 2. Capacity building and institutional strengthening	249,792	60,000	309,792
Component 3. Economic empowerment and food security	269,644	156,000	425,644
Component 4. Audit, evaluation and dissemination	77,312	26,000	103,312
Incidentals	15,000	0	15,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>789,613</b>	<b>288,000</b>	<b>1,077,613</b>

#### IV. Executing Agency and Execution Structure

- 4.1 **Executing agency.** The executing entity of the project is the *Fundación Ciudadanía Activa* (FCA). The FCA is a non-profit, non-governmental organization created in 2000 with the aim of promoting citizen participation, social capital development and the implementation of social projects. Its purpose is to improve the quality of life of vulnerable groups and communities. The FCA has an interdisciplinary team with extensive professional experience, and has participated in various consultancies, programs and projects in the educational, environmental, economic and social fields, developed and promoted by Central American and Latin American governments.<sup>31</sup>
- 4.2 The FCA has successfully implemented IDB projects "Promotion of decent living conditions in the Huetar Norte and Heredia Region" (CR-T1085, ATN/JO-13234-CR) and, most recently, "Strengthening of Pacific Coast Agricultural Groups in Costa Rica" (CR-T1115, ATN/JO-14480-CR). Both projects exceeded expectations for community participation and managed to significantly increase the counterpart funding that had been originally estimated through careful negotiation with the public institutions involved. These additional counterpart funds greatly increased the impact of the Project.

<sup>30</sup> FCA will contribute with vehicles to travel to the communities, furniture, and equipment (estimated US\$104,000), and INDER, MEP, INEC, municipalities and communities will contribute with US\$184,00 for gasoline, hour/professional dedicated to the project, inputs (like seeds, grains, etc), land, etc.

<sup>31</sup> The FCA has also worked with various international organizations and development programs, including: The Rockefeller Foundation, IICA, UNDP, European Union, The World Bank, The World Bank's Japanese Fund, KOBE Center/Japan, IDB Japanese Fund, and CARE International.

- 4.3 The supervision of the operation will be carried out by the Bank's project team, which includes technical specialists from the Gender and Diversity Division, Social Sector (SCL/GDI), a local operations analyst, and the fiduciary specialists (financial and procurement) in the Bank Country Office in Costa Rica (CID/CCR). This Country Office will be responsible for carrying out the disbursements of the project. During the execution of the project, administrative and technical missions will be carried out to evaluate the progress of the activities. Mission reports will contain updates on TC progress and state any adjustments deemed necessary to comply with the requirements of the program. After project completion, an independent external evaluation will be carried out to determine the scope and achievements of the operation, which will also be financed under the Audit, evaluation and dissemination component.
- 4.4 **Procurement and Financial Management.** The contracting of individual consultants and procurement of goods and services will be carried out in accordance with the Policies for the selection and contracting of consultants financed by the IDB (GN-2350-9) and Policies for the procurement of works and goods financed by the IDB (GN-2349-9) respectively. Four consultants and the evaluation firm for the final evaluation report will be selected using single-source due to continuation of previous work.
- 4.5 The financial management of the project will be done in accordance with the Financial Management Policy for IDB-financed projects (OP-273-2). Biannual financial reports should be submitted in conjunction with biannual progress reports. The audited financial statements shall be requested at the end of each fiscal period and shall be prepared by an eligible audit firm contracted by the Executing Agency. The FCA will be responsible for contracting, and for the preparation and publication of terms of reference; and/or requests for tenders for the purchase and contracting of goods and services.

## V. Major Issues

- 5.1 The implementation of this operation entails the following risks: (i) low participation of beneficiaries in project activities (resistance to work with local governments, lack of attendance in workshops); (ii) raising expectations of the participating communities that cannot be met by the project given the lack of access to services in the area; (iii) lack of capacities of the local government to adequately meet the demands of the communities; and (iv) lack of sustainability of the interventions at the end of the project. To mitigate the risks, the following measures will be carried out: (i) substantial outreach will be conducted in the communities to publicize the scope of the project, disseminate past successful experiences and motivate community participation in activities that are likely to improve access to services. All project interventions, in particular, workshops and trainings, will be planned in conjunction with the beneficiaries. To guarantee women's participation in the decision-making processes, support will be provided for transport and childcare; (ii) during the participatory processes, the scope of the project will be discussed with institutional and municipal representatives, ensuring their support, and with the beneficiaries in order to clearly explain the objectives and products of the project, as well as the duties and commitments of each of the parties, with a realistic explanation of timelines and potential financial constraints on the operation; (iii) the project includes specific training for local government officials

and guidelines to serve the communities as part of the project; and (iv) formal agreements between the government and the communities will be established to outline responsibilities in order to increase the sustainability of the interventions. Training workshops will include institutional arrangements to ensure permanent collaboration between the communities and the local government.

## **VI. Exceptions to Bank Policy**

- 6.1 There are no exceptions to Bank Policy.

## **VII. Environmental and Social Strategy**

- 7.1 No adverse social or environmental impacts are anticipated due to the characteristics of this TC. It has therefore been classified as [Category C](#), according to the Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy (OP-703).

### Annexes

- [Annex I. Request from the Client](#)
- [Annex II. Results Matrix](#)
- [Annex III. Terms of Reference](#)
- [Annex IV. Procurement Plan](#)

September 22, 2017

**HUMAN AND PRODUCTIVE EMPOWERMENT FOR INDIGENOUS AND AFRO-DESCENDANT PEOPLES OF COSTA RICA**

**CR-T1157**

**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that this operation was approved for financing under the **Japan Special Fund - Poverty Reduction Program (JPO)** through a communication dated May 23, 2017 and signed by Tamashiro Michiko (ORP/GCM). Also, I certify that resources from said fund are available for up to **US\$789,613** in order to finance the activities described and budgeted in this document. This certification reserves resource for the referenced project for a period of four (4) calendar months counted from the date of eligibility from the funding source. If the project is not approved by the IDB within that period, the reserve of resources will be cancelled, except in the case a new certification is granted. The commitment and disbursement of these resources shall be made only by the Bank in US dollars. The same currency shall be used to stipulate the remuneration and payments to consultants, except in the case of local consultants working in their own borrowing member country who shall have their remuneration defined and paid in the currency of such country. No resources of the Fund shall be made available to cover amounts greater than the amount certified herein above for the implementation of this operation. Amounts greater than the certified amount may arise from commitments on contracts denominated in a currency other than the Fund currency, resulting in currency exchange rate differences, represent a risk that will not be absorbed by the Fund.

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Sonia M. Rivera  
Chief  
Grants and Co-Financing Management Unit  
ORP/GCM

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Date

Approved:

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Marcelo Cabrol  
Sector Manager  
Social Sector  
SCL/SCL

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Date