



ADAPTATION FUND

Project Performance Report

Overview

Period of Report (Dates)	5/1/2022 - 4/30/2023
Project Title	Ecosystem Based Approaches for Reducing the Vulnerability of Food Security to the Impacts of Climate Change in the Chaco region of Paraguay
Project Summary	<p>The Republic of Paraguay is a landlocked country in central South America, bordered by Argentina to the south and southwest, Brazil to the east and northeast and Bolivia to the northwest. The country is divided by the Paraguay River into two regions. To the east of the river is the Eastern Region, with 14 departments and the capital district. To the west of the river is the Western Region or Chaco, which represents more than 60% of the country's land area and has 3 departments: Presidente Hayes, Alto Paraguay and Boqueron. According to the Permanent Household Survey 2013, the Paraguayan population considered to be in poverty represents 23.8% of the country's total population, which means that about 1.6 million people live in households whose income is lower than the cost of a basic basket of consumption estimated for that year. This project aims to contribute to reducing the vulnerability of food security to the impacts of climate change in El Chaco region of Paraguay. Concrete interventions will be implemented in seven communities, General Diaz, Pozo Hondo and Campo Loa in the Department of Boquerón and Toro Pampa, Colonia Maria Auxiliadora, San Carlos and Bahía Negra in the Department of Alto Paraguay. In order to do so, the project addresses the main barriers for adaptation in the selected region. Specifically, the project seeks to improve information and knowledge for climate resilience to implement concrete cost-effective on-the-ground adaptation measures to strengthen the institutional capacities to adequately address climate change adaptation issues.</p>
Database Number	044MPYFR
Implementing Entity (IE)	UN Environment Programme
Type of IE	Multilateral Implementing Entity
Country(ies)	Paraguay
Relevant Geographic Points (i.e. cities, villages, bodies of water)	"The project is implemented in the Western Region of Paraguay, known as Paraguayan Chaco.

	Intervention zones include the communities of General Diaz, Pozo Hondo and the indigenous community of Campo Loa in the district of Mariscal Estigarribia in the Department of Boquerón. Other areas of intervention are the communities of Toro Pampa, San Carlos and Maria Auxiliadora in the Fuerte Olimpo District. In the Department of Alto Paraguay, the intervention zones include the fishing communities of Bahia Negra, the indigenous community of Karcha Bahlut and the Sierra León in the District of Bahia Negra. "
Name of Implementing Entity Focal Point	Juan Bello Regional Director and Representative / Latin America and the Caribbean Office / UNEP

Project Milestones	
AFB Approval Date	3/17/2017
IE-AFB Agreement Signature Date	6/30/2017
Start of Project/Programme	4/11/2019
Actual Mid-term Review Date (if applicable)	7/1/2023
Original Completion Date	12/31/2023
Revised Completion Date after approval of extension request (if applicable)	4/10/2025

Were there any approval condition for this Project?

No

List each approval condition, if any, and report on the status of meeting them	
Category of condition	
Condition or Requirement	
Current Status	
Planned actions, including a detailed time schedule	

List (only) inception report/ extension request(s)/ MTR that have been prepared for the project and provide date(s) of submission for each

Inception report (submitted) Mid Term Review Evaluation (final version submission TBD, currently under review)

List the Website address (URL) of project

Under construction

Project Contacts			
National/Regional Project Manager/Coordinator	Name	Email	Date
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Implementing Entity	Juan Bello	juan.bello@un.org	4/22/2024
Implementing Entity	Jessica Troni	jessica.troni@un.org	4/22/2024
Implementing Entity	María Carolina Chiappara	carolina.chiappara@un.org	4/22/2024

Financial Data

Disbursement of AF grant funds	
Cumulative total disbursement from Trustee to IE as of date (\$)	\$2,479,357.00
Estimated cumulative total disbursement from IE to EEs as of date (\$)	\$490,174.72
Project disbursement rate (%)	34.34
Project execution rate (%)	7.46
Add any comments on AF Grant Funds	Reporting Period only (April 2022-April 2023) UNEP total expenditures as of April 30, 2023: \$500,713,55 Investigacion para el Desarrollo Uncommitted amount pending of disbursement: \$ 233,521.23 (Investigacion para el Desarrollo total amount: \$ 723,695.95)
Investment Income (\$)	\$0.00
Cumulative Investment Income since inception (\$)	\$0.00

Expenditure Data	
Output	Amount (\$)
1.1 Detailed mapping of ecosystems, including agro-ecological zones, water resources, forests and other ecosystems	\$57,679.23
1.2 Information and monitoring system for agro-climatic risk assessment	\$20,087.15
1.3 Assessment of the vulnerability to climate change of specific plants and animals used as food source.	\$5,391.32
1.4 Study of the Ecology, Management and Nutritional components of Algarrobo and Viñal (Prosopis spp.)	\$2,311.78
1.5 Research on traditional practices that contribute to climate resilience	\$0.00
1.6 Development of specific protocols for the implementation of good practices in forest management and agriculture on farming and indigenous peoples communities.	\$21,857.23
1.7 Elaboration of an analysis of incentives and disincentives for the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices in El Chaco region	\$68,825.87
1.8 General vulnerability and impact assessment for the targeted communities	\$18,719.74
2.1 Participatory development of integrated adaptation plans with an ecosystem-based approach	\$9,696.00
2.2.1 Training and exchange of knowledge among stakeholders.	\$0.00
2.2.2 Extension services and acces to inputs for the conservation and restoration of forests.	\$10,172.87
2.2.3 Extension services and acces to inputs for agro-ecological production in farming and livestock, including agroforestry, apiculture, community seed banks and silvopastoral management	\$55,397.04
2.2.4 Implementation of improvements in the efficient use, catchment, harvesting and storage of rainwater	\$59,972.48
3.1 National level: Detailed training plan for SEAM and partner agencies at national level on mainstreaming climate compatible development across sectors	\$3,598.78
3.2 Local level: Training plan for partner agencies at local level (including but not limited to departmental and municipal governments)	\$2,793.81
3.3 Identification, systematization and exchange of lessons learned of the project	\$7,438.55

IE fee (\$)	\$54,103.08
Execution cost (\$)	\$102,668.62

Planned Expenditure Schedule

Output	Projected Cost (\$)	Estimated Completion Date
1.1 Detailed mapping of ecosystems, including agro-ecological zones, water resources, forests and other ecosystems	\$122,053.76	12/31/2023
1.2 Information and monitoring system for agro-climatic risk assessment	\$140,646.67	4/30/2024
1.3 Assessment of the vulnerability to climate change of specific plants and animals used as food source.	\$36,906.26	12/31/2023
1.4 Study of the Ecology, Management and Nutritional components of Algarrobo and Viñal (Prosopis spp.)	\$5,105.38	12/31/2023
1.5 Research on traditional practices that contribute to climate resilience	\$0.00	12/31/2023
1.6 Development of specific protocols for the implementation of good practices in forest management and agriculture on farming and indigenous peoples communities.	\$55,423.36	12/31/2023
1.7 Elaboration of an analysis of incentives and disincentives for the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices in El Chaco region	\$0.00	12/31/2023
1.8 General vulnerability and impact assessment for the targeted communities	\$39,467.32	4/30/2024
2.1 Participatory development of integrated adaptation plans with an ecosystem-based approach	\$70,523.00	4/30/2024
2.2.1 Training and exchange of knowledge among stakeholders.	\$76,000.00	4/30/2024
2.2.2 Extension services and acces to inputs for the conservation and restoration of forests.	\$420,778.25	4/30/2024
2.2.3 Extension services and acces to inputs for agro-ecological production in farming and livestock, including agroforestry, apiculture, community seed banks and silvopastoral management	\$583,908.44	4/30/2024
2.2.4 Implementation of improvements in the efficient use, catchment, harvesting and storage of rainwater	\$936,609.44	4/30/2024
3.1 National level: Detailed training plan for SEAM and partner agencies at national level on mainstreaming climate compatible development across sectors	\$54,700.04	4/30/2024
3.2 Local level: Training plan for partner agencies at local level (including but not limited to departmental and municipal governments)	\$543.00	12/31/2023
3.3 Identification, systematization and exchange of lessons learned of the project	\$95,402.00	4/30/2024
IE fee (\$)	\$179,922.98	
Execution cost (\$)	\$131,267.27	

Actual co-financing (if the MTR or TE have not been undertaken this reporting period, do not report on actual co-financing)

Does this Project have Co-Financing ?	No
How much of the total co-financing as committed in the Project Document has actually been realized? (\$)	\$0.00
Estimated cumulative actual co-financing as verified during Mid-term Review (MTR) or Terminal Evaluation (TE). (\$)	\$0.00

Add any comments on actual co-financing in particular any issues related to the realization of in-kind, grant, credits, loans, equity, non-grant instruments and other types of co-financing.	
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Risk Assessment

Identified Risks

List all Risks identified in project preparation phase and what steps are being taken to mitigate them

Identified Risk	Current Status	Steps taken to mitigate risk
Polítical: Institutions do not prioritize this project	Moderate	"National Authorities and National Government Stakeholders The Project identified s National level (i.e., UNEP is currently implementing nine projects in Paraguay in col Chaco: Paraguay+Verde, FOLUR, and Pantanal. These projects are relatively new. F September 2022, and Pantanal was approved for implementation by the donor and is synergies with these projects on different common topics such as: forest restauration, but could benefit more from a clearer and stronger politically driven and technically c efforts; unfortunately, it has yet to foster exchanges, networking, or any other technic risk of the Project becoming a politically unsustainable and isolated effort not prioritize have an operational Technical Support Mechanism that could integrate other relevant actions -National Forestry Institute (INFONA), Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH), National Institute for Indigenous Peoples (IND of Vegetal and Seed Health and Quality (SENAVE), National Environmental Sanitat Lands (INDERT). Regional and local authorities The Project team made an effort to with local government agencies in the field. There are two regional governments in th the Governorship of Alto Paraguay. The Department of Boquerón authorities and loc supporting the project activities. The project took measures to increase communico April, May, July, and September 2022 during field missions, the field teams met with Fuerte Olimpo, Mariscal Estigarribia, Boqueron, and the Governorship of Alto Parag mayor offered to contribute resources such as transportation for the materials and sup the team visited the Boquerón municipality again and spoke with the mayor about the community. More recently, in January 2023 the Project team was able to meet and pr are located. During this meeting, both parties explained what activities they were sup in the region for the community of Toro Pampa which is populated by approximately in water reservoirs for the community to increase the rainwater catchment for the con concepts was held and municipality representatives were also invited. It is expected t authorities will improve the relations between governments and the project. Local Co cooperative representatives in Filadelfia and discussed ASCIM's plans to install a cor while working with the Campo Loa community. Similarly, the team talked with IDE Chortitzer, Ferheim, and Neuland) to analyze the possibility of working with technol December, the annual learning exchange meeting in the city of Filadelfia has the atten Ferheim Cooperative representatives. More recently, in January 2023, the Project tea both parties discussed prospect activities in Campo Loa where they hired a field techn report January 2023 Alto Paraguay- https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PmMG4kkkWG8 and presentation of EbA Project with Fuerte Olimpo Major- https://unitednations.sharepoint.com/:document?d=102230123%20Informe%20de%20Misi3n%20N%26%20176%20visita%20a%20
Institutional: The lack of coordination, collaboration and	High	"The last Steering Committee Meeting was held o December 2022; since that date, th the exception of the climate change unit) , and therefore no valuable coordination, po cooperation. Without a functioning Steering Committee, the Project is facing delays i and backing up, strategic guidance and orientation from the corresponding national in

<p>adequate cooperation between executing agencies generates delays in the project's implementation</p>		<p>alignment with national policies and other Project's efforts to guarantee the successful operational, administrative, and technical project execution, the renewed PMU reinforced proactively contacted and maintained close communication with UNEP as implemented by competent national authorities in Paraguay. MADES The PMU works closely with the local authorities for hiring, calls for expressions of interest, and planning of adaptation measures. More planned activities. UNEP Thanks to the recently appointed UNEP's Resident Program Manager for the Southern Cone of Latin America and UNEP Representative for Argentina, Chile, and MADES and its Director of Strategic Planning, the project is benefiting from strengthened relationship with local executing partners Investigación para el Desarrollo (ID), the local institution contracted in December 2021. -The approval process for work plans, field mission plans, and technical products presented needed further refinement, discussion, and revision to ensure quality. The PMU conducted an exhaustive review of products and conducted several meetings with ID to achieve the expected outcomes. -It is relevant to mention that ID consultants presented the preliminary findings in December 2022. They also presented the vulnerability results in the Annual Learning Meeting. The relationship with MADES is collaborative and close. The PMU team is strengthened and the overall risk is low." Sub Regional Director's meeting with the Senate authorities- http://se-reune-con-autoridades-locales/ Multistakeholder visit to Campo Loa with Alberto Pacheco meeting with INDI- http://tanques-de-agua-y-se-reune-con-autoridades-locales/ Pacheco meeting with INDI- entrevisto-con-el-titular-del-indi Annual learning meeting with key stakeholders 1- http://aprendizaje-del-proyecto-abe-chaco/ Annual learning meeting with key stakeholders 2- http://de-aprendizaje-del-proyecto-abe-chaco/ Meeting notes for weekly coordination with https://drive.google.com/drive/u/1/folders/1mIA6UMOk3wrHJINpPtSbZrGCuIp1fL</p>	
<p>Institutional: Frequent staff rotation at local implementing agencies may affect the availability of qualified personnel.</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>"There has been a personnel influx during this reporting period. The PMU opened calls for proposals. The PMU processed six open calls for PMU team members and six field consultants. One consultant and one community resigned on 15 July 2022. The replacement consultant started his activities in August. It demonstrated that there is enough qualified personnel to fill the vacant roles. Several vacancies are being filled at all levels.</p>	
<p>Institucional: Lack of interest and participation of key actors and target groups, along with conflicts/differences between actors/groups may weaken and delay the implementation of activities</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>"During this reporting period, the project has conducted 36 training sessions on EbA in Alto Paraguay and Boquerón Departments. Women's attendance was high. All participant communities have described the project capacity development activities as effective, showing participation and commitment to follow-up agreements. During the project implementation, there were such as internal cohesion and power shifts. Notably, lack of internal cohesion in Latin America, Carlos, Maria Auxiliadora, and Sierra León where a lot of work had been done on this topic. Boquerón Department: 1. Cacique Sapo: The community has adopted beekeeping as a new activity. A group of people from the Cacique Sapo and General Díaz communities is leading this activity. Training on beekeeping in November 2022. The workshop had thirty-three (33) attendees. A leadership conflict, non related to the Project- reported in the PPR3 continues. The Project is working on mechanisms. Thus, the investment component of the project is halted awaiting the resolution of the conflict. The association benefited from beekeeping training sessions. 13 participating families from the community supported the community by drilling a new water well and a water catchment system. The community purchased and installed a water pump. The community is eager to receive tanks to increase water availability. They need to meet certain requirements including attendance to EbA training sessions and community organization, governance mechanisms, and collaboration towards the Project. The Project team is working to residents on reactivating the water council. The council's prominent roles include the management of the water system. The Project team and residents are engaged with the Municipality on the renewal of key water infrastructure. Livelihoods and EbA measures. The Project's field officer from Pozo Hondo and Jasyendy composed of 23 members. He conducted two practical sessions and issued certificates to the trainees. The newly created association approved its bylaws and presented its first meeting in March 2023. The women's group is open to implementing livelihoods and EbA opportunities for this group. 4. Jasyendy: In the community, young beekeepers formed a group in the Jasyendy indigenous community. The group is sound; they hold an organization status.</p>	

		(ID) is conducting vulnerability studies that include different scenarios for climate change plans in each community, to secure investment measures that are efficient and resilient. characterization component- https://drive.google.com/drive/u/1/folders/1bj4rRwei9fw http://visorweb-dncc.mades.gov.py:8100/	
Financial: The use of financial resources involves many levels of authorizations and delays the execution of activities.	High	Despite the greater efficiency achieved thanks to the PCA signed with ID specifically MADES and UNEP circuits add delays to some processes such as contracting (preparation occurs at the same time that the prolonged drought which affects beneficiary communities). MTR preliminary findings addressed this topic as something that should be adjusted. Additionally, the implementation of pilot adaptation measures is perceived as slow by and lack of credibility among communities due to delays of project implementation. The approval chain is expected during 2023, in order to shorten the processes and give agility.	
Financial: The use of financial resources is not transparent."	Low	"The implementation of the project is carried out following all the principles of transparency and compliance with all current national legislation in Paraguay. Local implementing partners are also following transparency principles. "	

Critical Risks Affecting Progress (Not identified at project design)

Are there any critical risks with a 50% or > likelihood of affecting progress of project? Yes

Identify Risks with a 50% or > likelihood of affecting progress of project

Identified Risk	Current Status	Steps taken to mitigate risk
Involuntary Resettlement	High	"In the indigenous community of Cacique Sapo, the current leader, Rogelio Peña, expelled a group of 36 families led by the schoolteacher, Perpetua. There have been mutual accusations of corruption between Rogelio and Perpetua (apparently from donation of goods and money from previous projects). . The EbA Chaco project took knowledge of this conflict, not related to the Project, in September 2022. Soon after, the project requested a mediation-like intervention from the Paraguayan Indigenous Institute, INDI to support the resolution of the conflict. In October 2022, the project organized a meeting with the community accompanied with the INDI. Only a few villagers attended the meeting on behalf of the community. The project team members explained that respecting international safeguards is part of the project implementation, that benefits of the project should be distributed equally among member of the community and that new activities could not be carry out until the conflict is solved. Nevertheless, Rogelio did not accept to include the 36 expelled families as beneficiaries of the project. Additionally, he did not allow the INDI or the project team members to speak with the expelled families in this mediation process. In addition, it has been informed to the Project that Rogelio does not allow government assistance or other projects to work with Perpetua's group. This situation exacerbates the precarious conditions in which these 36 families currently live in. Since the project has exhausted national tools with INDI, and INDI did not issue any final decision considering self-determination rights of Indigenous peoples, the project decided to stop the implementation of new water systems and infrastructure in the whole community. This was done taking an approach of doing no harm, and to prevent reputational damage to UNEP and the Adaptation Fund. Nevertheless, the project continues to provide technical assistance through a local technician and members successfully attended to beekeeping training sessions while a decision from UNEP is issued. Currently, the project is facing the decision of leaving the Cacique Sapo community since, apparently, no solutions between groups is near. As of March 2023, consultations have been done with UNEP safeguards specialists regarding Cacique Sapo situation. Continuing working with Cacique Sapo

	<p>risks involving the project, UNEP, MADES and the Adaptation Fund in a case of forced eviction. Nevertheless, leaving the community would delay project implementation. Since there is no possibility of mediation, UNEP specialist have advised it is preferable for the project to terminate activities with the current leader than being involved in a case of forced eviction. The expelled members have the right to resort to an international court or international human rights institutions. In this case, UNEP specialist explained to the project team, there are sufficient arguments to stop implementation in Cacique Sapo. The EbA Chaco project considers that besides the risk of involuntary resettlement, other safeguards could be at risk of breaching. These are: i. Access and equity, ii. Marginalized and vulnerable groups, iii. Human rights, and iv. Indigenous peoples of the Environmental & Social Principles, of the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund (2013) as well as i. Displacement and involuntary resettlement and ii. Indigenous peoples safeguards considered in UNEP's Environmental and social sustainability framework (ESSF). The EbA Chaco project has also developed a Safeguards Manual in which all these safeguards are considered safeguards to be respected by the project.</p>
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Risk Measures

Were there any risk mitigation measures employed during the current reporting period? If so, were risks reduced? If not, why were these risks not reduced?

"To mitigate the identified medium and high risks, the Project has taken the following measures: Political and Institutional Risks - Seek -and received- support from the regional and resident team at UNEP to ensure alignment and adequate strategies between the Project and National Authorities. - Increase communication and dialogue with local government authorities and key stakeholders. Financial Risks Measures taken: - Started discussion to set new implementing arrangements with MADES to change the approval chain and shorten procurement processes to make them more efficient. The efficacy of procurement processes and lack of coordination and collaboration from the MADES (with the exception of the climate change unit) to the Project persists. Environmental Risks Measures taken: - The PMU is incorporating information from the vulnerability studies with different climate change scenarios. This information will be use for the design of the local adaptation plans and to secure investment measures are efficient and resilient to climate change adaptation. Unidentified Risk: Involuntary Resettlement - Even though this is not a conflict generated by the Project and its intervention in the territory, the PMU is constantly monitoring the situation and providing feedback. - The Project team opened discussions with INDI, UNEP Safeguard specialist, the UN system in Paraguay, the local government, and other NGOs working with the community of Cacique Sapo. - The project will continue monitoring the situation and acknowledge that besides the risk of involuntary resettlement, other safeguards could be at risk of breaching. These are: i. Access and equity, ii. Marginalized and vulnerable groups, iii. Human rights, and iv. Indigenous peoples of the Environmental & Social Principles, of the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund (2013) as well as i. Displacement and involuntary resettlement and ii. Indigenous peoples safeguards considered in UNEP's Environmental and social sustainability framework (ESSF). - The EbA Chaco project developed a Safeguards Manual useful to identify any breach of safeguards and secure they are being respected. Low-identified risks are monitored constantly by the field team. The Project Coordinator provides coaching and support to ensure that all risks remain low and mitigated. The project is carrying out different activities through local technicians to support community organizations. They are helping with legal documents and templates of association statutes among other cited activities."

ESP Compliance

Section 1: Identified ESP Risk Management

Was the ESP risks identification complete at the time of funding approval? Yes

1.Compliance with the law

<p>Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)</p>	<p>Lack of integration of the environmental and social issues in the sub-projects Insufficient capacity of stakeholders to manage environmental and social issues in accordance with the national legislation and the AF's principles. These include the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Law 294/93, Law No. 422/73 (Forest law) and Resolution 2242/06 approving the list of protected species of wildlife threatened of extinction.</p>
<p>List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.</p>	<p>Realization of ESIA or E&S impact notice of the sub-projects Training sessions in environmental and social management, monitoring and evaluation will be conducted as part of the training activities included in components 2 and 3</p>
<p>List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.</p>	<p>Number of ESIA or E&S impact notice of the sub-projects designed in compliance with the E&S national regulation and AF's ESP Number of training sessions in environmental and social management, monitoring and evaluation"</p>
<p>State the baseline</p>	<p>0</p>

condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The project has not yet built infrastructure of a size that requires ESIA according to domestic law. The project is in constant communication with the Ministry of Environment and will conduct Environmental Impact Assessments (or Environmental Social Impact Assessments) when adaptation measures such as water ponds, which involve soil removal, are identified and approved by the PMU, UNEP, and the Ministry of Environment. No training sessions regarding this topic have been conducted in the reported period. Nevertheless, a training plan was designed and training sessions are expected to start in Q4 2023.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Lack of integration of the environmental and social issues in the sub-projects Even if the project complies with environmental law that requires environmental permits for large soil movements, local governments and other key players may continue to fail to do so.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Ensure that the planning of sub-projects integrates the active participation of the communities and aspects of social and environmental compliance in accordance with current legislation. The project will train key stakeholders and municipalities in the area of influence to raise awareness of the importance of compliance with environmental laws and procedures.
2. Access and equity	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Given that the beneficiaries are poor people who are not often integrated in the decision-making process, there could be risk of insufficient access of the project resources by these persons.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e.	The selection of project beneficiaries will be clear and transparent. The project gives priority to organized groups which are formally recognized and has bylaws. The project shares information on open meetings and training sessions to be organized. The project

avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	tries to ensure that vulnerable populations participate on these meetings every time. Training sessions conducted with indigenous communities include communal meal to facilitate access of the most vulnerable.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Level of applying the clear and transparent criteria for eligibility of the projects beneficiaries. Attendance share at meetings and workshops as percentage of the whole population of the community. Effectiveness of the project communication system.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	All community members regardless of gender, age, or disability are considered recipients of project benefits. The project gives priority for organized groups that are composed of members of vulnerable populations e.g.: women and youth. The monitoring of the project's environmental and social safeguards is conducted through field technicians and PMU staff monitoring. The need to strengthen the team was identified and a specialist on gender, women leadership, and participation will be incorporated in Q3 2023. The implementation of new adaptation measures in the community of Cacique Sapo is halted due to the risk of breaching access and equity safeguards. More information is provided in the Cacique Sapo compliance folder (below)." The PMU is strengthened by the incorporation of a Capacity Building consultant and a Communication Assistant. Both, a training and communication plan are under implementation to improve information on knowledge among participants and key stakeholders. Cacique Sapo compliance risk folder- https://drive.google.com/drive/u/1/folders/1BM2EOJb_JpJeAkZNLhGXEUtTlGO0bKP7
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	It is possible that people with disabilities are not included in focus groups or interviews. Even if the project launch training and informative activities, there might vulnerable population with no access to information and knowledge.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Invitations to workshops are done specifying women, the elderly, the young, and people with disabilities can and must attend if they want. Consultations have been done with UNEP safeguards specialists regarding Cacique Sapo situation. The Project will engage with radio stations to provide information and knowledge for the most vulnerable in their own language.
3.Marginalized and vulnerable Groups	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for	Yes

REG) of the proposal?	
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Insufficient access to the project activities by vulnerable and marginalized groups, in particular under component 2.2 (implementation of adaptation activities such as reforestation and forest conservation, agro-ecological management measures (good agricultural practices) and water storage and irrigation systems).
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	The project includes activities to improve life conditions of the marginalized groups, including indigenous people, women and young people.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Percentage of young people and women beneficiaries of the project Rate of income generating activities undertaken by women and young people
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the	"According to the baseline survey conducted for the vulnerability studies, 64% of the total population is 29 years old or younger and 29% of participants are women. All community members regardless of gender, age, or disability are considered recipients of project benefits. The monitoring of the project's environmental and social safeguards is conducted through field technicians and PMU staff monitoring. The PMU monitors

reporting period	compliance of environmental and social safeguards on the field for any group visiting the communities in relation to the project. The implementation of new adaptation measures in the community of Cacique Sapo is halted due to the risk of breaching access and equity safeguards. The project understands that the most vulnerable group are the 36 families expelled from the community and living in precarious conditions." Survey report for baseline- https://drive.google.com/drive/u/1/folders/1D9SB7DtUczUwq5tnATXji80Y74Boqhdz
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	It is possible that people with disabilities are not included in focus groups or interviews.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	"Invitations to workshops are done specifying women, the elderly, the young, and people with disabilities can and must attend if they want. Consultations have been done with UNEP safeguards specialists regarding Cacique Sapo situation."
4.Human rights	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	It is slightly probable that the project negatively affect human rights and the rights of children and women. Nevertheless, there is a risk of inequitable access of the segments of the population to the project's resources.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are	The project includes activities to improve life conditions of the marginalized groups, including indigenous people, women and young people.

supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Percentage of young people and women beneficiaries of the project Rate of income generating activities undertaken by women and young people"
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	"According to the baseline survey conducted for the vulnerability studies, 64% of the total population is 29 years old or younger and 29% of participants are women. All community members regardless of gender, age or disability are considered recipients of project benefits. The monitoring of the project's environmental and social safeguards is conducted through field technicians and PMU staff monitoring. The PMU monitors compliance with environmental and social safeguards on the field for any group visiting the communities in relation to the project. The implementation of new adaptation measures in the community of Cacique Sapo is halted due to the risk of breaching access and equity safeguards. The project understands that the most vulnerable group are the 36 families expelled from the community and living in precarious conditions."
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Internal conflicts such as the case of Cacique Sapo -non related to the Project- could prevail after Project closure. These conflicts can set back the gains and improvements resulting from the implementation of the project.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Social cohesion and empowerment in communities will be improved through training processes in soft skills and conflict management.
5.Gender equality and women's empowerment	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been	Yes

identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Risks for gender equality and empowerment of women could be: (i) Insufficient consideration of gender mainstreaming in the implementation of the project; (ii) Not taking into account women's empowerment in the activities of the project.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	"Gender is considered a core issue to increase climate change adaptation capacity among participants. Increase women's availability and access to resources, reduce the workload of women, increase the productivity and generate income through the implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) measures under the component 2, A full-time consultant (sociologist or anthropologist) is being hired to analyze and contribute to ensure the integration of gender aspects. Local capacity-building activity will integrate coaching and leadership training to train women in planning, implementing and managing EbA investments. The project results framework includes disaggregated targets by gender for the number of beneficiaries of training activities."
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	"Percentage of young people and women beneficiaries of the project Rate of income generating activities undertaken by women and young people"
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	"According to the baseline survey conducted for the vulnerability studies, 64% of the total population is 29 years old or younger and 29% of participants are women. During the period, interviews were conducted with groups of women for the vulnerability studies of component I. This was in addition to the group interviews where the predominant participation of men was detected. For this purpose, since May 2022 a specialist on gender and indigenous peoples was hired to conduct these interviews and support with the writing of the vulnerability studies. The gender specialist is expected to reduce the risks associated with the exclusion of women during participatory rural appraisals and when conducting focus groups with community leaders. Apart from the gender specialist hired by Investigación para el Desarrollo, the PMU is incorporating a gender professional prior to conducting the adaptation plan process with communities. The Project team understands the importance of bringing women and marginalized groups to the forefront of adaptative measures investment planning. Attendance for beekeeping and EbA training highlights the interest of women in project activities."
Describe the	Participation of women in training activities to date is high. However, perceived gender

residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	roles and other barriers might harm women's participation and leadership.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	The project will take measures to increase women's participation. A full-time gender specialist will be hired in Q4 2023.
6.Core labour rights	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	In Component 2, the construction and reparation of water storage systems may entail risks of accidents for workers. During the operations, workers may be exposed to the risk of accidents that can range from simple injuries to death. Also in Component 2, the supply of agricultural inputs also presents risks of traffic accidents during transportation.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by	During implementation, the project will ensure compliance with the Code of Labor in Paraguay and will provide adequate protection equipment for workers

activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Level of compliance of the project with the Code of Labor.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	"The project has not taken measures to reduce this risk, because at the time of reporting, the construction works for Component 2 have been minimal and therefore construction workers were not hired. However, the project prioritizes local companies that have a good business reputation in the community to supply water tanks and plumbing materials. This was to guarantee the installation in a timely manner according to the requirements of the project, to support the local economy, and timely responses when issues with equipment arise."
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Informal labour prevails in local communities. The project might not be able to address this situation, but contribute to raise awareness on the matter.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Promote training in labor rights, health and safety at work through local technicians who will receive training in the training of trainers format.
7.Indigenous people	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard	There is a risk of inequitable access of indigenous peoples to the project's resources.

measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	"The project activities implemented with indigenous communities take into account their rights and culture. Some activities need to be adapted for each linguistic and ethnic context. Activities are conducted based on sound information. The Project targets the most adequate methodologies and human resources for the project implementation with indigenous communities. One strategy is to engage with key stakeholders in indigenous communities including teachers, health professionals, and other natural leaders. MADES and UNEP elaborated guidelines for implementing projects with indigenous communities. These documents are widely shared among PMU staff and local communities to ensure compliance when carrying out project activities in the field. With this in mind, the project takes into account systematization, dissemination, and use of traditional knowledge and practices as a key strategy to reduce the vulnerability of food production to a changing climate. Traditional practices by both indigenous peoples and farmer communities include the use of local flora and fauna, food harvesting from native trees, collection of fruits and honey, natural medicines, raw materials for shelter building, aesthetic and spiritual values. The development of sound, respectful and effective communication will be encouraged and maintained as an important human factor in the interaction with the different communities, individuals,"
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	"Percentage of indigenous people beneficiaries of the project Rate of income generating activities undertaken by indigenous people Effectiveness of the project communication system"
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	"According to the baseline survey conducted for the vulnerability studies, 62% of the total population belongs to indigenous communities. The project maintains an equitable vision of human rights, which also considers cultural diversity, diversity of worldviews, demographics, and gender considerations in the implementation of adaptation actions. In this context, the project conducts processes under the free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) of the indigenous beneficiary communities. At the beginning of 2022, the project obtained a document from INDI summarizing the consent through FPIC of the five indigenous communities (Karcha Bahlut, Puerto Diana, Cacique Sapó, Jasyendy, and Campo Loa) belonging to three different peoples or nations (Ishir, Nivaclé, and Western Guarani). In September 2022, a consultation of good faith was carried out within the framework of the CCLPI of the Campo Loa community, with the members of the 10 villages of Campo Loa, and with the support of INDI. The community leaders and representatives debated the technicians' proposals and decided in favor of the following: "i. ensure the presence of water in the community through a macro catchment system, ii. have support from the community for the macro catchment system, iii. have support from INDI to carry out activities, iv. have the municipal commitment to monitor the construction works, v. water and sanitation boards of each village should be recognized and working, vi. sharing of water supply among villages, regardless of where the water system will be built, vii. work to implement payment for the water distribution service viii. the weather station building on the premises of the Family Health Unit (USF) of the Jotoicha village of Campo Loa". Thus, as detailed in the INDI Act of Good Faith, INDI Report, and Mission Report No. 12, the residents of Campo Loa gave their consent and community commitment to support and accompany activities that benefit their community. During the RMT process, group interviews with men and women were conducted in Campo Loa with one female interpreter, to facilitate Nivaclé women of

	<p>Campo Loa to speak. During the field missions for vulnerability studies of Component 1, since May 2022 a specialist on gender and indigenous peoples was hired to conduct interviews and support the writing of the vulnerability studies. The implementation of new adaptation measures in the community of Cacique Sapó is halted due to the risk of breaching safeguards, such as regarding the rights of indigenous peoples. Additionally, all approaches to communities such as community activities are carried out by respecting the leadership and power structures recognized by the communities. This is one reason why the project has respected the leadership and will of Cacique Sapó's leader regarding the expelled families."</p>
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	<p>Work on ecosystem-based adaptation measures for income generation in indigenous communities may not be sustainable at the end of the project.</p>
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	<p>The project will align investment in adaptation measures in livelihoods with initiatives of local organizations and governments as a sustainable exit strategy for indigenous communities.</p>
8. Involuntary resettlement	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	<p>No</p>
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation)	

identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	

9. Protection of natural habitats

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require	Yes

management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	The project will be particularly careful in preserving natural habitats and biodiversity, and using sustainably any ecosystem service, conserving land and soil, preventing pollution and promoting resource efficiency. Specifically, the project's activities seek to incentive practices that allow an increase of production and income per hectare, in order to reduce the need for logging. However, there is a low risk of destruction of vegetation and wildlife habitat, especially in the context of physical infrastructure works, such as meteorological stations and water infrastructure.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	"Technical feasibility studies will be conducted for physical infrastructure such as meteorological stations and water infrastructure, including environmental protection aspects. As mentioned, all activities will adhere to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations as defined by Paraguayan law."
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Number of corrective measures applied
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	As of the reporting date, no construction works have been carried out, apart from the installation of the pilot or demonstration units. Pre-feasibility studies are expected to be carried out for the location of the meteorological stations, as well as the Environmental Impact Studies required by national legislation, if applicable.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	The danger of unsustainable use of ecosystems and degradation due to changes in land use persists. Improving the valuation of ecosystems by neighboring communities and producers, added to the promotion of more sustainable production practices, would facilitate their protection in the future.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will	Promote the valuation of ecosystems and share information regarding their health resulting from the studies of component 1 of the project. Promote sustainable production practices through field trips, workshops and campaigns to promote knowledge regarding

be taken	sustainable production practices.
10. Conservation of biological diversity	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	The Carob (algarrobo) and Prosopis spp. Are nitrogen fixing trees whose activities contribute to the enrichment of the soil, while at the same time providing shade and nourishment (in the form of leaves and seed pods) for livestock. According to SEAM Resolution No. 2242/06, two of the species of Prosopis spp. are categorized as "endangered species". Due to lack of data and reliable information on population and use makes, there is a risk of unsustainable management and use of endangered species.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	"A study will be conducted to collect data on: (i) the current and taxonomic distribution of algarrobo and Prosopis spp .; (Ii) its population density and (iii) the volumes used by both the industrial sector and the handicraft sector in the Paraguayan Chaco. Among others, these data will allow the Secretariat of the Environment, through the Directorate of Biodiversity Protection and Conservation, to carry out the administrative procedures necessary to issue permits for commercial collection, and export permits. In addition, they will allow regulating the production chain that uses these Species as productive biological resources, while ensuring the protection of endangered species."
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Number of measures adopted
State the baseline condition for each monitoring	0

indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The project carried out studies to collect information about the use of Prosopis spp. as a food source of food. Based on this and complementary studies, adaptation plans will be developed and adaptation measures will be implemented. These adaptation measures will be in accordance with local and international legislation and consider species listed as having conservation threats category.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Under the principle that we preserve what we know, the use and management of biological and genetic resources of native species are promoted, therefore if the information resulting from the studies is not disseminated and given value, it will be difficult to integrate it into the efforts of forest management plans in the territory risking sustainable and protected by law species conservation in the long-term.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Efforts to integrate key actors such as NGOs, private, public, and academic sectors for the dissemination of knowledge and appropriation of the results of the studies adding value to the forest species and incentives for its conservation.
11. Climate change	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are	

supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	

12. Pollution prevention and resource efficiency

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent	

unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
13.Public health	

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	"Access to drinking water: It should also be noted that if the sources of drinking water are contaminated, the consumption of this water can cause disease. Development of water-related diseases: The continuous presence of the water on water storage systems could cause the development of water-related diseases (Malaria, amoebiasis, typhoid fever)"
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Sensitize communities and include technical support for the effectiveness of the epidemiological monitoring system in the capacity building activities at local level.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	"Number of sensitization sessions for local institutions in the project area to allow them take in account all new case of water-borne diseases. Evolution of the numbers of waterrelated diseases cases (malaria, bilharzia, diarrhea, schistosomiasis, etc.)"
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each	"The vulnerability studies carried out by the local partner ID contemplate information on

safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	the quality of water in different communities. This will allow decision-making in relation to the adaptation measures to be considered appropriate for each community. The project contemplates supporting the purification of water at the community level and the reactivation of water purification systems where they are obsolete. Training sessions planned to be conducted in 2023 will include sanitation and disinfection with chlorine as well as supply of chlorine."
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Efforts related to the diffusion of the use of chlorine and other substances for the purification of water may not be sustainable and/or sufficient.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Links will be established with the governing body for water and sanitation in the country to evaluate potabilization options in the communities.
14. Physical and cultural heritage	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or	

had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	

15.Lands and soil conservation

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable	

impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	

Section 2: Monitoring for unanticipated impacts / corrective actions required

Has monitoring for unanticipated ESP risks been carried out?	Yes
Have unanticipated ESP risks been identified during the reporting period?	Yes
If unanticipated ESP risks have been identified, describe the safeguard measures that have been taken in response and how an ESMP has been prepared/updated	"Once the EbA Chaco project took knowledge of the situation, the team organized a mediation-like meeting with the community accompanied by the Paraguayan Indigenous Institute (INDI). The mediation was not successful. Since the project has exhausted national mechanisms and mediation instances with INDI, and INDI did not issue any final decision considering the self-determination rights of Indigenous peoples, the project decided to halt the implementation of new water systems and infrastructure in the whole community. This was done taking an approach of doing no harm, to avoid exacerbating inequalities and to prevent reputational damage to UNEP and the Adaptation Fund. Nevertheless, the project continues to provide technical assistance through a local technician and members successfully attended beekeeping training sessions while a decision from UNEP is issued. Currently, the project is facing the decision of stopping execution in the Cacique Sapo community since, apparently, no solutions between groups are near. As of March 2023, consultations have been done with UNEP safeguards specialists regarding Cacique Sapo's situation. Continuing working with Cacique Sapo could risks involving the project, UNEP, MADES, and the Adaptation Fund in a case of forced eviction."

Section 3: Categorisation	
Is the categorisation according to ESP standards still relevant?	Yes
If No, please describe the changes made at activity, output or outcome level, approved by the Board, that resulted in this change of categorization.	

Section 4: Implementation arrangements	
What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to implement the required ESP safeguard measures?	"During the reporting period, safeguards implementation arrangements have improved with the monitoring and reporting of safeguards in local technicians reports, quarterly reports and PPRs. Additionally, the project have included a safeguard clause in new TORs for implementing activities in the field, in the agreement between the project and communities, and in new contracts with providers that will build water systems in the communities. Safeguards have also been addressed in the Experience exchange workshop in December 2022. The project has informed about the safeguards and ESP to the new local implementing partner that will start developing the community adaptation plans

	during 2023."
Have the implementation arrangements been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
What arrangements have been put in place by each Executing Entity during the reporting period to implement the required ESP safeguard measures?	The executing entity has supported the PMU during monitoring of safeguards. Similarly, the Ministry of Environment has designated a gender focal point in the DNCC to support field missions. This designated person is constantly supporting field missions and also contributes to the project during project meetings.
Have the implementation arrangements at the EEs been effective during the reporting period?	Yes

Section 5: Projects/programmes with unidentified sub-projects (USPs). This section needs to be completed only if the project/proramme includes USPs.

Have the arrangements for the process described in the ESMP for ESP compliance for USPs been put in place?	
Is the required capacity for ESMP implementation present and effective with the IE and the EE(s)? Please provide details.	
Have all roles and responsibilities adequately been assigned and positions filled?	
Has the overall ESMP been updated with the findings of the USPs that have been identified in this reporting period?	

Identified USPs in the reporting period	Application of ESMP to the USP	ESP risks identified for the USP	Has an impact assessment been carried out?	Consultation held for risks and impacts identification for USP	Gender disaggregation to identify risks and impacts	Safeguard measures identified for the USP	Monitoring indicator(s) for each impact

Section 6: Grievances

Was a grievance mechanism established capable and known to stakeholders to accept grievances and complaints related to environmental and social risks and impacts?	Yes
Were grievances received during the reporting period?	Yes

List all grievances received during the reporting period regarding environmental and social impacts; gender related matters; or any other matter of project/programme activities	For each grievance, provide information on the grievance redress process	Provide the status/outcome
i. In June 2022, the PMU received a note of concern submitted by the NGO Guyra Paraguay. This note was entered with the claim number 01/2022. The NGO called Guyra Paraguay expressed concerns regarding the duration of the call for proposals to select implementing partners.	Soon after, the PMU gave a response and clarify doubts to Guyra Paraguay. The response explained that agreements called were small parts within the framework of a bigger intervention, which is the EbA Chaco	Resolved

<p>One of the points questioned was the implementation period set in the agreements consisting of six months from the signing of the agreement. They also mentioned that indigenous peoples "are subjects of law, and require an approach from the anthropological perspective and respecting their own times".</p>	<p>project, comprising five years of implementation and three components. At the same time, the project explained the safeguards framework and its alignment with national climate change and development policies. It was clarified that the project has a rights-based approach, and that, therefore, the rights of indigenous peoples are always considered during interventions. It was clarified that the concern expressed by Guyra Paraguay was unfounded and that the EbA Chaco human team is approaching community work with respect for the rights of all the beneficiaries and with knowledge of the field and beneficiary communities. Therefore, the grievance is considered closed.</p>	
<p>ii. As it was previously mentioned, there is a case in the indigenous community of Cacique Sapo, in which the current leader, Rogelio Peña, had expelled a group of 36 families. Since the project stopped the planning of new activities, Mr. Rogelio Peña went to the MADES offices in Asunción and requested an audience with the National Director of Climate Change. The PMU accompanied the meeting and took note of the events, his concerns, and his wishes to continue working with the project on behalf of his community. The Director listened to Mr. Peña and consulted with the PMU about the status of activities and project safeguards and gave a verbal response. The Director explained the project's answer to international standards as well as national legislation while acknowledging Mr. Peña's leadership and rights aligned with domestic law in Paraguay. He explained that although new investments are suspended until there is a decision from UNEP in this regard, the local technician will continue working with the community. The note supporting Mr. Peña's claim was received with number 02/2022 under the grievance mechanism.</p>	<p>The PMU drafted a written response based on what was already mentioned by the National Director of Climate Change. This was done on the same day so that Mr. Peña could return to Cacique Sapo (approximately 460 km from Asunción) the next day with a written response. In May 2024, the community decided to withdraw its participation to the project given their internal conflict.</p>	<p>Resolved</p>

Comments

GP Compliance

Section 1: Quality at entry

Was an initial gender assessment conducted during the preparation of the project/programme's first submission as a full proposal? No

Does the results framework include gender-responsive indicators broken down at the different levels (objective, outcome, output)? Yes

List the gender-responsive elements that were incorporated in the project/programme results framework

Gender-responsive element	Level	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Rated result for the reporting period
Capacity development and awareness to implement and upscale effective implementation of adaptation measures at national and local levels	Output	Number of MADES staff trained (by gender)	0	120	Satisfactory
Capacity development and awareness to implement and upscale effective implementation of adaptation measures at national and local levels	Output	Number of relevant stakeholders trained (by gender)	0	160	Good
Capacity development and awareness to implement and upscale effective implementation of adaptation measures at national and local levels	Output	Number of lessons learned documents prepared by the project	0	10	Poor

Section 2: Quality during implementation and at exit

List gender equality and women's empowerment issues encountered during implementation of the project/programme. For each gender equality and women's empowerment issue describe the progress that was made as well as the results.

Gender equality and women's empowerment issues	Rated result for the reporting period	Provide justification of the rating provided
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Section 3: Implementation arrangements

What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP	" UNEP has a comprehensive policy that establishes the use of a gender marker. Essentially, the gender marker serves as a monitoring tool that ensures that
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	at the point of project development and implementation, gender perspectives are integrated into all stages, including budgeting. The gender marker has a four-point scale against which the project is evaluated. Each project is required to meet a rating of 2a, which means that gender is fully integrated and the project will make a significant contribution to achieving gender equality. In the event that a project does not meet grade 2a, the project officer is required to review the project and ensure that gender perspectives are fully. During the reported period, the studies conducted as part of Component I included data collection methods such as focus groups and interviews with women to better understand the reality of women (including indigenous women) in the face of two sensitive issues such as water and food security in the beneficiary communities. The exchange of experiences on adaptation to climate change among women leaders of the beneficiary communities will also be promoted. Gender considerations were integrated into the Logical Framework, Work Plans and AOPs, however, the effectiveness of the implementation cannot yet be verified. "
Have the implementation arrangements at the IE been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
What arrangements have been put in place by each Executing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP?	The Ministry of Environment has designated one person from de DNCC, who is a gender focal point in the DNCC to support field missions. This designated person is constantly supporting field missions and also contributes to the project during project meetings. National strategy for gender and climate change (MADES)-
Have the implementation arrangements at the EE(s) been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
Have any capacity gaps affecting GP compliance been identified during the reporting period and if so, what remediation was implemented?	Yes

Section 4: Grievances

Was a grievance mechanism established capable and known to stakeholders to accept grievances and complaints related to gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes
Were grievances received during the reporting period?	No

List all grievances received through the grievance mechanism during the reporting period regarding gender-related matters of project/programme activities [6]	For each grievance, provide information on the grievance redress process used	Provide the status/outcome used
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Comments

Rating

Implementing Entity								
Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating				
Outcome 1: Knowledge management on vulnerability and resilience to climate change improved to implement cost-effective adaptation measures.	Outcome 3	" The vulnerability of the local population is determined based on technical criteria and statistical data available in the country; as well as technical studies to justify priorities to implement EbA measures.	Delayed	Marginally Satisfactory				
Outcome 2. Adaptive capacity in rural areas of greatest vulnerability strengthened through concrete adaptation measures favouring an ecosystem-based approach	Outcome 5	Specific adaptation measures with ecosystem-based approaches implemented in selected vulnerable communities, favoring greater production and availability of food, with an emphasis on access to water.	Delayed	Marginally Unsatisfactory				
Outcome 3. Capacity development and awareness to implement and upscale effective implementation of adaptation measures at national and local levels	Outcome 3	No progress was expected in the reporting period	Delayed	Marginally Satisfactory				
<p>Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Email</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Marta Moneo</td> <td>marta.moneo@un.org</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Name	Email	Marta Moneo	marta.moneo@un.org
Name	Email							
Marta Moneo	marta.moneo@un.org							
<p>Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.</p> <p>"This reporting period has been very focused on strengthening the implementation structure of the project, building strong connections and trust with the pilot communities and building an understanding of the underlying causes of their vulnerability. The studies undertaken under component 1 are the first real and systematic characterization of communities in El Chaco ever done and the vulnerability assessment has allowed to visualize the worrying degradation processes that the region is undergoing. These communities are becoming increasingly isolated and under-serviced and the viability of their livelihoods is seriously endangered. Despite these relevant technical studies and data gathering, integrating the Project's results into the national political, strategic, and planning levels remains a challenge. Under component 2, a number of pilot interventions have been implemented focusing mainly on rainwater harvesting systems and underground water storage to contribute to water security as well as on bee-keeping interventions to contribute to the communities' livelihoods. The implementation of these small pilots has been strategic in getting the attention of the community members, their engagement in the capacity building activities and building their ownership over the process of designing adaptation strategies for their territories. The Project has faced several implementation challenges that have affected the execution of this</p>								

component in particular. These challenges are mainly related to the logistical, political and social complexities of working in isolated indigenous communities where the governmental network is weak and their living conditions are extremely fragile. Much of the effort has had to focus precisely in creating those non-existing bonds and exploring ways and partners who can support the logistical aspects of bringing materials and implementing the interventions, but also ensuring that communities take ownership of these interventions. For this reason, it is absolutely necessary to engage a local partner to lead the execution of the project to ensure that the momentum is not lost and that the project can now accelerate the implementation of component 2. Strengthening that connection between the communities and the central government will continue to be a key element to ensure the successful execution of the project and the sustainability of these communities. A bigger effort on the visibility and communication elements will be crucial to mobilize political action, prioritize the Chaco region in building resilience and to reduce environmental degradation in the area. Progress for the Project implementation is rated as marginally satisfactory (MS) for this period. Building on the efforts to set up a comprehensive work structure that ensures connection with the communities and their engagement in the project, it is necessary to strengthen the technical profile of the PMU as well as to bring in the elements and actors that can ensure an efficient implementation of activities. The Mid Term Review undertaken at the end of 2023 evaluated the project as Moderately Unsatisfactory mainly due to the current execution structure that needs to be revised in order to ensure smoother operational processes and adaptability to the needs of the project"

Executing Entity / Project Coordinator

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
Outcome 1: Knowledge management on vulnerability and resilience to climate change improved to implement cost-effective adaptation measures.	Outcome 3	" The vulnerability of the local population is determined based on technical criteria and statistical data available in the country; as well as technical studies to justify priorities to implement EbA measures."	Delayed	Satisfactory
Outcome 2. Adaptive capacity in rural areas of greatest vulnerability strengthened through concrete adaptation measures favouring an ecosystem-based approach	Outcome 5	" Specific adaptation measures with ecosystem-based approaches implemented in selected vulnerable communities, favoring greater production and availability of food, with an emphasis on access to water."	Delayed	Satisfactory
Outcome 3. Capacity development and awareness to implement and upscale effective implementation of adaptation measures at national and local levels	Outcome 3	No progress was expected in the reporting period	Delayed	Satisfactory

Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email	Institution
Ulises Lovera	ulises.lovera@mades.gov.py	Directorate of Climate Change (DNCC) of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES)

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

The execution of the project is more dynamic as expressed in the doubling of the financial execution rate during the reporting period. However, there is a need to improve implementation to ensure the Project achieves established targets on time. MADES sees an improvement in technical and strategic alignment thanks to the strengthening of both the PMU and UNEP's presence in the country. Communication and alignment have been notoriously improved and closer ties with other government agencies were established. The knowledge products are being validated by the PMU and the DNCC, and there is an opportunity to raise awareness towards climate change adaptation based on sound scientific research. MADES closely supports implementation to ensure adequate engagement with other key stakeholders including government agencies and local government. About Component 2 of investments in specific adaptation measures, MADES considers it essential to start investment in the communities as soon as possible. MADES is committed to accompanying the PMU team to ensure proper management of the project that will increase the adaptation capacity of communities to the adverse effects of climate change. About Component 3, capacity building for MADES and other key stakeholders at the central and local levels is envisaged. For instance, an e-learning platform will be available for training in climate change adaptation based on ecosystems from September onwards. Moreover, an agreement with the prestigious University of Rosario, Argentina is being negotiated for 2023 to train up to 15 professionals in Climate Change Adaptation focused on the Chaco Region.

Other

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
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Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email
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Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

Overall Rating

Overall rating

Marginally Satisfactory

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

"This reporting period has been very focused on strengthening the implementation structure of the project, building strong connections and trust with the pilot communities and building an understanding of the underlying causes of their vulnerability. The studies undertaken under component 1 are the first real and systematic characterization of communities in El Chaco ever done and the vulnerability assessment has allowed to visualize the worrying degradation processes that the region is undergoing. These communities are becoming increasingly isolated and under-serviced and the viability of their livelihoods is seriously endangered. Despite these relevant technical studies and data gathering, integrating the Project's results into the national political, strategic, and planning levels remains a challenge. Under component 2, a number of pilot interventions have been implemented focusing mainly on rainwater harvesting systems and underground water storage to contribute to water security as well as on bee-keeping interventions to contribute to the communities' livelihoods. The implementation of these small pilots has been strategic in getting the attention of the community members, their engagement in the capacity building activities and building their ownership over the process of designing adaptation strategies for their territories. The Project has faced several implementation challenges that have affected the execution of this

component in particular. These challenges are mainly related to the logistical, political and social complexities of working in isolated indigenous communities where the governmental network is weak and their living conditions are extremely fragile. Much of the effort has had to focus precisely in creating those non-existing bonds and exploring ways and partners who can support the logistical aspects of bringing materials and implementing the interventions, but also ensuring that communities take ownership of these interventions. For this reason, it is absolutely necessary to engage a local partner to lead the execution of the project to ensure that the momentum is not lost and that the project can now accelerate the implementation of component 2. Strengthening that connection between the communities and the central government will continue to be a key element to ensure the successful execution of the project and the sustainability of these communities. A bigger effort on the visibility and communication elements will be crucial to mobilize political action, prioritize the Chaco region in building resilience and to reduce environmental degradation in the area. Progress for the Project implementation is rated as marginally satisfactory (MS) for this period. Building on the efforts to set up a comprehensive work structure that ensures connection with the communities and their engagement in the project, it is necessary to strengthen the technical profile of the PMU as well as to bring in the elements and actors that can ensure an efficient implementation of activities. The Mid Term Review undertaken at the end of 2023 evaluated the project as Moderately Unsatisfactory mainly due to the current execution structure that needs to be revised in order to ensure smoother operational processes and adaptability to the needs of the project"

Project Indicators

List of indicators

Type of Indicator (indicators towards Objectives, Outcomes, etc...)	Indicator	Baseline	Progress Since Inception	Target for Project End
Outcomes	1. Increase in generation and use of climate information in sustainable development planning	0	"The technical studies of Component I were mostly finished during this reporting period. These include 1.1 detailed maps of ecosystems for the areas of influence, 1.4 a study on local ecology, management, and nutritional components of Algarrobo and Viñal (Prosopis spp.), 1.5 a study on local traditional practices that contribute to climate resilience and 1.8 general assessments on the vulnerability and impacts of climate change in the	Integration of climate change adaptation, including priority actions and strategic options, into at least two departmental and/or district sustainable development plans

			<p>selected communities. Since November 2022, the consultants presented results in three different events to participants, PMU, DNCC and local government officers. Pending outputs are the following: 1.3 study on the impacts of climate change on plants and animals used as a food source, 1.6 protocols for the implementation of good practices in forest management and agriculture on farming and indigenous people's communities, 1.7 study on incentives for the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices in El Chaco region, and the installation of agro-meteorological stations and dissemination of periodic climatic data. Progress for this indicator is targeted to be achieved in the next reporting period."</p>	
Outputs	1.1 Number of detailed ecosystems maps for the areas of influence of the selected communities	0	<p>" The ecosystems' maps were delivered as part of the studies in the vulnerability assessments. Final knowledge products including the vulnerability assessment are undergoing revision by the PMU and the Environment Ministry (MADES). Results were</p>	6

			presented to the DNCC and to beneficiaries and local authorities in the annual exchange workshop. The Project team expects to conduct dissemination sessions with key stakeholders in the next annual PPR."	
Activities	1.2.1 Number of new functioning meteorological stations in the Paraguayan Chaco	0	"Since August 2022, the Project team conducted meetings with DMH representatives to assess existing information and needs. The assessment resulted in the identification of two target locations to complement existing climatic information in Campo Loa and Toro Pampa. Currently, there are four other weather stations in the area of influence of the Project. These weather stations require only minor components to enhance performance and deliver agro-meteorological data. Therefore, the EbA Chaco project agreed to build two new weather stations and improve existing ones to transmit agro-meteorological data instead of just meteorological data. During mission 14/2022 the project had the support of a DMH technician to evaluate weather stations and offered	3

			<p>technical recommendations for improvement or repairment. The technician prepared a report where he detailed the need for each station and sent a copy to the EbA Chaco project. On the other hand, the PMU TORs for installations and spare parts with DMH. The PMU prepared a FA to purchase the equipment through UNDP Paraguay. The FA is already approved and the PMU expects to get the equipment installed and agro-climatic data shared by October 2023."</p>	
Activities	1.2.2 Number of meteorological reports shared with farmers, herders and indigenous communities	0	<p>The completion of these indicators depends on the completion of 1.2.1 new functioning meteorological stations in the Paraguayan Chaco. Once this indicator is achieved the reports will be shared with beneficiary communities and among them. The PMU expects to start sharing meteorological reports by October 2023.</p>	156
Outputs	1.3 Existence of a comprehensive and strategic study on the impacts of climate change on plants and animals used as food source.	0	<p>" The study on the impacts of climate change on plants and animals used as food sources is going to be developed during the next reporting period. There are no final products on this</p>	1

			indicator. "	
Outputs	" 1.4 Existence of a study on the local ecology, management and nutritional components of Algarrobo and Viñal (Prosopis spp.)"	0	"The study on Algarrobo and Viñal (Prosopis spp. and Prosopis ruscifolia) is being developed as part of the studies in the vulnerability assessments. Intermediate products of the vulnerability assessment as well as the remaining studies are undergoing revision by the PMU and the Environment Ministry (MADES). Preliminary results were presented to the DNCC, and to beneficiaries and local authorities in the Experience exchange workshop. Nevertheless, there are no final products on this indicator. Study of nutritional components of Algarrobo and Viñal - https://drive.google.com/file/d/114IGpK2_CRrd2u	1
Outputs	1.5 Existence of a comprehensive and strategic study on local traditional practices that contribute to climate resilience	0	The study on traditional practices is completed. Final knowledge products including the vulnerability assessment are undergoing revision by the PMU and the Environment Ministry (MADES). Results were presented to the DNCC and to beneficiaries and local authorities in the annual exchange workshop. The Project team expects to conduct dissemination	1

			<p>sessions with key stakeholders in the next annual PPR.</p> <p>Local knowledge and traditional practices study - https://drive.google.com/file/d/1-BpPTvtJvmO5e9pM7vJr17p5N-V8lN1t/view?usp=drive_link</p>	
Outputs	1.6 Existence or specific protocols for the implementation of good practices in forest management and agriculture on farming and indigenous people's communities	0	" The protocols for the implementation of good practices in forest management and agriculture in farming and indigenous people's communities are going to be developed in the next reporting period. There are no final products on this indicator."	1
Outputs	1.7 Existence of a comprehensive and strategic study on incentives for the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices in El Chaco region.	0	" The study on incentives for the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices in the Chaco region. is going to be developed in the next reporting period. There are no final products on this indicator."	1
Outputs	1.8 Number of general vulnerability and impact assessments	0	The vulnerability and impact assessment for each of the 11 communities is completed. Final knowledge products including the vulnerability assessment are undergoing revision by the PMU and the Environment Ministry (MADES). Results were presented to the DNCC and beneficiaries and local authorities in the annual exchange	6

			workshop. The Project team expects to conduct dissemination sessions with key stakeholders in the next annual PPR. Vulnerability study for 11 communities participating in the EbA Chaco Project - https://drive.google.com/file/d/1oJ4mi9Nu_COiz-TEoxhp-3DN-vKKNYrY/view?usp=sharing	
Outcomes	2. Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options	0	Given the context of the three-year drought in the region, the Project implementation of pilot adaptation measures focused on enhancing integrated water management and some livelihood projects resilient to drought e.g.: beekeeping. All participant communities were recipients of pilot projects by the end of this reporting period except Karcha Bahlut. The field team is providing ongoing support to strengthen internal cohesion and empower the community into common goals.	80% of local stakeholders identified in the baseline study (local officials, farmers, herders and indigenous people) benefit from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options by the end of the project.
Outcomes	2. Average increase in annual cash income among target beneficiaries.	0	The technical studies are developing a baseline for the project. Nevertheless, there is no official data of the annual cash income of the beneficiaries to report. This information will be generated during project implementation.	An average increase in annual cash income of 30%

Outcomes	2. Increase in food availability given the existing and projected climate change with support from the project. (tons/year)	0	The technical studies are developing a baseline for the project. Nevertheless, there is no official data of the food availability of the beneficiaries to report. This information will be generated during project implementation.	Average increase of 60% in food availability (tons/year)
Outputs	2.1 Number of integrated adaptation community plans	0	The adaptation community plans are going to be developed in the next reporting period. Prior to the elaboration of the adaptation plans, the PMU conducted capacity building on climate change and EbA. A total of 462 attendees participated in these trainings during this reporting period. The PMU is also expecting to strengthen the technical team by incorporating an expert on EbA integrated water management, an expert on EbA livelihood, and a gender and women participation specialist. These procurement processes are conditional upon receiving the next trench of project funds. There are no final products on this indicator. Paraguay is making progress in the preparation of its Climate Change Adaptation Plan, which was recently	6

			<p>updated in 2022. Some municipalities prepared their local adaptation plans with the support of the DNCC. The Project collaborates with the alignment and institutional strengthening of adaptation to climate change, especially in the implementation areas with the municipalities of Mariscal Estigarribia, Boquerón, Fuerte Olimpo and Bahía Negra."</p>	
Outputs	<p>2.2 Existence of adaptation measures being implemented on forest conservation, agriculture, water, regulatory framework and skills in the ten selected communities of critical areas with increased resilience</p>	0	<p>"During the reported period, from March 2022 to April 2023, the project implemented 36 pilot adaptation measures in ten communities. Among these communities, four are indigenous communities from the Western Guaraní, the Ishir, and Nivacle nations. It is also important to notice that the Campo Loa community is comprised of ten villages, and out of these, the measures were implemented in all ten villages. These units are focused on: a) Improving food security and livelihoods. Five pilots or activities were done in four communities (Cacique Sapo, General Díaz, Pozo Hondo, and Puerto</p>	10

			<p>Diana communities). b) Improving water security. 31 pilots or measures were done with seven communities (General Díaz, Jasyendy, Maria Auxiliadora, San Carlos, Toro Pampa, the ten villages of Campo Loa, and Sierra León communities)." Adaptation measures monitoring sheet- https://drive.google.com/drive/u/1/folders/1sGcJcLoni4IBZ</p>	
Activities	2.2.1 Number of trained local stakeholders	0	<p>The annual experience exchange workshop was held in November 2022. The workshop had 26 attendants, 21 male, and 5 female attendants. Additionally, one beekeeping workshop was held in November 2022 with people from the Cacique Sapo and General Díaz communities. The workshop had mostly women attendants, totaling 24 women out of a total of 33 people. This majority was led by representatives of the Nivaclé community of Cacique Sapo, but a majority was also observed among representatives of Gral. Díaz. Another beekeeping workshop was held in Pozo Hondo and Jasyrendy with 30 attendees from both communities.</p>	800

			Moreover, the project held 16 EbA workshops with local communities during this reporting period. These workshops have 462 attendants with 55% and 75% women participating in Alto Paraguay and Boquerón, respectively. Attendance sheets folder- https://drive.google.com/drive/u/1/folders/1x99Lb	
Activities	2.2.2 Number of ha of forest conservation/restoration areas created with the support of the project	0	No progress was expected in this period	10
Activities	2.2.3.1 Number of additional hectares applying the agroecological practices promoted by the project	0	No progress was expected in this period	50%
Activities	2.2.3.2 Percentage of increased honey produced by beneficiaries of the project	0	"The project is contributing to improving livelihoods and food security through beekeeping. During the reported period, the project delivered different equipment and supplies for beekeeping, to four communities (Cacique Sapo, General Díaz, Pozo Hondo, Puerto Diana). Equipment and supplies include honey super warmers, solar beeswax extractors as well as bee suits, hives, and queen excluders among others. Additionally, one beekeeping workshop was held in November 2022	30%

			<p>with people from the Cacique Sapo and General Díaz communities. The workshop had a majority of women attendants, totaling 24 women out of a total of 33 people. This majority was led by representatives of the Nivaclé community of Cacique Sapo, but a majority was also observed among representatives of Gral. Díaz. The project identified this as a strength and it is expected to continue working with these producers to improve their knowledge and provide them with inputs for honey production. Another workshop for beekeeping production was held in Pozo Hondo and Jasyrendy with 30 youth members of the Honey bee producer association.</p> <p>"</p>	
Activities	2.2.4 Number of water harvesting, storage and distribution systems constructed/repared by the project	4	<p>"During the reported period, from March 2022 to April 2023, the project implemented 36 pilot adaptation measures in ten communities. Out of these 36 pilots, 31 were focused on improving water security. These 31 pilots or measures were done with seven communities (General Díaz, Jasyendy, Maria</p>	100% of population with at least 1 water harvesting, storage and distribution infrastructure constructed/repared

			Auxiliadora, San Carlos, Toro Pampa, and the ten villages of Campo Loa and Sierra León communities). "	
Outcomes	Number of assessments and strategic recommendations related to climate change adaptation developed to support environmental licensing processes	0	No progress was expected in this period.	Integration of climate change adaptation, including priority actions and strategic options, into at least two departmental and/or district sustainable development plans.
Outcomes	Number of local development plans, strategies and processes that integrate adaptation to climate change concerns.	0	No progress was expected in this period.	Integration of climate change adaptation, including strategic recommendations, into at least five assessments developed to support environmental licensing processes.
Outputs	3.1 Number of MADES staff trained (by gender)	0	No progress was expected in this period	120
Outputs	3.2 Number of relevant stakeholders trained (by gender)	0	Regarding training for local governments, the PMU developed the TORs for a consultancy to design a training plan targeting beneficiaries and local governments in the last quarter of 2022. The TORs were approved by MADES and the consultant started a baseline assessment in January 2023. At the time of reporting the consultant had submitted two products, a work plan and a baseline of gaps of knowledge among beneficiaries, stakeholders, and the	160

			PMU.	
Outputs	3.3 Number of lessons learned documents prepared by the project	0	No progress was expected in this period	10

Comments

Lessons Learned

Implementation and Adaptive Management		
Describe any changes undertaken to improve results on the ground or any changes made to project outputs (i.e. changes to project design)	Challenges & Opportunities	"For the implementation of the activities of Component I, the Project team agreed with DMH to modify the original target for three new functioning weather stations in the Paraguayan Chaco for output 1.2.1, and install only two new weather stations and improve three existing ones to transmit agro-meteorological data instead of just meteorological data. For the implementation of the activities of Component II, the Project team was strengthened to ensure a continuous presence in the communities and adequate technical support to elaborate community plans for adaptation to climate change in each community."
Have the environmental and social safeguard measures that were taken been effective in avoiding unwanted negative impacts?	Challenges & Opportunities	"The PMU team has taken all possible steps to consider the environmental and social safeguards (ESS) during the implementation of the project. ESS compliance clause was added to contracts for the implementation of pilot adaptation measures on medium and large procurement processes. Field technicians report on safeguards compliance in the field on a monthly basis. Similarly, implementing partners have been informed and have complied with hiring specialists in matters such as gender and indigenous peoples. During the

		<p>implementation of the EbA pilot measures, the project has sought the participation of the majority of people and consensual agreements have been signed between the parties. These agreements seek to ensure the relevance of the interventions and that the priorities of communities are being addressed by the project. An approach of equitable participation between men and women under equal conditions is also sought in project activities. The project complies with the free, prior, and informed consent consultations (FPIC) with the five indigenous communities (Karcha bahlut, Puerto Diana, Cacique Sapo, Jasyendy and Campo Loa) from three different nations (Ishir, Nivaclé and Western Guaraní). The PMU also has taken measures regarding risks of breaching safeguards not previously identified. The EbA Chaco project took knowledge of the expulsion of a group of 36 families in Cacique Sapo community non related to the Project's implementation. The team organized a mediation-like meeting with the community accompanied by the Paraguayan Indigenous Institute (INDI). The mediation was not successful and after the leader's decision of not to include the 36 expelled families, the project decided to stop the implementation of new water systems and infrastructure in Cacique Sapo. This was done to avoid exacerbating inequalities and to prevent reputational damage to UNEP and the Adaptation Fund. Nevertheless, the project continues to provide technical assistance and training through a local technician."</p>
How have gender considerations been	Opportunities	The project's trainings are

<p>taken into consideration during the reporting period? What have been the lessons learned as a consequence of inclusion of such considerations on project performance or impacts? List lessons learned specific to gender, detailing measures and project/programme-specific indicators highlighting the role of women as key actors in climate change adaptation.</p>		<p>designed to encourage the participation of men and women on an equal basis. Participation in training sessions and meetings is higher for women attendants than men. For instance, the first session of EbA workshops reached 55% and 75% of women's attendance for Alto Paraguay and Boquerón Departments, respectively. The project will take measures to increase women's participation to ensure adaptation plans include women's voices and needs. Notably, the Project will recruit an expert consultant in gender and women's participation to lead these tasks.</p>
<p>Were there any delays in implementation? If so, include any causes of delays. What measures have been taken to reduce delays?</p>	<p>Challenges</p>	<p>"Despite the greater efficiency achieved thanks to the PCA signed with ID specifically for procurement processes, it is observed that the approval chain in MADES and UNEP adds delays to processes. This occurs while the prolonged drought which affects beneficiary communities requires actions that respond quickly to their needs. In this sense, The MTR preliminary findings addressed this topic as something that should be adjusted and improved to expedite the implementation of adaptation measures. UNEP officers and DNCC agreed to implement changes in the approval chain to give agility to procurement processes. The PMU team dedicated considerable time to the process of planning procurement, opening calls, designing TORs, and applying the evaluation criteria to select the best proposals for contractors. But in the end, key processes were not concluded as MADES did not approve to proceed with the best proposal for the PCA call, and the selected candidate for the SSFA did not agree with the</p>

		<p>terms of the contract offered. UNEP leadership team agreed to establish conversations with the donor on how the Project could improve execution arrangements to make the Project implementation more agile. "</p>
<p>What implementation issues/lessons, either positive or negative, affected progress?</p>	<p>Challenges & Opportunities</p>	<p>"• The implementation of agreements with local partners allows the Project to respond to communities' needs faster. The agreement with ID made it possible to implement adaptation measures pilots in the ten communities. It also shortens the process of hiring field technicians by expediting human resource processes. • The Project strategy to broaden the linkages with other government agencies both at local and national levels is paying off. The joint work with DMH made the procurement process for agro-meteorological stations more efficient. A technician from DMH accompanied the Project to visit weather stations in Pozo Hondo Tte. Infante Rivarola and Mayor Pablo Lagerenza. The mission resulted in the repair and maintenance of three meteorological stations that were not transmitting data. Moreover, the technician provided technical recommendations to the project on how to optimize the equipment to transmit agrometeorological data. This joint work contributes to reinforcing the institutional relationships between the project, MADES, and the DMH. It also allowed the project team to understand the work context and difficulties the DMH faces with existing weather stations. However, the Project acknowledges that there is room for improvement. For instance, the Technical Committee with key</p>

stakeholders at the national level and the regional working tables at each Department will activate in the next reporting period. • On human resources and hiring processes, the PMU was able to grow and become more efficient while improving transparency. The Project team applied standardized evaluation grids, written exams, and interviews that were unnamed. The use of pre-designed grids contributes to the transparency of the processes and reduces biases during the evaluation of applicants. • As highlighted by the MTR, the former series of approval processes including MADES added time to procurement processes, calls for hiring, approval of deliverables, and subsequently, payments for consultancies. The Project was able to adapt mechanisms to reduce time while ensuring transparency and accountability to processes. • The Project encountered several weaknesses regarding community cohesion during the reporting period. The Project, through the work of field technicians, invested a lot of time to ensure minimal agreements and cohesion were in place. The strategy was to keep communities interested in the Project through pilot adaptation measures investments that were conditional on achieving minimal internal consensus and cohesion. By expediting procurement processes for equipment and supplies, the Project is overcoming this situation and increasing adaptive capacity in communities. • The first annual experience exchange workshop was highly valuable for beneficiaries and other key stakeholders. The event served to validate the preliminary

		<p>results of the vulnerability studies. Participants had a space to actively discuss the Project implementation strategy and potential impact on their communities. For example, soon after the team visited Maria Auxiliadora where community representatives who attended the workshop conveyed positive attitudes towards the project to their neighbors and producer association when doubts arose.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regarding the Grievances Mechanism, the timely response to stakeholders is key to ensuring transparency and accountability. Two timely response grievances contributed to formally informing stakeholders about the project and donor's policies and clarifying possible doubts and objections regarding project implementation. The wide dissemination of the grievances mechanism to direct beneficiaries was also perceived as an improvement during this period. • Communication is perceived as a weakness of the Project. The PMU launched a process to hire a Communication Assistant in September 2022, but the process was delayed due to internal revision at MADES. At the time of reporting, the call and evaluation were successful to find a candidate to start in June 2023. "
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Has the project already reached mid term or project completion?(yes/no).

Yes

Climate Resilience Measures

<p>What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing climate adaptation measures that would be relevant to the design and</p>	<p>Enabling conditions such as robust governance structures and strong networks are key to implementing climate adaptation measures. Paraguay's National Development Plan 2030 considers participatory local development by strengthening social capital, promoting strategic participatory process, and increasing coordination between stakeholders at a local level. Following this, the Project has identified an overall limited knowledge of ancestral and traditional knowledge and its role in adapting to climate change in extreme environments.</p>
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implementation of future projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?	as the western region of the Chaco or Paraguayan Chaco. Communication gaps and language barriers are more visible and exacerbated when trying to adopt and implement overarching national policies and plans guiding climate adaptation which clearly favor a top-down approach rather than a knowledge sharing and exchange in accordance with these communities' context and practices that have maintained a harmonious relationship with nature. If not corrected and rethink, these measures could hamper communities' resilience and adaptive capacity, plus any future attempts to forge partnerships at the landscape level among different sectors that foster behavioral changes toward adopting ecosystem-based adaptation measures.
What is the potential for the climate resilience measures undertaken by the project/programme to be replicated and scaled up both within and outside the project area?	The Project has allocated resources and increased efforts to accelerate the communities' capacities for self-organization and coordination to prompt the adoption of strategic adaptation measures incorporated in the statutes of their neighborhood and watershed management commissions. Therefore, these local actions could influence and feed the ongoing development of the National Adaptation Plan to replicate these good governance practices within and outside the project area, especially in the Chaco Region. The Project seeks to improve good practices and pursue innovation within this landscape, rich in historical, cultural, and identity aspects that can be transferred to and scaled to the Gran Chaco Region biome.

Readiness Interventions (Applicable only to NIEs that received one or more readiness grants)

What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in accessing and implementing climate finance readiness support that would be relevant to the preparation, design and implementation of future concrete adaptation projects/programmes?	NA
How have the outputs (such as manuals, guidelines, procedures or the experience from providing peer support, etc) from employing readiness grants been used to inform institutional capacity needs, gender issues, and environmental and social aspects in developing and implementing concrete projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?	NA

Concrete Adaptation Interventions

What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing concrete adaptation interventions that would be relevant to the design and implementation of future projects/programmes implementing concrete adaptation interventions?	Following the early efforts to implement adaptation technologies, the PMU identified a misinterpretation among communities of the process for demanding access to these types of interventions or actions, probably due to a lack of common understanding of the drivers of climate vulnerability in their landscape and their shared perception of climate hazard exposure. These demands could be considered maladaptation measures/actions, not addressed to bridge the gaps and barriers to decrease climate vulnerability but poor solutions that could exacerbate vulnerabilities in the long term. Also, in most cases, these demands needed to reflect an equitable and fair representation of the youth, women, and indigenous communities. To avoid replicating or introducing these maladaptation actions to the landscape, the Project rethought its intervention strategy. It strengthened capacity-building activities aimed at increasing knowledge about climate change. It tailored its interventions to secure the participation of youth, women, and indigenous communities.
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	and indigenous communities toward behavioral change for the appropriation of adaptation solutions and technologies.
What is the potential for the concrete adaptation interventions undertaken by the project/programme to be replicated and scaled up both within and outside the project area?	The replicate potential for the adaptation interventions undertaken by the Project benefit high within the Project's area of influence and outside, in the Paraguayan Chaco Region scale up an adaptation technology or solution in this given ecosystem / dry forest biome difficult due to the landscape's historical, cultural, and identity particularities. Nevertheless, these interventions have the potential to become innovative pilot projects a showcase to the region. These tailored, locally adapted, climate-resilient measures aim to yield benefits and decrease external pressures on land and resources.
Knowledge Management	
How has existing information/data/knowledge been used to inform project development and implementation? What kinds of information/data/knowledge were used?	Technical studies included in Component 1 (namely vulnerability assessments, communities´characterization and ecological assessments) were developed by Investigación para el Desarrollo. The reports produced are very rich in information that has been systematized before for these communities and is of significant value to the government and stakeholders in the Chaco region. The studies undertaken under component 1 are the most real and systematic characterization of communities in El Chaco ever done and the vulnerability assessment has allowed to visualize the worrying degradation processes that the region is undergoing. The Project encountered a lack of climate variability, meteorological information management, and data collection in the territory, which has halted adaptation interventions in the field and delayed Project implementation. In this absence, regional meteorological data has been used to inform local decision-making. Knowledge management, especially when it refers to traditional knowledge, has been treated with the utmost respect for the local customs, language, and social norms. These have kept the indigenous communities open to receiving the Project's activities.
Has the existing information/data/knowledge been made available to relevant stakeholder? If so, what channels of dissemination have been used?	The Project fostered an annual knowledge-sharing workshop. The Project has performed information sharing in an appropriate/effective manner tailored to the community's needs. Capacity development activities have been designed with experts in knowledge sharing, training, and participatory processes since adopting new concepts should lead to creating measurable interventions with practical hands-on uses to improve livelihoods and reduce vulnerability. Besides communities, governmental officials have been trained in M&E tools and gender data, climate data collection is a work in progress, a stepping stone for interpreting and using information that leads to knowledge creation and effective decision-making about climate vulnerability to increase resilience.
Please list any knowledge products generated and include hyperlinks whenever possible (e.g. project videos, project stories, studies and technical reports, case studies, training manuals, handbooks, strategies and plans developed, etc.)	ID Technical Reports: Vulnerability assessments- https://drive.google.com/file/d/1oJ4mi9Nu_COiz-TEoxhp-3DN-vKKNYrY/view?usp=sharing Rapid ecological assessment Boquerón- https://drive.google.com/file/d/1_Aidcsth7XnCzXy1kyjvGZTm8yjGGfFd/view?usp=sharing Rapid ecological assessment Alto Paraguay- https://drive.google.com/file/d/1r82DckGhBQA0jLr4W3W1M3eyVs4qLDTa/view?usp=sharing Baseline report Boquerón- https://drive.google.com/file/d/1y6MWecGJvkDlnWgFt7bbFsQcFdhjZsrH/view?usp=sharing Baseline report Alto Paraguay- https://drive.google.com/file/d/1r82DckGhBQA0jLr4W3W1M3eyVs4qLDTa/view?usp=sharing Final report fitogenetic resources- https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PjFWQU_C6x347K509bSiFnXn7miQRQK3/view?usp=sharing Final report ecosystem characterization- https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VINU4E2PbMiFB1pLzTF3Jba74WcYr2cA/view?usp=sharing Evaluation of water sources for Boquerón- https://drive.google.com/file/d/1j0aY8bRatwukZQFmmYMZAPsGnE-tlXJ-/view?usp=sharing Evaluation of water sources for Alto Paraguay- https://drive.google.com/file/d/1xDOSYlfWu7IrNA_YI567_agr8jFMOFeg/view?usp=sharing Final report on local traditional practices- https://drive.google.com/file/d/1DzJdmCMKy3VjvhiKO-U_0qlrxz0mc2wW/view?usp=sharing Other resources: Regatta Climate Change news - AbE Chaco knowledge exchange-

	<p>https://www.cambioclimatico-regatta.org/index.php/es/ultimas-noticias/item/el-proyecto-chaco-celebra-las-jornadas-de-intercambio-de-aprendizaje-en-paraguay UNEP Explore EbA-UNEP Explore topics EbA-https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/climate-action/world/climate-adaptation/ecosystem-based-adaptation/ecosystem-23 Press release honey production among youth in Pozo Hondo-https://rcc.com.py/chaco/pozo-hondo-jovenes-apicultores-involucran-en-el-proyecto-abe-chaco/ Press release EbA Chaco supports honey production in Pozo Hondo and Gral Díaz-https://www.ip.gov.py/ip/programa-abe-chaco-apoya-produccion-sostenible-para-la-seguridad-alimentaria-en-el-chaco/</p>
If learning objectives have been established, have they been met? Please describe.	"The problem that the Project seeks to address is the high vulnerability of the population of the Chaco Region of Paraguay to the impacts of climate change on food security. There were learning objectives established in the project design. Still, the reconstructed Theory of Change produced by the Mid Term Review provides clear indications for learning and barriers to tackling Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) measures: - understanding by all types of stakeholders of the role of ecosystem services in adaptation - knowledge of traditional and indigenous practices and their potential contribution to adaptation - information, knowledge and local knowledge sharing networks on climate change and appropriate EbA methods, in particular for women and indigenous peoples
Describe any difficulties there have been in accessing or retrieving existing information (data or knowledge) that is relevant to the project. Please provide suggestions for improving access to the relevant data.	As mentioned, climate variability data and meteorological information for the Chaco Region is not easily available. Meteorological stations are out-of-order or need improvements to have necessary measurement instruments to cover climate variability. To overcome this barrier the Project is working with the local technicians from the Direction of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH) to improve weather stations and place new ones. Exploring different methods for monitoring climate variability, increase resilience and water replenishment, besides from traditional weather stations could be useful. Examples of such are: portable weather stations for home use, community mapping of risk and vulnerabilities to extreme weather events through geographic information systems OpenSource Data tools to locate sites of vulnerability and risk management.
Has the identification of learning objectives contributed to the outcomes of the project? In what ways have they contributed?	Yes, it had provided a route and clear map towards results oriented management and implementation delivery.
Innovation	
Describe any innovative practices or technologies that figured prominently in this project.	The Project will facilitate a comprehensive and strategic study on local traditional practices, the study of local ecology, management and other components (aside from nutritional) of Algarrobo and Viñal forestry species. This studies could have the potential of introducing innovative elements to drylands afforestation practices, landscape resilience and livelihoods.
Complementarity/ Coherence with other climate finance sources	
Has the project been scaled-up from any other climate finance? Or has the project build upon any other climate finance initiative?	No
If you answered yes, kindly specify the name of the Fund/Organization.	

Results Tracker

Goal: Assist developing-country Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting the costs of concrete adaptation projects and programmes in order to implement climate-resilient measures.

Impact: Increased resiliency at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change.

Is this the mid-term or terminal project performance report? Before Midterm

Impact: Increased resiliency at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change

Core Indicator: No. of beneficiaries

		Total	% of female beneficiaries	% of Youth beneficiaries
Baseline information	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	8460	50	37
Baseline information	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	73840	54	37
Baseline information	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	82300	52	37
Target performance at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	8460	50	37
Target performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	77743	54	37
Target performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	86203	52	37
Performance at mid-term	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	6300	100	30
Performance at mid-term	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	700	100	30
Performance at mid-term	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	7000	100	30
Performance at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0	0

Outcome 1: Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats

Indicator 1: Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis

	Number of targeted stakeholders - Total	Number of targeted stakeholders - % of female targeted	Hazards information generated and disseminated	Overall effectiveness
Baseline information	0	0	Drought	1: Ineffective
Target performance at completion	7000	0	Drought	5: Very effective
Performance at mid-term	31	50	Drought	2: Partially effective
Performance at completion				

Output 1.1 Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated

Indicator 1.1: No. of projects/programmes that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments

	No. of projects/programmes that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments	Sector	Scale	Status
Baseline information	0	Disaster risk reduction	Local	1: No plans conducted or updated
Target performance at completion	2	Disaster risk reduction	Local	2: Undertaking or updating of assessments in progress
Performance at mid-term	0	Disaster risk reduction	Local	2: Undertaking or updating of assessments in progress
Performance at completion				

Output 1.2 Targeted population groups covered by adequate risk reduction systems

Core Indicator 1.2: No. of Early Warning Systems

	No. of adopted Early Warning Systems	Category targeted	Hazard	Geographical coverage	Number of municipalities
Baseline information	0	3: Dissemination and communication	Drought	Regional	0
Target performance at completion	1	3: Dissemination and communication	Drought	Regional	4

Performance at mid-term	0	3: Dissemination and communication	Drought	Regional	4
Performance at completion					

Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses

Indicator 2: Capacity of staff to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events from targeted institutions increased

	Number of staff targeted - Total	Number of staff targeted - % of female targeted	Sector	Capacity level
Baseline information	0	60	Multi-sector	2: Low capacity
Target performance at completion	160	60	Multi-sector	4: High capacity
Performance at mid-term	9	50	Food security	2: Low capacity
Performance at completion				

Output 2.1 Strengthened capacity of national and sub-national centres and networks to respond rapidly to extreme weather events

Indicator 2.1.1: No. of staff trained to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events

	Total staff trained	% of female staff trained	Type
Baseline information	0	0	Public
Target performance at completion	280	50	Public
Performance at mid-term	9	50	Public
Performance at completion			

Indicator 2.1.2: No. of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks

	Type	Scale	Sector	Capacity Level
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term	Public	Regional	Food security	4: High capacity
Performance at completion				

Output 2.2. Increased readiness and capacity of national and sub-national entities to directly access and program adaptation finance

Indicator 2.2.1: No. of targeted institutions benefitting from the direct access and enhanced direct access

modality				
	Number of beneficiaries	Scale	Sector	Capacity Level
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term	2	Local	Food security	2: Low capacity
Performance at completion				

Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes

Indicator 3.1: Increase in application of appropriate adaptation responses

	Percentage of targeted population applying adaptation measures	Sector
Baseline information		
Target performance at completion		
Performance at mid-term		
Performance at completion		

Output 3.1: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities

Indicator 3.1.1: Percentage of targeted population awareness of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses

	No. of targeted beneficiaries	% of female participants targeted	Level of awareness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Output 3.2: Stenghtened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning

Indicator 3.2.1: No. of technical committees/associations formed to ensure transfer of knowledge

	No. of technical committees/associations	% of women represented in committes/associations	Level of awareness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			

Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			
Indicator 3.2.2: No. of tools and guidelines developed (thematic, sectoral, institutional) and shared with relevant stakeholders			
	No. of tools and guidelines	Type	Scale
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 4: Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development sector services and infrastructure assets

Indicator 4.1: Increased responsiveness of development sector services to evolving needs from changing and variable climate

	Project/programme sector	Geographical scale	Response level
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Core Indicator 4.2: Assets produced, developed, improved or strengthened

	Sector	Targeted asset	Changes in asset (quantitative or qualitative)
Baseline information	Multi-sector	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened)	1: Not improved
Baseline information	Water management	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened)	1: Not improved
Baseline information	Disaster risk reduction	1: Health and Social Infrastructure (developed/improved)	1: Not improved
Baseline information	Agriculture	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened)	1: Not improved
Target performance at completion	Multi-sector	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened)	5: Fully improved
Target performance at completion	Water management	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened)	5: Fully improved
Target performance at completion	Disaster risk reduction	1: Health and Social Infrastructure (developed/improved)	5: Fully improved

Target performance at completion	Agriculture	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened)	5: Fully improved
Performance at mid-term	Multi-sector	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened)	3: Moderately improved
Performance at completion			

Indicator 4.1.1: Vulnerable development sector services and infrastructure assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability

Indicator 4.1.1: No. and type of development sector services to respond to new conditions resulting from climate variability and change

	Number of services	Type	Sector
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress

Indicator 5: Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress

	Natural resource improvement level	Sector	Type
Baseline information	1: Ineffective	Multi-sector	Water areas
Target performance at completion	5: Very effective	Multi-sector	Water areas
Performance at mid-term	2: Partially effective	Multi-sector	Water areas
Performance at completion			

Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability

Core Indicator 5.1: Natural Assets protected or rehabilitated

	Natural asset or Ecosystem (type)	Total number of natural assets or ecosystems protected/rehabilitated	Unit	Effectiveness of protection/rehabilitation
Baseline information	Cultivated land/Agricultural land	10	ha rehabilitated	1: Ineffective
Baseline information	Forests	10	ha rehabilitated	1: Ineffective
Baseline information	Catchment area/Watershed/Aquifer	10	ha rehabilitated	1: Ineffective
Target performance	Cultivated	10	ha rehabilitated	5: Very effective

at completion	land/Agricultural land			
Target performance at completion	Forests	10	ha rehabilitated	5: Very effective
Target performance at completion	Catchment area/Watershed/Aquifer	10	ha rehabilitated	5: Very effective
Performance at mid-term	Cultivated land/Agricultural land	10	ha rehabilitated	1: Ineffective
Performance at completion				

Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas

Indicator 6.1: Increase in households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets

	No. of targeted households	% of female headed households	Improvement level
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term	716	10	5: Very high improvement
Performance at completion			

Indicator 6.2: Increase in targeted population's sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods

	No. of targeted households	% of female headed households	% increase in income level vis-à-vis baseline	Alternate Source
Baseline information	0	10	From 0 to 0.5%	Tourism-related
Baseline information	0	10	From 0 to 0.5%	Agriculture
Baseline information	0	10	From 0 to 0.5%	Livestock production
Baseline information	0	10	From 0 to 0.5%	Other
Target performance at completion	150	10	From 20% to 30%	Tourism-related
Target performance at completion	150	10	From 20% to 30%	Agriculture
Target performance at completion	150	10	From 20% to 30%	Livestock production
Target performance at completion	250	10	From 20% to 30%	Other
Performance at mid-term	123	10	From 0 to 0.5%	Agricultural-related
Performance at completion				

Output 6 Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability

Indicator 6.1.1: No. and type of adaptation assets created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies

	Number of Assets	Type of Assets	Sector	Adaptation strategy
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Core Indicator 6.1.2: Increased income, or avoided decrease in income

	Number of households (total number in the project area)	Income source	Income level (USD)
Baseline information	0	Other	0
Target performance at completion	700	Other	800
Performance at mid-term	716	Agribusiness	200
Performance at completion			

Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures

Indicator 7: Climate change priorities are integrated into national development strategy

	Integration level
Baseline information	1: None
Target performance at completion	5: All (Fully integrated)
Performance at mid-term	
Performance at completion	

Output 7: Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans

Indicator 7.1: No. of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks

	No. of Policies introduced or adjusted	Sector	Scale	Type
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Indicator 7.2: No. of targeted development strategies with incorporated climate change priorities

enforced			
	No. of Development strategies	Regulation	Effectiveness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 8: Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies

Indicator 8: Innovative adaptation practices are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated at regional, national and/or subnational level

	Sector of innovative practice	Geographic Scale	Type
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Output 8: Viable innovations are rolled out, scaled up, encourages and/or accelerated

Indicator 8.1: No. of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled-up and/or replicated

	No. of innovative practices/ tools technologies	Sector	Status	Effectiveness
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Indicator 8.2: No. of key findings on effective, efficient adaptation practices, products and technologies generated

	No. of key findings generated	Type	Effectiveness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			