



ADAPTATION FUND

Project Performance Report

Overview

Period of Report (Dates)	5/1/2023 - 4/30/2024
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 and Jasyrendy 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 indigenous community of Karcha Bahlut and the Sierra León in the District of Bahia Negra.
Name of Implementing Entity Focal Point	Jessica Troni

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)	2/28/2023
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 (submitted)

List the Website address (URL) of project

<https://accionclimatica-alc.org/blog/projects/abe-chaco/>

Project Contacts			
National/Regional Project Manager/Coordinator	Name	Email	Date
Implementing Entity	Jessica Troni	jessica.troni@un.org	10/15/2024
Government(s) DA	Ethel Estigarribia	ethel.estigarribia@makes.gov.py	10/15/2024

Financial Data

Disbursement of AF grant funds	
Cumulative total disbursement from Trustee to IE as of date (\$)	\$4,036,393.00

Estimated cumulative total disbursement from IE to EEs as of date (\$)	\$1,677,554.11
Project disbursement rate (%)	56.34
Project execution rate (%)	25.53
Add any comments on AF Grant Funds	UNEP expenditures (reporting period only): \$ 604,763.06
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	\$86,240.97
1.2 Information and monitoring system for agro-climatic risk assessment	\$23,504.07
1.3 Assessment of the vulnerability to climate change of specific plants and animals used as food source.	\$26,799.64
1.4 Study of the Ecology, Management and Nutritional components of Algarrobo and Viñal (Prosopis spp.)	\$4,386.22
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.	\$15,638.54
1.7 Elaboration of an analysis of incentives and disincentives for the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices in El Chaco region	\$0.00
1.8 General vulnerability and impact assessment for the targeted communities	\$27,869.52
2.1 Participatory development of integrated adaptation plans with an ecosystem-based approach	\$6,627.59
2.2.1 Training and exchange of knowledge among stakeholders.	\$17,142.00
2.2.2 Extension services and acces to inputs for the conservation and restoration of forests.	\$31,096.99
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	\$71,221.78
2.2.4 Implementation of improvements in the efficient use, catchment, harvesting and storage of rainwater	\$163,426.85
3.1 National level: Detailed training plan for SEAM and partner agencies at national level on mainstreaming climate compatible development across sectors	\$12,990.96
3.2 Local level: Training plan for partner agencies at local level (including but not limited to departmental and municipal governments)	\$0.00
3.3 Identification, systematization and exchange of lessons learned of the project	\$13,805.45
Project Execution Costs: Project Management	\$42,071.66
IE fee (\$)	\$0.00
Execution cost (\$)	\$61,940.82

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	\$72,132.00	4/30/2025
1.2 Information and monitoring system for agro-climatic risk assessment	\$104,412.91	4/30/2025
1.3 Assessment of the vulnerability to climate change of specific plants	\$34,937.32	4/30/2025

and animals used as food source.		
1.4 Study of the Ecology, Management and Nutritional components of Algarrobo and Viñal (Prosopis spp.)	\$20,301.16	4/30/2025
1.5 Research on traditional practices that contribute to climate resilience	\$18,000.00	4/30/2025
1.6 Development of specific protocols for the implementation of good practices in forest management and agriculture on farming and indigenous peoples communities.	\$32,843.29	4/30/2025
1.7 Elaboration of an analysis of incentives and disincentives for the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices in El Chaco region	\$18,922.04	4/30/2025
1.8 General vulnerability and impact assessment for the targeted communities	\$32,576.82	4/30/2025
2.1 Participatory development of integrated adaptation plans with an ecosystem-based approach	\$48,210.85	4/30/2025
2.2.1 Training and exchange of knowledge among stakeholders.	\$79,036.00	4/30/2025
2.2.2 Extension services and access to inputs for the conservation and restoration of forests.	\$375,887.36	4/30/2025
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	\$504,614.63	4/30/2025
2.2.4 Implementation of improvements in the efficient use, catchment, harvesting and storage of rainwater	\$558,776.04	4/30/2025
3.1 National level: Detailed training plan for SEAM and partner agencies at national level on mainstreaming climate compatible development across sectors	\$52,440.00	4/30/2025
3.2 Local level: Training plan for partner agencies at local level (including but not limited to departmental and municipal governments)	\$8,993.00	4/30/2025
3.3 Identification, systematization and exchange of lessons learned of the project	\$102,852.00	4/30/2025
IE fee (\$)		\$164,227.00
Execution cost (\$)		\$175,873.00

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.	

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
<p>Polítical: Institutions do not prioritize this project</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>The Project is benefiting from a stronger politically driven and technically oriented backup from the newly appointed government (August 2023) and authorities from MADES. Both, the Technical Committee and the two Regional local Committees, had been activated during the reporting period. These efforts had foster exchanges, networking, and technical and political interaction between different initiatives and the Project. Thus, the risk of the Project becoming a politically unsustainable and isolated effort not prioritized by the MADES is considered low. The Technical Committee operates as a support mechanism that integrates other relevant government stakeholders to cooperate and bring synergies to the Project's actions. The first meeting was held in June 30 2023 where the operating manual for the committee was approved and implementation information was shared. A second meeting is planned for June 2024 where local communities' adaptation plans will be presented and technical support will be sought. At local and regional level, the Project team liaised with local government institutions and coordinate project activities in the field. Two working groups were established with regional governments in Boquerón and Alto Paraguay. Two working groups were established with regional governments in Boquerón and Alto Paraguay. The Boquerón working group had three meetings during the reporting period. One key achievement for these meeting was the inter agencies support for 282 families in Campo Loa indigenous community to kickstart self-consumption crops during rainy season whereby the Governorship of Boquerón apported tractors and machinery, the Cooperative Fernheim apported money for fuel and technical support, and the Project provided seeds, technical support for monitoring and training. The first round of plantation in November 2023 did not achieved success due to lack of rain, but the second one in February 2024 is ongoing with good prospects. The Alto Paraguay working group had one meeting during the reporting period. However, even before the meeting the Project team engaged key local stakeholders to support the pilot adaptation measure for a dam in San Carlos with support from the Governorship of Alto Paraguay who provided machinery to clear vegetation from an unused reservoir, the Project contracted a company for 50-hours dredging and both the company and other landowners in the region double the hours of dredging to complete capacity of 28,000 cubic meters of rainwater collection.</p>
<p>Institutional: The lack of coordination, collaboration and adequate cooperation between executing agencies generates delays in the project implementation.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Aligned with the results and suggestions of the mid-term evaluation, MADES and UNEP jointly addressed the challenges and recommendations to ensure the proper implementation of the Project. Both entities acted together to achieve adequate coordination, political, and technical support, especially in relation to the process of changing the executing entity that was agreed upon between the parties and presented to the donor for review. The proposed executing entity, Investigación para el Desarrollo (ID), is already involved in key project activities and has a common vision on how to address the challenges and opportunities in the execution of the project. Therefore, it is determined that the risk of lack of coordination, collaboration and adequate cooperation in the project's implementation is low.</p>
<p>Institutional: Frequent staff rotation at local implementing</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>The need to strengthen capabilities and incorporate new roles to the PMU technical team was identified as part of the Management Response Plan that addresses the results of the mid-term evaluation. The open call processes to include new consultants demonstrated that there are sufficient</p>

<p>agencies may affect the availability of qualified personnel.</p>		<p>qualified personnel to fill the vacant positions. Moreover, the PMU is strengthened and capable of facilitating the rapid onboarding of identified potential candidates. Thus, the risk of frequent staff rotation at local implementing agencies affecting the availability of qualified personnel is considered low.</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 completed training on EbA concepts and Climate Change with communities and initiated trainings and exchanges on water management. Below is a short description of participation by the community. Boquerón Department: 1. Cacique Sapo: The leadership conflict, not related to the Project, continued during the period. The Project recognized this conflict, halted investment in pilot measures and activated the safeguard mechanisms. In May 2024, the Paraguayan Indigenous Institute (INDI) held a community meeting where, by majority decision, the community decided to withdraw consent for the implementation of the project. Therefore, the project officially ceases activities in the community. 2. General Diaz: Progress was made with livelihood initiatives with the delivery of supplies for 16 family gardens and a school garden. It was also supported with technical training in vegetable production and beekeeping. With the delivery of 66 5,000-liter tanks to families, the families' rainwater harvesting capacity was multiplied between 10 and 25 times to ensure drinking water during the dry season. The community also made progress in reactivating the water board with the support of project technicians, which is responsible for the management and distribution of community water. Work groups were formed with women garden producers and with the group of community beekeepers. The community is reviewing and concluding the Community Adaptation Plan that is required for the EbA measures to be implemented. 3. Pozo Hondo: The water commission is working in an organized manner in the management and administration of water, and the residents are contributing their fees for the normal functioning of the system. The project supported the repair of the solar pumping system that was not working due to lack of maintenance. In addition, two 5,000-liter tanks were delivered, one for the group of small producers and another for the group of people with disabilities and older adults. The group of horticultural women was activated, to whom the project provided 23 horticultural production kits for their installation. The participants are excited about the delivery and in the process of installing the family gardens. The association of young beekeepers from Pozo Hondo and Jasyendy, made up of 33 members, is in the process of installing the beekeeping carpentry provided by the project where they will be able to make their own inputs for beekeeping production. The project supported local school students with inputs and training for melipona production. A group of people with disabilities and elderly adults formed an association and installed family gardens and a demonstration farm of agricultural production with a drip irrigation system with support from the Project. They had very good production of self-consumption items that also served for sale in the community. The group is in the process of expanding its production based on the profits obtained. The group of small livestock producers held its general assembly and elected new authorities, who will be in charge of carrying out the work in the area of agricultural and livestock production. All organized groups are in the process of reviewing the Community Adaptation Plan, in order to identify adaptation measures with an EbA approach, which will be implemented in the community. 4. Jasyendy: A women group was formed for livelihoods activities such vegetable gardens, chicken coops, dairy farms, sheep, and goats. They accomplished very strengthened and well-</p>

established organization. The project supported them with the delivery of inputs to produce vegetables, chickens, sheep, goats and a tree nursery, as well as training and constant support from the local technician. The participants were excited by the arrival of the supplies and actively participated in the development of the community plan. With the delivery of 35 2,000-liter tanks to the families, they are ensuring they have a reservoir for rainwater collection and the community distribution system. The relocation process of the Jasyendy indigenous community is still far behind schedule. The municipality of Mariscal Estigarribia offered a 36-hectare plot of land in a rural area 4 km from the city but hopes that the responsible institution at the national level (Instituto Paraguayo del Indígena – INDI) will be responsible for the purchase of the land. Voluntary relocation aims to provide communal land for the indigenous community to settle while maintaining their indigenous production methods, culture, and traditions. For the Jasyendy community, this could be an opportunity to access productive land to improve their livelihoods.

5. Campo Loa: Eight water councils were formed in the villages during the reporting period. The community is looking forward to the construction of the macro-catchment system that the project will carry out, since this would ensure the availability of water in the community, which would impact the quality of life of the inhabitants. The departmental working group supported the production of 282 self-consumption plots of 1/3 hectare each. The project provided seeds for agricultural production in watermelon, melon, pumpkin, corn and beans, as well as the support of the local technician. The work in this community is challenging due to the multiplicity of needs and the low level of internal capabilities, which is why the project initiated a scholarship scheme for young male and female students in two local schools in agricultural and business training.

Alto Paraguay Department: 6. Toro Pampa: The Project delivered 220 2,000-liter water tanks to triple the families' rainwater collection capacity. The water commission is reactivated and working in an organized manner in the management and administration of water, and the residents are contributing their fees for the normal functioning of the system. The project supported a beekeeping group of 12 people with inputs and training. Several other groups for vegetable production, small livestock farmers, poultry and nursery trees were created with support from the local technician.

7. San Carlos: The Project delivered 35 2,000-liter water tanks to triple the families' rainwater collection capacity. A water commission was created but more community commitment is needed to ensure adequate management and administration of the water system. Residents do not pay fees for the system thus the system lacks sustainability. The project supported the formation of a women group for vegetable production and nursery trees and already delivered inputs for 18 vegetable gardens and one school vegetable garden in the community.

8. Maria Auxiliadora: The Project delivered 80 2,000-liter water tanks to triple the families' rainwater collection capacity. The water commission well organized and users pay a fee to ensure the sustainability of the system. The project supported the formation of a women group for vegetable production and nursery trees and already delivered inputs for 16 vegetable gardens and one school vegetable garden in the community. The Project is also supporting a group of 12 honey producers with training and inputs to increase their production capacity.

9. Sierra León: After 12 years without a water network, the Project supported the new installation with pipes and supplies to this community of 11 homes. In addition, the Project supported 8 orchards and delivered 24 5,000-liter water tanks to a tenfold increase on the families'

		<p>rainwater collection capacity. 10. Karcha Bahlut: The leadership conflict continues in this community. After a series of visits and mediation processes, the Project decided to temporarily stop the investment in November 2023. In April 2024, the Project team contacted Eco Pantanal, a local NGO, for an update on the Current situation. In this meeting, the NGO team explained that the situation has not improved and there are chances of the situation getting worse as the other clan is planning to take the leader to court. 11. Puerto Diana: The community was expelled from the project due to the covering and mismanagement of pilot resources that was formally communicated in July 2023. Given the fragility of implementation in indigenous communities with Puerto Diana and Cacique Sapo already out of the Project, the team has envisaged the incorporation of 4 other indigenous communities in the region. These communities are Laguna Negra, Nivacle Unidos and Yishinachat from Nivaclé ethnicity and Puerto La Esperanza from the Yshir ethnical group. The project team plans to conduct local assessments in these communities to explore the level of internal cohesion and vulnerability in terms of water access and livelihoods. The plan includes involvement of local governments, academia and INDI support to ensure an adequate due diligence pathway for their successful a incorporation. Therefore the risk associated to lack of interest and participation is considered low.</p>
<p>Environmental: Climate variability and change, including extremes, are greater than projected by the studies.</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The Project team and key stakeholders continuously monitor existing data, climate change scenarios, and others to adequately address the planning process for investments in adaptation measures. Local communities perceive climate change-related challenges as more acute, especially, droughts, heat waves, and fast floodings, among others. These variabilities could potentially affect the outcome of the planned adaptation actions, especially those targeted at agriculture and water access investments. Investigación para el Desarrollo (ID) presented the final version of the vulnerability studies that include different scenarios for climate change. The project team will use this information to elaborate adaptation plans in each community, to secure investment measures that are efficient and resilient to climate change adaptation. However, regional emergency processes due to droughts were activated again during the reporting period so the risk is considered moderate.</p>
<p>Financial: The use of financial resources involves many levels of authorizations and delays the execution of activities.</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>As identified in the mid-term review, procurement processes were lengthy and involves multiple layers of reviews and authorizations both at UNEP and MADES. Better dialogue have been reached thanks to multiple conversations and closer links between both parties. Thus, key procurement processes were conducted during the reporting period with significant impact for beneficiary communities. Particularly, the purchase of 500 units of water tanks that ensured 1,400,000 litres rainwater collection capacity for 453 vulnerable households and the installation of two agro meteorological stations with additional equipment for improvement of 3 other existing ones. However, still there are delays with processes and excessive effort on planning procurement processes that cannot advance. Fortunately, the process for change of executing agency is finished so there is a clearer pathway ahead and the risk is considered moderate.</p>
<p>Financial: The use of financial resources is not transparent.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>The implementation of the project is carried out following all the principles of transparency and administrative procedures of UNEP, as well as in full compliance with all current national legislation in Paraguay. The selected executing agency has to carry out financial audits and comply with strict transparency principles too. Therefore, the risk of using financial resources not being transparent is low.</p>

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
Key stakeholders have different expectations about the overall project logic, outcomes and timeline. Project logic and expected outcomes need to be aligned to enhance its coherence and adjust project implementation.	Moderate	As identified in the mid-term review, dialogue among key stakeholders to reach consensus about the project theory of change is a priority to gain a mutual understanding of what it is the project is trying to achieve and how it plans to do so, to have a clear path to follow for the remainder of the implementation. Discussion about lessons learned, including challenges related to working in indigenous communities, integrating gender issues, and building ownership to ensure pilot adaptation measures sustainability will be addressed during the annual learning exchange meeting expected for November 7 2024. A no-cost extension should be requested to ensure necessary time to achieve the targets.
Mainstreaming project implementation requirements and outcomes for women and indigenous communities is challenging given cultural and language barriers that exist.	Moderate	As identified in the mid-term review, the project needs to be more intentional about engaging with indigenous peoples and with women. It should go beyond considering them as project beneficiaries and seek to understand their differentiated vulnerabilities and barriers to benefit from the project. A gender and intercultural study was prepared in June 2024 to address these issues. Engagement with academia and the process for hiring a gender consultant is ongoing. However, there is need to access new resources in order to proceed with the mid-term review suggestion to hire an indigenous people specialist on the team and prepare a tailored communication plan, approach or guidelines would help the entire project team improve its capacity to meaningfully connect with indigenous communities and women.
The project complexity is such that participant communities need a strengthened presence of a project team with increased technical abilities to address complex situations such as climate change adaptation with vulnerable groups in a context of ongoing droughts and lack of basic services such as roads, education, health among others.	Moderate	As identified in the mid-term review, the project teams need to upscale its capacities in order to tackle complex implementation with vulnerable communities. In October, 2023, the project team sought approval for a specialized training on the Political Management of Climate Change at the National University of Rosario, Argentina with emphasis on the contexts of dry forests of the Gran Chaco. Given complex administrative and procurement processes, this could not be achieved on that occasion. Specialized training and expert consultants will be procured upon reception of the new disbursement of resources and confirmation of the executing agency as local partner.
Involuntary Resettlement	Low	The project sought support from INDI (Indigenous People National Institute) to address the situation in Cacique Sapo community. INDI experts communicated with the leader of Cacique Sapo and arranged a consultation on the issue given the Project safeguards. On field meeting arranged by INDI, the community withdraw their consent to the project and thus the project ended implementation in the community so the identified risk for involuntary resettlement is not longer relevant.

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 moderate risks, the Project has taken the following measures: Environmental Risks Measures taken: - Monitor and incorporate climate change scenarios information for the design of the local adaptation plans. - Plan for continuous assessment to ensure investment measures are efficient to increase communities' climate change adaptation. Mid-term Review process is being completed with a set of recommendations aimed at minimising risks. Next reporting period will see the implementation of those measures.

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

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)	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.
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.	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. Mid-term Review process is being completed with a set of recommendations aimed at minimising environmental and social risks. Next reporting period will see the implementation of those measures.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	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
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0 0

Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	On the elaboration of community adaptation plans, there have been some sub projects identified that would require Environmental Impact License (EIA) according to local law. Notably, those adaptation measures related to rainwater collection which involve soil removal over 10,000 cubic meter. All sub projects that fall above this threshold will include an EIA approved by the Ministry of Environment and Social Development (MADES). No training sessions regarding this topic have been conducted in the reported period.
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. 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 selection of project beneficiaries will be clear and transparent. The project gives priority to organized groups which are formally recognized and has bylaws. Project participants are more empowered and understand the requirements and co responsibilities promoted by the project to ensure sustainability of adaptation measures. However, there are deeper vulnerabilities in the community of Campo Loa where the level of hunger and lower capacities hinder the prospect of achieving the project's goals. Involvement of the academia to better understand the situation was sought, and a scholarship fund for young male and female pupils was activated.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Level of applying the clear and transparent criteria for eligibility of the project's beneficiaries. Number of committed groups being formalized and active for the implementation of sustainable adaptation measures. Percentage of women actively participating and benefiting from these groups. Wide

	communication and information is shared through mobile phone groups and radio broadcasts.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0 0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The project team prepared a guidance document for the process of adaptation plan elaboration. The document had been widely shared among participants and included emphasis on participation. 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. All field technicians and PMU staff conduct monitoring of the project's environmental and social safeguards and control that no people is left behind the planning for adaptation measures process. 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.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	It is possible that extreme vulnerable people and those with disabilities are not included in planning meetings. 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	Pilot adaptation measures will focus to include women, the elderly, the young, and people with disabilities. There are several examples for vegetable gardens women groups in María Auxiliadora, General Díaz, San Carlos, Jasyrendy, among others. There is a group for the elderly and disable that established a communal orchard and was able to sell products and generate income. The Project will engage with radio stations to provide information and knowledge for the most vulnerable in their own language. The project will seek support and involvement of academia and key other local stakeholders' experts on development processes in indigenous communities.
3.Marginalized and vulnerable Groups	
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)	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 by ensuring their participation on organized working groups with bylaws and support to ensure sustainability of adaptation measures.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Percentage of young people and women as members of organized working groups of the project. Rate of income generating activities undertaken by exclusively women working groups.
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. The project gives priority for organized groups that are composed of members of vulnerable populations e.g.: women and youth. All field technicians and PMU staff conduct monitoring of the project's environmental and social safeguards and control that no people is left behind the planning for adaptation measures process.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	It is possible that extreme vulnerable people and those with disabilities are not included in planning meetings.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Pilot adaptation measures will focus to include women, the elderly, the young, and people with disabilities. There are several examples for vegetable gardens women groups in María Auxiliadora, General Díaz, San Carlos, Jasyrendy, among others. There is a group for the elderly and disable that established a communal orchard and was able to sell products and generate income.
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 affects 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 supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the	The project includes activities to improve life conditions of the marginalized groups, including indigenous people, women and young people.

safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Percentage of young people and women as members of organized working groups of the project. Rate of income generating activities undertaken by exclusively women working groups.
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. The project gives priority for organized groups that are composed of members of vulnerable populations e.g.: women and youth. All field technicians and PMU staff conduct monitoring of the project's environmental and social safeguards and control that no people is left behind the planning for adaptation measures process.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Internal conflicts such as the case of Cacique Sapo - nonrelated 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 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)	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 as members of organized working groups of the project. Rate of income generating activities undertaken by exclusively women working groups.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	A gender specialist is expected to be hired in Q3 2024. This professional is expected to reduce the risks associated with the exclusion of women during the planning process for identifying investment on adaptation measures. The Project team understands the importance of bringing women and marginalized groups to the forefront of adaptative measures investment planning, and that is why the project foster the approach of working with organized working groups mainly led by women leaders. Moreover, there is an adaptation measure to provide extra support to scale up innovative pilots led by women leaders at the adaptation plan for each community.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Participation of women in organized working groups and activities to date is high. However, perceived gender roles and other barriers might harm women's participation and leadership specially at indigenous communities where gender roles are different, and language barriers exists.
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 Q3 2024. Female leaders will be invited to become examples and role models for other members of community.
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 activity.	During implementation, the project will ensure compliance with the Code of Labor in Paraguay and will provide adequate protection equipment for workers.
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 trainer's 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 measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	There is a risk of inequitable access of indigenous peoples to the project's resources.
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 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. The planning of adaptation measures at indigenous communities include the 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.
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	0 0 0

indicator	
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. As example, the Cacique Sapo community decided to withdraw their consent to the Project due to the risk of breaching safeguards. As result of this and the separation of Puerto Diana community, the project is activating the process to incorporate other indigenous communities to maintain and increase the balance on overall participation of indigenous communities on the project.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Work on ecosystem-based adaptation measures for income generation in indigenous communities may not be sustainable at the end of the project.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	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.
8.Involuntary resettlement	
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	
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	Yes

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)	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 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 be taken	Promote the valuation of ecosystems and share information regarding cost benefit analysis for adaptation measures. Promote sustainable production practices through field trips, workshops and campaigns to increase knowledge regarding 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 was 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, the data allowed MADES, 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, technicians explore changes in the regulating framework for this 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 indicator	0
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. The PMU had meetings with the Biodiversity Director at MADES where he informed about the proposal to modify and allow sustainable use of algarrobo species currently listed as having conservation threats.
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	The project will integrate key stakeholders 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 and sustainable use.
11.Climate change	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table	No

II.K (II.L for 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)	
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 water related diseases cases (malaria, bilharzia, diarrhea, schistosomiasis, etc.)
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The vulnerability studies indicate that all water sources at communities lack adequate quality for drinking. The project is requesting support from SENASA (the National Water and Sanitation Board) to carry out an assessment of community water management capacity. For those communities with medium to strong management skills, the project contemplates water purification technology that require payment for services to ensure maintainance. For other communities, the project will focus on increasing household level rainwater collection that is more sustainable when communities lack water management commitment (payment).
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?	No
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	

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, the PMU team receive training on safeguards and monitoring implementation through monthly reporting. Additionally, the project team trained community on the elaboration of community adaptation plans which included a measure of compliance with safeguards as key condition for each proposed adaptation measure.
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 project has recently requested the appointment of a new executing entity to ensure adequate implementation of project activities. This EE will ensure the monitoring of safeguards on a timely basis. 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
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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
In April 2024, the PMU received a note from the Municipality of Boquerón (registered as consultation number 01/2024). The local government expressed concern regarding the situation in Cacique Sapó and imminent termination given the ongoing internal conflict. The local government suggested the inclusion of Yishinachat, an indigenous community in the region, with over 100 households.	As results from the consultation, the PMU is assessing the possibility to incorporate this and three other indigenous communities: Laguna Negra, Nivaclé Unidos and Puerto La Esperanza to balance and increase the outreach of benefits with vulnerable indigenous communities. The process for new inclusion includes field assessment with INDI, local government and PMU with support from the Human Ecology Faculty at the National University of Asunción (anthropologists and indigenous professionals) to check the level of organization and internal cohesion. A decision from the Project's Comité Directivo will be sought later in 2024.	Pending

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	Output	Number of MADES staff trained (by gender)	0	120	Satisfactory

implementation of adaptation measures at national and local levels					
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	120	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	Annual workplan approved by UNEP is inclusive of gender mainstreaming actions.
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, who has participated and supported in field missions, and contributes to the project during project meetings. The Ministry of the Environment and UNEP, through the PMU, has asked the Ministry of Women (MinMujer) to be part of the Project's Technical Committee. The MInMujer replied positively and designated focal points, they have already been part of the first meeting of Technical Committee in 2023. Currently, we are in the process of re-sending invites to be part of the technical

	<p>committee to all institutions due to change of authorities after the Presidential Election in late 2023. A guide for elaborating a Community Adaptation Plan was prepared and validated with communities. The guide included gender considerations in the process of assessing and prioritizing adaptation measures. For instance, a mandatory requirement was to ensure compliance with gender safeguards for each proposed adaptation measure. Furthermore, in the adaptation planning section of the community plan, a protocol has been developed and socialized. This protocol includes the inclusion of women in decision-making spaces, for the governance and monitoring of the implementation of the adaptation measures identified in the Community Adaptation Plan. Workshops and community meetings have been developed to co-create participatively the Community Adaptation Plan. Currently, all communities have identified the adaptation measures that they would like to implement in their communities. However, there have not been much progress towards developing an action plan, due to the limited capacity in the communities in regards to community organization and involvement of women. The project is promoting saving groups led by women as mechanism to improve social cohesion and empower the role of women within the formal decision making at community level. Ten groups have been established with the support of the project. These groups aim to increase the financial education, set rules and comply with them, and give sense of pride with the accomplishment of financial goals of the beneficiary communities.</p>
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 1	The MTR notes that 3 of the 8 outputs under component 1 are yet to be delivered. What has been delivered is the following: 6 detailed ecosystem maps (1 map for each of the selected communities) by mid-term 1 study on the local ecology, management and nutritional components of Algarrobo and Viñal by mid-term 1 comprehensive and strategic study on local traditional practices that contribute to climate resilience by mid-term Progress is urgently needed on the installation of the meteorological stations and development of early warning advisories and associated capacity development with communities so that community adaptation plans can be developed.	Delayed	Marginally Unsatisfactory
Outcome 2. Adaptive capacity in rural areas of greatest vulnerability strengthened through concrete adaptation measures favouring an ecosystem-based approach	Outcome 5	The MTR confirmed that EbA Chaco has invested in two rounds of pilot investments, the first one with 18 interventions and the second with eight. According to the monitoring file for interventions, a total of 341 units of equipment have been delivered, expanded or repaired. These include water tanks, water capture systems, beekeeping equipment and livestock. The pilot activities have delivered some initial benefits to communities, especially in terms of improving access to water, where most investments have focused. Anecdotally, these have translated into time savings to get water for some women, and improved water access for agriculture and livestock for men. These have also enabled progress in the establishment of some commissions. These pilots have also generated important lessons for the PMU around approaches to build and maintain community engagement, challenges of building ownership, and barriers to engaging with	Delayed	Marginally Satisfactory

		women and indigenous communities. To date, despite the pilot activities and trainings, there is a lack of familiarity from communities with the concepts of climate change, adaptation, EbA and with the project itself. The MTR indicates that community adaptations plans have not yet been delivered.		
Outcome 3. Capacity development and awareness to implement and upscale effective implementation of adaptation measures at national and local levels	Outcome 7	MTR confirms that no progress has been made against this Outcome, although training of planners the District levels has taken place. All information generated in Outcome 1 needs to be applied for the mainstreaming of climate change risks into regional development plans. MTR Recommendation 1 on widening the project steering committee to include other relevant actors; establishing the Technical Committee and Local Committees as in the ProDoc; and strengthening the PMU with additional expertise in adaptation and EbA will help to deliver this outcome. A plan needs to be made on delivering this Outcome.	Delayed	Marginally Satisfactory

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

Name	Email
Jessica Troni	jessica.troni@un.org

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

An important focus for this reporting period was to get the mid-term review completed with recommendations that can support effective and efficient implementation progress. All Outcomes are delayed. A change in the Executing Entity will enable higher levels of delivery. Detailed justification for the ratings for each Outcome are in the table above but briefly: The main studies undertaken under component 1 are approved. Other outputs including studies and meteorological information are still pending. Challenges remain in terms of establishing processes and strategies for the wide dissemination of information to several audiences including key stakeholders in local communities. Under component 2, several pilot interventions have been implemented focusing mainly on rainwater harvesting systems and interventions to contribute to the communities' livelihoods e.g.: vegetable gardens, nursery tree, beekeeping, among others. 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. However, risk remains high in terms of potential delays due to lengthy procurement processes and bureaucracy. Component 3 strategy should be developed in order to fully engage regional government so that the results of the project can be incorporated into development planning and budgets for sustainability and upscaling. Progress for the Project implementation is rated as marginally satisfactory (MS) for this period.

Executing Entity / Project Coordinator

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
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	outcomes			
Outcome 1: Knowledge management on vulnerability and resilience to climate change improved to implement cost-effective adaptation measures.	Outcome 1	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.	Ontrack	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.	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Outcome 3. Capacity development and awareness to implement and upscale effective implementation of adaptation measures at national and local levels	Outcome 7	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
Ethel Estigarribia	ethel.estigarribia@maDES.gov.py	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 project achieved important goals during this reporting period. Notably, the delivery of 500 units of water tanks to reinforce the rainwater collection capacity at household level by 1,375,000 liters of drinking water. The huge impact that this brings to vulnerable communities can be measured by the tenfold estimated increase in some households, but more to the point, by ensuring potable water for drinking to families who previously relied upon contaminated water sources during dry season. However, there is a need to expedite implementation to ensure the Project achieves established targets on time. The appointment of a new executing agency is key to ensure efficient processes for procurement and implementation of adaptation measures. MADES sees an improvement in technical and strategic alignment thanks to the strengthening of both the PMU and UNEPs presence in the country. Communication and alignment have been notoriously improved and closer ties with other government agencies were established. MADES closely supports implementation to ensure adequate engagement with other key stakeholders including government agencies and local government, and it 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.

Other

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

Name	Email
<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>	

Overall Rating
<p>Overall rating</p> <p>Marginally Satisfactory</p> <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>The project achieved important goals during this reporting period. Notably, the delivery of 500 units of water tanks to reinforce the rainwater collection capacity at household level by 1,375,000 liters of drinking water. The huge impact that this brings to vulnerable communities can be measured by the tenfold estimated increase in some households, but more to the point, by ensuring potable water for drinking to families who previously relied upon contaminated water sources during dry season. However, there is a need to expedite implementation to ensure the Project achieves established targets on time. The appointment of a new executing agency is key to ensure efficient processes for procurement and implementation of adaptation measures. MADES sees an improvement in technical and strategic alignment thanks to the strengthening of both the PMU and UNEPs presence in the country. Communication and alignment have been notoriously improved and closer ties with other government agencies were established. MADES closely supports implementation to ensure adequate engagement with other key stakeholders including government agencies and local government, and it 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.</p>

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	0	Integration of climate change adaptation, including priority actions and strategic options, into at least two departmental and/or district sustainable development plans
Outputs	1.1 Number of detailed ecosystems maps for the areas of influence of the selected communities	0	11	6

Outputs	1.2.1 Number of new functioning meteorological stations in the Paraguayan Chaco	0	0	3
Outputs	1.2.2 Number of meteorological reports shared with farmers, herders and indigenous communities	0	0	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	0	1
Outputs	1.4 Existence of a study on the local ecology, management and nutritional components of Algarrobo and Viñal (Prosopis spp.)	0	1	1
Outputs	1.5 Existence of a comprehensive and strategic study on local traditional practices that contribute to climate resilience	0	1	1
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	0	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	0	1
Outputs	1.8 Number of general vulnerability and impact assessments	0	11	6

Outcomes	2. Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options	0	2395 people received inputs to diversify their livelihoods (family farming, beekeeping, and forest nurseries)	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 indicate that after a prolonged period of drought, the baseline at the start of the project was zero agricultural production. The Chaco was affected by 4 years of drought and numerous declarations of regional emergency. However, after the last rains at the end of 2023 and beginning of 2024, the project contributed to the production of 22.03 tons of food, calculated from an estimated yield of 3 kg / m ² of bell pepper, tomato, onion and zucchini in 28 m ² gardens	Average increase of 60% in food availability (tons/year)

			<p>installed by the project. Each crop was assigned an area of 5m², so 5 x 3 + 15 kg per family garden of each one. As for lettuce, a yield of 1 kg / m² was found. It was also assigned 5m², so each garden yields approximately 5 kg of lettuce. In total, each family garden then produces approx. 65 kg per year. In total, the project delivered 339 gardens family. This performance estimate was obtained by consulting bibliographical references.</p> <p>Disclaimer In the following report, we will implement more accurate monitoring methods, based on field measurements, and not on bibliographical references.</p> <p>According to the project's baseline studies, the beneficiary communities of the project suffer on average 3 months of food shortages due to isolation during the rainy season. Through family gardens, food availability increased by 33%, since thanks to the installed gardens, food will be available in their homes during the 3 months of shortage ($3/12 \times 100 = 33$).</p>	
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Outputs	2.1 Number of integrated adaptation community plans	0	<p>9. The adaptation community plans are under development. A guideline has been elaborated, and the plans are being co-created through community meetings with the beneficiary communities, with a bottom-up approach. The community plans are divided into 4 phases: diagnosis, identification of adaptation measures, prioritization and action plan. Currently all plans are in the fourth phase. It is expected that the final phase will be finished in the second semester of 2024. The PMU is also expecting to strengthen the technical team by incorporating (vamos a contratar ESS and gender, Alto Paraguay Specialist, Communication Assistant, Monitoring and Planning Officer and an Administrative Assistant) from current funds and incorporate an expert on EbA integrated water management, and an expert on EbA livelihood which are conditional on receiving the next trench of project funds. Final products on this indicator are expected for November 2024.</p>	6
Outputs	2.2 Existence of adaptation measures	0	20. Since the beginning of the	10

	<p>being implemented on forest conservation, agriculture, water, regulatory framework and skills in the ten selected communities of critical areas with increased resilience</p>		<p>Project, some USD 288,000 had already been invested in pilot adaptation measures. During the reported period, the project implemented 20 adaptation measures in 8 communities. The adaptation measures focused on: a) Improving food security and livelihoods: beekeeping, family farming, nursery. b) Improving water security: infrastructure for water harvesting and distribution. Three (3) school orchards, fifty-six vegetable gardens for women groups, herd of goats, sheep and chicken for 18 women, inputs for three (3) nursery trees systems, and 282 orchards half an hectare each for families in Campo Loa. In terms of water, 455 families received water tanks for rainwater collections at household level improving between fivefold to twenty-five-fold their rainwater catchment capacity. Moreover, community water networks were improved in Pozo Hondo and Jasyrendy with maintenance for their solar pumping system, and San Carlos with the rehabilitation of a</p>	
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			rainwater collection reservoir for the community.	
Outputs	2.2.1 Number of trained local stakeholders	0	1527 total, 60.3% women. Subjects: - Ecosystem based Adaptation workshops: implemented to increase the knowldege of the communities regarding fundamental concepts for climate change and ecosystem based adaptation. As a result, the beneficiaries will be better equipped to identify the best adaptation measures for their communities. 915 people participated in these workshops, 60,4 % were women - Beekeeping trainings: one training was implemented with beneficiaries from the Maria Auxiliadora community (11 participants total, 8 women), another training was hel in Gral Diaz and Km 4 (10 participants total, 6 women), and a workshop with the Youth Beekeepers Group of Pozo Hondo (10 participants, all men). - Sustainable Agricultural Practices: Practical workshop for School Farming in Campo Loa (55 participants total, 17 women); Training workshop	800

			on Family Farming in Pozo Hondo and Jasyendy (10 participants, all women) - Water Management: a Workshop on Strengthening the Administrative Aspects of Water Management was held in Karcha Bahlut with 27 participants (12 women), and a Knowledge Exchange on Community Management and Governance of Water Resources in Tierra Adentro, Alto Paraguay, with 17 participants (5 women) From the 1527, 257 comes from the trainings done in prior reporting periods, including knowledge exchange, and previous beekeeping and EbA workshops	
Outputs	2.2.2 Number of ha of forest conservation/restoration areas created with the support of the project	0	0	10
Outputs	2.2.3.1 Number of additional hectares applying the agroecological practices promoted by the project	0	141	50%
Outputs	2.2.3.2 Percentage of increased honey produced by beneficiaries of the project	0	Conventional beekeeping: 12 honey kits delivered to producers in Toro Pampa. Baseline 0 producers in Toro Pampa Meliponas Beekeeping: 30 kits delivered to the school in Pozo	30%

			Hondo	
Outputs	2.2.4 Number of water harvesting, storage and distribution systems constructed/repared by the project	0	<p>41,57% During the reported period, the project invested in providing water harvesting infrastructure to the beneficiary communities, given the multi-year drought event that these communities were facing (4 consecutive years). As a result of the project's intervention, all households from the San Carlos, María Auxiliadora, Toro Pampa, Jasyrendy, Sierra León, General Díaz, and KM4 communities have, at least, one water harvesting infrastructure (either a 2000 or a 5000 litres water tank). The goal is to equip all households with a minimum capacity of 7000 litres as defined in the local adaptation plans. The rainwater catchment system in San Carlos was rehabilitated and upgraded to collect 28,000 m3. It is noteworthy to mention that this system was out of order for more than 10 years, and that thanks to support from the Governorship of Alto Paraguay, the Project investment and other local donors, 33 families are now more resilient in terms of</p>	100% of population with at least 1 water harvesting, storage and distribution infrastructure constructed/repared

			<p>water supply during droughts. Currently, the Project had reached 99.9% of households with some water collection system or water network improvement. However, more investment is needed in order to deepen the impact and ensure sustainability so that families are better equipped to overcome droughts that are more frequent and intense due to climate change affectation in the region.</p>	
Outputs	3.1 Number of MADES staff trained (by gender)	0	<p>14 (12 women). The project implemented an e-learning course on "Strengthening adaptation planning with a focus on ecosystem-based adaptation". MADES had 14 workers take part of the course. However, many other public institutions took part of the e-learning course, reaching 13 institutions, such as: INFONA, MAG, MOPC, MEF, among many others.</p>	120
Outputs	3.2 Number of relevant stakeholders trained (by gender)	0	<p>162 (124 women). As a result of the implementation of the e-learning course, we have trained and strengthened the capacities of a wide array of key stakeholders, such as: - Subnational governments: Diocesis of Benjamin Aceval,</p>	160

			<p>Mariscal Estigarribia, Municipality of Asunción, Municipality of Pilar, Municipality of Luque, Municipality of Hernandarias, Municipality of Santa Rosa Misiones - Academia: professors, researchers and students from national and private universities - Central government: 14 public institutions were reached, represented by 45 individuals. of which 14 are employees of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES). Other participating institutions include the Ministry of Public Works and Communications (MOPC), the National Forestry Institute (INFONA), the Ministry of Agriculture (MAG), Agricultural Credit of Enabling, the National Institute of Statistics, the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Education and Sciences, the National Aeronautics Directorate, the Vice Ministry of Economy and Planning, CONADERNA, the National Electricity</p>	
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			Administration (ANDE), the Ministry of Justice, and Itaipu.	
Outputs	3.3 Number of lessons learned documents prepared by the project	0	0	10
Outcomes	Number of assessments and strategic recommendations related to climate change adaptation developed to support environmental licensing processes	0	0	Integration of climate change adaptation, including strategic recommendations, into at least five assessments developed to support environmental licensing processes.
Outcomes	Number of local development plans, strategies and processes that integrate adaptation to climate change concerns	0	0	Integration of climate change adaptation, including priority actions and strategic options, into at least two departmental and/or district sustainable development plans

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	Given internal conflicts and threats affecting project compliance with environmental and social safeguards, the communities of Cacique Sapo and Puerto Diana were withdrawn from the project, and implementation in Karcha Bahlut has been temporarily halted. This decision followed the identification of serious issues, including the displacement of vulnerable community members, suspected embezzlement of project investments by community leaders, and threats to the local technician hired to work with

these communities. To address these challenges and improve results on the ground, the following changes were made to the project design: Cessation of Interventions: Interventions in the Cacique Sapo, Puerto Diana, and Karcha Bahlut communities were halted. This decision was taken to prevent exacerbating existing inequalities and to avoid potential reputational damage to UNEP and the Adaptation Fund. It also aimed to protect the integrity of the project team and ensure the well-being of vulnerable community members. Stakeholder Engagement and Mediation: Efforts were increased to engage with relevant stakeholders, such as the Paraguayan Indigenous Institute (INDI), to mediate conflicts and provide support for the peaceful resolution of internal community disputes. However, when mediation failed, the project prioritized the safety and ethical considerations over continued intervention. Reallocation of Resources and Integration of New Communities: Resources initially allocated to the withdrawn communities were reallocated to other project areas where interventions could proceed without significant social or ethical risks. This reallocation aimed to maximize the project's overall impact and ensure the effective use of resources. Currently the PMU together with MADES and PNUMA is assessing the possibility to include new indigenous communities which are neighbors of the ones that were withdrawn from the project. These changes were implemented to maintain the project's integrity, uphold the principles of environmental and

		social safeguards, and protect the rights and well-being of all stakeholders involved.
<p>Have the environmental and social safeguard measures that were taken been effective in avoiding unwanted negative impacts?</p>	<p>Challenges & Opportunities</p>	<p>The PMU team has diligently ensured that environmental and social safeguards (ESS) are considered throughout the project's implementation. An ESS compliance clause was incorporated into contracts for medium and large procurement processes related to pilot adaptation measures. Field technicians provide monthly reports on safeguard compliance. The project adheres to the principles of free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) in consultations with all the indigenous communities that the project works with. During the implementation of the EbA pilot measures, the project has sought to ensure all interventions comply with ESS. In this process, three issues have been identified: Cacique Sapo Community: Since 2022, the project noted the expulsion of 36 families from the Cacique Sapo indigenous community. The PMU requested the Paraguayan Indigenous Institute (INDI) to mediate the situation. However, mediation failed, leading the project to pause all interventions in the community. Despite continued efforts and a second mediation attempt by INDI, the Cacique Sapo community decided to withdraw from the project, refusing to reintegrate the expelled families. Puerto Diana Community: An EbA pilot measure implemented in Puerto Diana involved providing a herd of cattle for the community's management. The agreement required the community to care for and grow the herd to sustain their livelihood. However, the local technician found that the cattle</p>

		<p>were slaughtered and sold or eaten shortly after arrival, breaching the agreement. The PMU issued a notice demanding an explanation or the return of the herd. The leaders and the community failed to account for the cattle after one year and eight months of consultations, leading to their withdrawal from the project. Karcha Bahlut Community: The Karcha Bahlut community is experiencing internal conflict between two factions disputing leadership, creating a hostile environment. The local technician received threats, prompting the PMU to pause interventions. The PMU communicated a timeframe for the community to resolve their internal issues to prevent exacerbating inequalities and avoid reputational damage to UNEP and the Adaptation Fund, and the project. These actions were taken to ensure the project's integrity, sustainability, and alignment with ESS principles. Currently, the project is evaluating to integrate new indigenous communities to take the place of those communities that withdrawn from the project.</p>
<p>How have gender considerations been 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>Opportunities</p>	<p>The project's training sessions are designed to encourage equal participation of men and women. Notably, attendance has been higher among women. For instance, the first session of EbA workshops saw 55% and 75% female attendance in Alto Paraguay and Boquerón Departments, respectively. To support community adaptation plans, the project developed a guide mandating women's participation as a prerequisite for plan adoption. Every community meeting held by the project actively encourages women's involvement, ensuring</p>

		<p>that adaptation plans reflect their voices and needs. During the implementation of this guidance for local adaptation plans with indigenous communities, it was clear that the involvement of women in decision-making spaces and processes was not adequate. The project planned to hire an expert consultant in gender and women's participation to lead these efforts. However, due to delays in the hiring process, this consultant was not onboarded, but the team was able to hire a professional to conduct a gender and intercultural study. This study reveals the existence of serious gaps and challenges in terms of gender equality in the project's area of incidence. Namely, the limitations in access to basic services, education and economic opportunities for women were identified. In addition, the need to strengthen institutions and public policies to effectively address these problems was highlighted. With concrete actions, such as the incorporation of adaptation measures and pilot investments aimed at women's groups in the planning process, the Project could promote greater awareness of the importance of gender equality and generate a significant change in the lives of women and girls in the Paraguayan Chaco region. Overcoming gender inequalities will not only benefit women and girls but will also contribute to the sustainable social and economic development of the entire community. In order to help promote more active participation of indigenous women, as recommended in the mid-term evaluation, the project has started to work with the Human Ecology College</p>
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		<p>(CIEH) of the Universidad Nacional de Asuncion to develop a strategy for encouraging more active participation of women in the community management of their water systems, and their productive systems. A knowledge exchange in April 2023 led to the identification of a methodology for recognizing women's roles in community water management. The project aims to implement this methodology to design adaptation measures that respect and incorporate these roles, honoring their traditions and customs, thereby promoting women's engagement in project activities. In all interventions, the EbA Chaco Project ensures that agreements are consensually signed by the majority of stakeholders. These agreements aim to address community priorities and ensure the relevance of interventions. The project strives for equitable participation between men and women in all activities.</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 & Opportunities</p>	<p>Yes, there were delays in implementation. As identified in the Project's Midterm Review, a process to change the executing agency and designate a local partner to streamline the processes needs to be activated. The process is ongoing, as are other key processes, including the review of the MTR and the elaboration of the Management Response Plan, the approval processes for PPR3 and PPR4 which also suffered delays. Implementation with local communities also posed a challenge in terms of ensuring ownership, governance and sustainability of the proposed adaptation measures. During this reporting period, the Project team had focused its</p>

		<p>efforts on empowering and activating internal cohesion among vulnerable populations in the communities. One of the strategies included establishing savings groups to ensure frequent meetings among local populations based on the establishment of rules and the fulfillment of financial objectives. Another was to convey the message that implementation of adaptation measures would be undertaken only with those formalized groups that could ensure adequate internal governance, and that any remaining funds for adaptation measures would be managed as a tender grant and not necessarily committed to non-functional groups.</p>
<p>What implementation issues/lessons, either positive or negative, affected progress?</p>	<p>Challenges</p>	<p>Having an implementation agreement with a local partner is helpful, but it is not enough to expedite budget execution and meet set of targets. As identified by the mid term review of the Project, it is key to activate the process to change the executing agency with the donor and hire a local executing agency to help the acquisition and implementation processes, at the scale the project needs. This will make the process of hiring personnel, providing support, and processes for procurement of equipment and supplies more agile. The Project faced issues with regards to community appropriation of the projects activities. To overcome this, the project implemented participatory processes to develop Community Adaptation Plans. For instance, it has established an intervention protocol for field missions to promote a two-way dialogue with communities and is in process of establishing an action plan where a clear governance structure for the</p>

		<p>implementation of the Community Adaptation Plan must be agreed upon by community members, without this action plan with is correspondent governance structure the project will not implement adaptation measures in the community. Halting implementation with indigenous communities due to covering up the mismanagement of assets and the risk of breach of project safeguards. Several learnings could be identified during these processes. Firstly, ensure wide communication and dialogue with all members of the community. Secondly, the need to involve both local governments and the national authority, which is the Paraguayan Indigenous Institute (INDI) is evident. Thirdly, be open to incorporate new indigenous communities but make sure to conduct a prior assessment to avoid those communities with internal conflicts or lack of leadership. And finally, to ensure that all processes are clearly recorded and submitted to the community in formal written communication.</p>
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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 implementation of future projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?</p>	<p>During this reporting period, the project has focused on collaborating with communities to develop Community Adaptation Plans. Initially, these plans were expected to be completed by March 2024. However, the project has encountered several challenges some of which were already identified in the mid-term evaluation eg. challenges around ownership have been reflected in the lack of care of communities, especially indigenous communities, for the pilot investments emphasizing the need to crucial that participatory processes, awareness, trainings and coaching are implemented jointly with the upcoming</p>

investments to ensure the expected results. The project team identified these and some other ones too related to the weak social cohesion within the communities, and a need to strengthen the culture of planning and community management. In response, the project has initiated the development of an intervention protocol that includes co-responsibilities, and a series of principles required for the adoption of the plan. These principles are based on those identified by Elinor Ostrom (Governing the Commons, 1990) for the management of community-owned resources. These principles include clear limits, clear rules, progressive sanctions, conflict resolution mechanisms and collective action. By integrating these principles, the project aims to promote and encourage community cohesion and effective management. Feedback from community members has been very positive. They have expressed that the protocol is helpful in strengthening their organization, as it provides much-needed guidance for establishing rules and governance. A formal communication (Circular 1) was deemed necessary submitted early in June 2024 to clearly state roles and responsibilities for each party and pointing out that investments in adaptation measures would only be confirmed to organizations that show commitment to strengthening themselves and improving internal management. As a result of the above-mentioned activities, we identify the following lessons learned:

Participatory Planning: Engaging communities in a participatory planning process not only empowers them but also ensures that adaptation measures are tailored to their specific needs and contexts.

Structured Governance: Implementing structured governance frameworks can improve resource management and foster social cohesion, which are essential for the resilience of community-based projects.

Capacity Building: Strengthening the capacity for planning and management within communities is critical. Future projects should include dedicated efforts to build these capacities early on.

Clear Protocols and Agreements: Establishing clear protocols and agreements from the beginning can help navigate implementation challenges and ensure all parties are aligned on their roles and responsibilities. By incorporating these lessons, future projects can be better designed and implemented to enhance resilience to climate change, ensuring sustainable and effective outcomes.

Moreover, one of the suggestions that resulted from the field trip of the representative of the Implementing Agency was to establishing one model village per Municipality to provide inspiration to the other villages about what is possible as well as facilitating knowledge transfer to surrounding

	<p>villages which may help to break through village level conflicts and inertia. Another conclusion from the visit was that the EbA model needs to be developed. There is scope to use vegetation and trees to provide shading to buildings and agricultural plots from extreme temperatures, groundwater recharge and fixing of soils to prevent dust storms and sedimentation into the earth dams. Further to that, that much more needs to be done by the project on livelihood diversity. Partnerships with local NGOs that can provide technical assistance for agriculture and other livelihood activities will be essential for success. The incorporation of advisories into livelihoods strategies remains to be done. There is a significant need to build social organization and livelihood management. To address lessons learned and challenges, the executing agency needs to be formally incorporated into the Project, a Partner Agreement needs to be established between implementing and executing agency and the third disbursement of resources need to be transferred for implementation.</p>
<p>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?</p>	<p>The project has started to work more closely with local governments by establishing Local Departmental Boards in Boquerón and Alto Paraguay. These boards are expected to foster alliances for implementing community adaptation plans and broader project activities, such as capacity building and knowledge exchanges. Below, we discuss how these actions have the potential to help the project's interventions be replicated or scaled up:</p> <p>Establishment of Local Departmental Boards: The project has initiated close collaboration with local governments by establishing Local Departmental Boards in Boquerón and Alto Paraguay. These boards facilitate alliances for implementing community adaptation plans and broader project activities, such as capacity building and knowledge exchanges, and joint implementation among key local actors. By fostering local government involvement and creating dedicated spaces for collaboration, the project can gather more support from local governments and other organizations working in the area. This will enhance the project's efficiency, generate alliances, and create a network that can sustain the investments once the project is finished.</p> <p>Request for Declaration of Municipal/Departmental Interest: The project has requested that both Alto Paraguay and Boquerón declare the project adaptation plans as of "Municipal or Departmental Interest." This official recognition can help garner more support and resources for the project. If the project adaptation plan is officially recognized as of municipal or departmental interest, it can attract additional funding and partnerships, facilitating the scaling up of successful interventions.</p>

	<p>Furthermore, other projects can replicate this approach by actively engaging and seeking endorsements from local authorities, ensuring stronger local buy-in and support. By leveraging these factors, the project's successful strategies can be extended to other areas, enhancing climate resilience on a larger scale.</p>
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Readiness Interventions (Applicable only to NIEs that received one or more readiness grants)

<p>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?</p>	<p>N/A</p>
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<p>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?</p>	<p>N/A</p>
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Concrete Adaptation Interventions

<p>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?</p>	<p>Staffing up appropriately would be a key issue. The PMU is missing many skill sets - which we have undertaken to correct. This is at the root of why i) community adaptation plans have not been developed ii) why there is no EbA model/s being designed iii) why the climate advisories outcome is not progressing iv) why there is no plan for delivering Outcome 3. Despite the lack of human resources, the PMU has been able to conduct a participatory process with local governments and vulnerable communities for the elaboration of community adaptation plans that resulted on the following learnings: Positive lessons: - Importance of Capacity Building: Strengthening capacity-building activities is crucial. The project found that increasing knowledge about climate change among community members is essential for ensuring that adaptation measures are understood and correctly implemented. This will help communities make informed decisions and avoid maladaptive practices. Helping communities understand what ecosystem-based adaptation is has helped to narrow specially within the scope of the project. - Tailored Intervention Strategies: the need to tailor intervention strategies to the specific contexts of communities was highlighted. By rethinking its intervention strategy, the project was able to better address the unique vulnerabilities and needs of different community groups by a bottom-up approach to co-create community adaptation plans, where adaptation measures were identified in response to the needs, and context of each beneficiary</p>
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	<p>community. Negative Lessons: - Misinterpretation of the Nature of the Project: There was a common misinterpretation among communities regarding the process for demanding access to infrastructure and technologies, regardless of whether these would help them increase their adaptive capacity. The communities perceived the project as a "Development Project" or a "Government Project," where they were entitled to receive investments. To address this, the project prioritized strengthening its communication strategies and implemented a series of capacity-building field missions. These efforts aimed to clarify that the project is a climate change initiative focused on increasing the adaptive capacities of communities. It emphasized that investments must primarily focus on enhancing resilience rather than providing general infrastructure. The project concentrated on improving communities' understanding of the drivers of climate vulnerability. By aligning the community's expectations with the project's goals, it ensured that interventions were effective in reducing vulnerabilities.</p>
<p>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?</p>	<p>The potential for the concrete adaptation interventions undertaken by the project to be replicated and scaled up both within and outside the project area is substantial, particularly in the Paraguayan Chaco Region. Several key factors contribute to this high potential: - The project is strengthening community-based organizations. The project is enhancing the capacity of community-based organizations by helping them organize, establish statutes, and create rules of procedure, and by creating self-help saving groups. This organizational strengthening is crucial for sustaining and scaling up the project's investments. With improved organizational and financial capacities, communities will be better positioned to sustain and scale up the investments made by the project. This empowerment transforms them into attractive targets for other projects and funding opportunities in the area, fostering further growth and adaptation success. -The project reduces the pressure on local governments, by strengthening community capacities. With empowered communities taking charge of their adaptation measures, local governments can allocate more time and resources to assist other vulnerable communities in the region. In summary, the project's efforts to strengthen community-based organizations, increase financial awareness, and reduce the burden on local governments create a robust foundation for the replication and scaling up of adaptation interventions. These empowered and well-prepared communities can serve as models for others, attracting further</p>

	investments and fostering widespread resilience to climate change in the Paraguayan Chaco Region and beyond.
Knowledge Management	
<p>How has existing information/data/knowledge been used to inform project development and implementation? What kinds of information/data/knowledge were used?</p>	<p>The project took advantage of the knowledge generated in Component I to develop comprehensive community adaptation plans. The first step in these plans involved conducting a diagnosis to identify the climate hazards, vulnerabilities, and needs of the communities. This was achieved by consulting the results from Component I studies and sharing them with community members. Additionally, participatory meetings were held where community members shared their experiences and insights regarding the most significant hazards, their vulnerabilities, and their needs to increase adaptive capacity. The following types of information were used in this process: - Vulnerability Assessment Results: Identified key vulnerabilities within the communities. - Quick Ecological Assessments: Evaluated the ecological state and health of the local environment. - Local Livelihoods Assessments: Analyzed the primary sources of income and subsistence for community members. - Climate Characterization of the Communities: Documented the specific climate conditions and trends affecting the communities. - Impact-Risk Chains: Mapped out the cause-and-effect relationships between climate hazards and their impacts on the community. By combining scientific data with local knowledge, the project identified the most appropriate and contextually suitable adaptation measures. This approach ensured that the interventions were effective, culturally relevant, and helped the beneficiary communities better prepare for the impacts of climate change.</p>
<p>Has the existing information/data/knowledge been made available to relevant stakeholder? If so, what channels of dissemination have been used?</p>	<p>The project implemented its first activity under component III: an e-learning course named "Strengthening adaptation planning with a focus on ecosystem based adaptation". The objectives of the course were: - Understand the state of the art of public policies on climate change adaptation and publicize the progress made in this area. - Disseminate key concepts to understand climate change: adaptation, mitigation, vulnerability, climate scenarios. - Understand the concept of Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (EbA) and apply the design criteria of an EbA measure. - Understand the stages and steps necessary to develop a local adaptation plan with an ecosystem-based adaptation approach. - Share fundamental concepts of climate finance and the functioning of the financial mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Through this learning experience the</p>

	<p>project shared some of the results of the studies developed under component I. Specifically, the project shared some of the results of the vulnerability assessments, as well as socialized the methodology used by the researchers. A total of 191 people had access to all these materials, that helped them increase their knowledge in assessing climate risks and, in base of this, tailor adequate adaptation options. The project implemented various educational tools such as audiovisuals, reading materials, and short evaluations to facilitate the assimilation of the course content. By leveraging these channels, the project ensured that critical information was effectively communicated to stakeholders, enhancing their understanding and capacity to engage in climate adaptation planning and implementation.</p>
<p>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.)</p>	<p>ID Technical Reports: Vulnerability assessments Rapid ecological assessment Boquerón Rapid ecological assessment Alto Paraguay Baseline report Boquerón Baseline report Alto Paraguay Final report fitogenetic resources Final report ecosystem characterization Evaluation of water sources for Boquerón Evaluation of water sources for Alto Paraguay Final report on local traditional practices Other resources: Regatta Climate Change news - AbE Chaco knowledge exchange UNEP Explore topics EbA Press release honey production among youth in Pozo Hondo Press release EbA Chaco supports honey production in Pozo Hondo and Gral Díaz</p>
<p>If learning objectives have been established, have they been met? Please describe.</p>	<p>The project aims to address the significant vulnerability of the Chaco Region population in Paraguay to the impacts of climate change on food security. Although no explicit learning objectives were outlined in the initial project design, the Mid Term Review's reconstructed Theory of Change offers clear guidance on learning and overcoming barriers to implementing Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) measures. Key areas include: - Understanding the role of ecosystem services in adaptation among all stakeholders. - Recognizing the value of traditional and indigenous practices and their potential contribution to adaptation. - Sharing information, knowledge, and local insights on climate change and appropriate EbA methods, especially for women and indigenous peoples. During this reporting period, the project conducted a series of capacity-building workshops. These workshops increased the knowledge of the beneficiary communities about climate hazards, how to assess their vulnerabilities, and how to identify suitable ecosystem-based adaptation measures. This knowledge empowered them to establish effective adaptation strategies in their community adaptation plans. This indicates that stakeholders are gaining an understanding of the role</p>

	of ecosystem services in adaptation.
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.	Climate variability data and meteorological information for the Chaco Region are not readily available. Many meteorological stations are either out of order or require upgrades to include the necessary instruments for measuring climate variability. To address this issue, the project is collaborating with local technicians from the Direction of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH) to enhance existing weather stations and install new ones. Additionally, there is limited official information about the traditional knowledge of communities regarding the management of climate and natural resources for their livelihoods. To bridge this gap, the project has promoted studies on traditional practices, which will be shared in the future. This approach will help to increase and disseminate both scientific knowledge and traditional knowledge and practices, fostering a comprehensive understanding of natural resources management in the region
Has the identification of learning objectives contributed to the outcomes of the project? In what ways have they contributed?	Yes, it has offered a clear pathway for results-oriented management and impactful 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 and the study of local ecology, management and other components (aside from nutritional) of Algarrobo and Viñal forestry species. This study 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	50	30
Performance at mid-term	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	700	54	30
Performance at mid-term	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	7000	52	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	7000	0	Drought	5: Very effective

at completion				
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: Strengthened 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 committees/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 at completion	Cultivated land/Agricultural land	10	ha rehabilitated	5: Very effective
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				
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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	0	10	1: No improvement
Target performance at completion	816	10	5: Very high improvement
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%	Agricultural-related
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			