Project Performance Report

Overview

Period of Report (Dates)	5/1/2024 - 4/30/2025
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	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.
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.

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)	3/31/2027

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@mades.gov.py	10/15/2024

Financial Data

Disbursement of AF grant funds	
Cumulative total disbursement from Trustee to IE as of date ($)	$7,128,450.00
Estimated cumulative total disbursement from IE to EEs as of date ($)	$965,387.95
Project disbursement rate (%)	100
Project execution rate (%)	14.69
Add any comments on AF Grant Funds	As agreed between the AF Secretariat and UNEP on 15 June 2026, instead of reporting only the expenditure for the PPR 6 reporting year, the cumulative expenditures since project inception (PPR 1 to PPR 6) are reported in the financial-data fields for PPR 6. This approach addresses the identified

	PPR 1–5 over-reporting issues by ensuring that all cumulative totals per output are positive and accurate as of PPR 6. It was also agreed, for consistency, to retain this cumulative reporting method for the remaining PPRs (7 and 8), while providing in each reporting cycle a table showing both cumulative and annual expenditures in the supporting-documents section. In the supporting-documents section of the Portal, we have attached a detailed spreadsheet in which: - Worksheet 1 contains the revised PPRs, with revised annual expenditure figures from PPR 1 to PPR 6. - Worksheet 2 (Detailed recon) compares the originally reported figures against the revised figures, showing the differences and the cumulative differences over PPR 1–6. - Cumulative figures (PPR 1–PPR 6) are shown in Worksheet 1 Column J, Worksheet 2 Column W, and Worksheet 3 Column T, uniform across. - Annual figures for PPR 6 are shown in Worksheet 1 Column I and Worksheet 2 Column T. Additionally, we have uploaded the signed interim donor report in the supporting-documents section. The cumulative expenditure figure stated in that PDF report (USD 2,077,073.00) matches the corresponding figure in the spreadsheet (Worksheet 1 cell J23, Worksheet 2 cell W23, and Worksheet 3 cell T23).
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	$320,846.34
1.2 Information and monitoring system for agro-climatic risk assessment	$52,518.58
1.3 Assessment of the vulnerability to climate change of specific plants and animals used as food source.	$33,868.14
1.4 Study of the Ecology, Management and Nutritional components of Algarrobo and Viñal (Prosopis spp.)	$14,109.64
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.	$119,363.39
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	$95,647.17
2.1 Participatory development of integrated adaptation plans with an ecosystem-based approach	$63,295.39
2.2.1 Training and exchange of knowledge among stakeholders.	$40,404.31
2.2.2 Extension services and acces to inputs for the conservation and restoration of forests.	$75,433.14
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	$499,712.74
2.2.4 Implementation of improvements in the efficient use, catchment, harvesting and storage	$497,913.19

of rainwater	
3.1 National level: Detailed training plan for SEAM and partner agencies at national level on mainstreaming climate compatible development across sectors	$36,346.24
3.2 Local level: Training plan for partner agencies at local level (including but not limited to departmental and municipal governments)	$35,943.57
3.3 Identification, systematization and exchange of lessons learned of the project	$48,617.42
2.2. Implementation of adaptation	$8,896.13

IE fee ($)	$101,080.78
Execution cost ($)	$134,158.59

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	$2,402.14	12/31/2025
1.2 Information and monitoring system for agro-climatic risk assessment	$48,485.52	10/31/2025
1.3 Assessment of the vulnerability to climate change of specific plants and animals used as food source.	$56,234.32	10/31/2025
1.4 Study of the Ecology, Management and Nutritional components of Algarrobo and Viñal (Prosopis spp.)	$9,579.60	10/31/2025
1.5 Research on traditional practices that contribute to climate resilience	$18,000.00	10/31/2025
1.6 Development of specific protocols for the implementation of good practices in forest management and agriculture on farming and indigenous peoples communities.	$7,173.21	10/31/2025
1.7 Elaboration of an analysis of incentives and disincentives for the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices in El Chaco region	$18,266.68	10/31/2025
1.8 General vulnerability and impact assessment for the targeted communities	$14,617.16	10/31/2025
2.1 Participatory development of integrated adaptation plans with an ecosystem-based approach	$36,277.33	3/31/2026
2.2.1 Training and exchange of knowledge among stakeholders.	$980.29	12/31/2025
2.2.2 Extension services and access to inputs for the conservation and restoration of forests.	$156,028.10	12/31/2025
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	$375,061.65	12/31/2025
2.2.4 Implementation of improvements in the efficient use, catchment, harvesting and storage of rainwater	$544,440.00	12/31/2025
3.1 National level: Detailed training plan for SEAM and partner agencies at national level on mainstreaming climate compatible development across sectors	$51,900.00	3/31/2026
3.2 Local level: Training plan for partner agencies at local level (including but not limited to departmental and municipal governments)	$33,900.00	3/31/2026
3.3 Identification, systematization and exchange of lessons learned of the project	$36,000.00	3/31/2026

IE fee ($)	$122,854.00
Execution cost ($)	$0.00

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
Political: Institutions do not prioritize this project	Low	The Chaco region is at the spotlight from government and investors alike. A stronger government led interconexion node to link the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans is being built through the region. The need to adapt local populations to the challenging climate scenarios in this context is high. During the reporting period, the Chaco was affected by both continuous drought and flooding. The methodology, learning and investment in climate change adaptation based on an ecosystem approach brought by this Project are seen as a key solution to improve the resilience of local populations towards climate change. Thus, the risk of the Project becoming politically unsupported and not prioritized by the MADES is considered low. PPR6: The Steering Committee meeting and the Technical Committee meetings were held on the 7th and 19th of August 2025, respectively. The Technical Committee meeting had the participation of key institutional stakeholders including: Indigenous Institute, Animal Health (SENACSA), Meteorological Directorate (DMH), Agriculture Technology Institute (IPTA), Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Health (Nutritional Institute) and several internal dependencies from MADES: Dirección General de Gestión Ambiental, Dirección de Servicios Ambientales, Dirección General de Protección y Conservación de la Biodiversidad, Oficina Nacional de Lucha Contra la Desertificación y Sequía, Dirección de Pesca and Dirección de Áreas Silvestres Protegidas. The session served as a platform to exchange insights, present project progress, and reinforce the importance of sustained inter institutional collaboration for effective planning and implementation. During these meetings, updates were shared on the Campo Loa plantations and the San Carlos reservoir, including ongoing maintenance activities and community engagement efforts. The Committee reaffirmed its role as a strategic mechanism for coordination and monitoring, and several institutions reiterated their commitment to supporting the project’s objectives. The official minutes for these meetings are attached for reference. As a result, we were able to

		establish a clear roadmap for planning and greater agility for the design, development and decision making at the PMU and MADES level. Besides the Steering Committee and the Technical Committee, the project governance also includes regional working groups for Alto Paraguay and Boquerón region. Since 2024, MADES has created the Platform for Sustainable Development for the Chaco (the entire region). In October, 25th 2024, the Project Coordinator presented an update on the project implementation on this Platform. Mission report is included in supporting documents.
Institutional: The lack of coordination, collaboration and adequate cooperation between executing agencies generates delays in the project´s implementation.	Low	Aligned with the results and preliminary suggestions of the mid-term evaluation, MADES and UNEP jointly addressed the challenges and recommendations to ensure the proper implementation of the Project. The executing entity, Investigación para el Desarrollo (ID), has the mandate and resources to speed project activities and results 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.
Institutional: Frequent staff rotation at local implementing agencies may affect the availability of qualified personnel.	Low	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 qualified personnel to fill the vacant positions. Thus, the risk of frequent staff rotation at local implementing agencies affecting the availability of qualified personnel is considered low. PPR6: The hiring process for new PMU personnel started during this reporting period and will be completed in PPR7 period: Q3 2025. Though pertaining to the next reporting period PPR7 we can already inform that the recruitment process for project personnel has been mostly completed by the end of August 2025, with the exception of one position for a local technician in Chaco Central. Key positions filled recently include the Monitoring & Evaluation and Planning Specialist, the Gender and Safeguards Specialist (end of June), the Chaco Coordinator for the departments of Alto Paraguay and Chaco Central (beginning of June), two technical specialists assigned to work directly with communities (July-August), the designated officer responsible for delivering agrometeorological bulletins (July) and the position for a sustainable livelihoods specialist (August) This staffing progress has significantly strengthened project management, implementation, and budget execution. It has also enabled ID to address pending actions, particularly through the implementation of targeted training sessions for project stakeholders and the technical team.
Institutional: 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.	Low	The implementation of pilot projects in the existing communities included processes for empowering women and strengthening organizations managing water, agriculture and other local resources. Local groups at each participating community already understand the project logic and the adaptation to climate change based on ecosystem approach. Moreover, the participatory process implemented for the elaboration of the local adaptation plans ensured adequate understanding about the climatic risks and prospect vulnerabilities that the project aims to address. During the process to include five new indigenous communities, the project team engaged with local governments and the Indigenous People National Institute (INDI) to ensure that prospect communities benefits from internal cohesion and strengthened organizations. Regarding Karcha Bahlut, an indigenous community temporarily suspended, the project team will lease with INDI to assess

		the ongoing conflict situation and seek open dialogue with them to go forward or end the projects activity with the community. Therefore, the risk of lack of interest and participation of key actors and targets groups is considered low.
Environmental: Climate variability and change, including extremes, are greater than projected by the studies.	Moderate	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 flooding, among others. These variabilities are already affecting the outcome of the planned adaptation actions, especially those targeted at agriculture and water access investments. After a prolonged period of droughts, the region is being affected by severe flooding with one district (Fuerte Olimpo) with 800 millimeters of rainfall accumulated in one month. In April 23rd, the Senate approved a proposed law "Declaring the departments of Presidente Hayes, Boquerón and Alto Paraguay in a state of emergency" so the risk is considered moderate.
Financial: The use of financial resources involves many levels of authorizations and delays the execution of activities.	Moderate	The process for change of executing agency is finished and the resources funds transferred to ID, MADES maintains reviews and authorization level for each procurement and human resource consultancies. There is a risk of delays with processes and excessive effort on planning, so the risk is considered moderate.
Financial: The use of financial resources is not transparent.	Low	The implementation of the project is carried out following all the principles of transparency and 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. Therefore, the risk of using financial resources not being transparent is low. PPR6: As the final step to the transition, a Project Cooperation Agreement was signed between UNEP, as implementing entity, and Investigacion para el Desarrollo, as executing entity on 28/02/2025. To ensure financial transparency, on the one hand, the PMU and Investigacion para el Desarrollo have drafted an operational guideline, which contains administrative and operational policies and regulations based on Investigacion para el Desarrollo and United Nations' policies and regulations. On the other hand, cash advances from UNEP to ID are subject to the submission and clearance of quarterly financial reports and annual external audits. A final audited statement of account containing an audit opinion, shall also be dispatched to UNEP within 6 months of project technical completion.

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
Mainstreaming project implementation requirements and outcomes for women and	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

indigenous communities is challenging given cultural and language barriers that exist.		from the project. However, there was no time to hire an indigenous people specialist on the team and prepare a tailored communication plan to meaningfully connect with indigenous communities and women during this reporting period, but the process for selection of consultant was activated. PPR6: Steps taken to mitigate risk: 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. The hiring process for the indigenous people specialist started during this reporting period and will be completed in Q3 2025.
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 to tackle complex implementation with vulnerable communities. The recruitment process for a) ESS and Gender Consultant, b) Chaco Coordinator for Alto Paraguay, c) MEL Specialist, d) EbA Water, e) EbA Livelihoods, f) Field technician for Chaco Central, g) Field technician for indigenous communities, and h) Communication Assistant was activated. PPR6: As identified in the mid-term review, the project teams need to upscale its capacities to tackle complex implementation with vulnerable communities. Hiring processes for key positions to strengthen the PMU were activated during the reporting period for PPR6 and will be completed in Q3 2025, including: the Monitoring & Evaluation and Planning Specialist, the Gender and Safeguards Specialist, the Chaco Coordinator for the departments of Alto Paraguay and Chaco Central, the Indigenous People specialist and technical specialist assigned to work directly with communities, the designated officer responsible for delivering agrometeorological bulletins. and the position for a sustainable livelihoods specialist. Though pertaining to the next reporting period PPR7 , it is worth noting that progress has been made since the PPR6 report was submitted. Two specialists on Indigenous affairs, safeguard and gender, and social communication joined the project between June and August 2025 (PPR7 project period) and are working to strengthen indigenous women empowerment, visibility, inclusion, and coordination of project actions, particularly in relation to community outreach and stakeholder engagement.
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.	Low	PPR6: 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. The activation of governance mechanisms, namely, the Technical Committee with meetings held on June 17th of 2024 , July 30th 2024 and the Chaco Region Sustainable Development Platform meeting held on October, 25 2024 has brought about the needed coordination and dialogue.

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 risks, the Project has undertaken dialogue sessions among key stakeholders to reach consensus about 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 were addressed during the annual learning exchange meeting held on November 7th, 2024.

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. The process to hire a Safeguard and Gender consultant is ongoing. This professional will address the set of recommendations aimed at minimising environmental and social risks provided by the Mid Term Review evaluation.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Number of ESIA or E&S impact notice of the subprojects 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
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The community adaptation plans presented and approved during this period include sub projects 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 meters. For the Campo Loa indigenous community that includes a rainwater catchment Project with 43,000 cubic

	meter capacity, the PMU already elaborated the Terms of Reference including the EIA presentation and approval as a prerequisite. All other 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. PPR6: These trainings on environmental and social management are rescheduled for the next report period once the PMU is fully staffed to address these issues.
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 priory 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
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The participatory elaboration of community adaptation plans gave priority for organized groups that are composed of members of vulnerable populations e.g.: women and youth. Field technicians and PMU staff conduct monitoring of the project's environmental and social safeguards and control that no people are left behind in the planning for adaptation measures process and there is a grievance mechanism for consultations. However, the PMU is understaffed as key hiring processes could not be completed during this reporting period given that the appointment of the new executing agency was approved on September 9th, the Project Cooperation Agreement between UNEP and Investigación para el Desarrollo was signed on February 28th. PPR6: In the Campo Loa community, the level of education is very low. For young people, the opportunity to grant scholarships in the areas of Agricultural Technician and Administration and Business Technician was identified. The plan was to create local capacities for the sustainability of actions in the field. Three women and 8 men showed interest in the initiative. The students went through an entrance exam process to the institutions. Only 1 man passed the exams and was admitted to the Agricultural Technician, he was studying for a year, with support from the Project, and abandoned his studies in December 2024 after failing 6 out of the 18 subjects studied. Therefore, the scholarship fund was suspended and strategy evolved into providing turnkey solutions whereby the community will get employment at the livelihood projects and learn by doing.
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	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. The Project will engage with radio stations to provide information and knowledge for the most vulnerable in their own language and elaborate a communication plan for indigenous communities when key consultants are hired, namely, Communication Officer, Safeguard and Gender Responsible and Field Technician for 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 priory 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. PPR6: The development of the community adaptation plan in two indigenous communities that were validated in November 2024 included a training process to strengthen local capacities in the areas of Climate Change (CC) and Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (EbA). The preparation of the community plan had four stages: 1) Diagnosis, 2) Identification of adaptation measures, 3) Prioritization and 4) Action Plan for the implementation of projects led by women and indigenous groups that obtained highest scores.. All these phases are conducted with support from project technicians but led by members of the community who identify the adaptation measures and give priority to the investment in adaptation measures according to the guidance document for the elaboration of adaptation plans . Participatory methodologies were used during each stage with

	translators in the indigenous communities. FPIC processes were activated when indigenous communities entered the project in 2021 and for the 5 new communities from July through September 2025 (pertaining to the next PPR7 reporting period).
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	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.
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 safeguard measures by activity.	The project includes activities to improve life conditions of the marginalized groups, including indigenous people, women and young people.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Percentage of young people and women 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 priory 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	Social cohesion and empowerment in communities

will be taken	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. The evaluation process to hire a Safeguard and Gender Responsible is ongoing. Local capacity-building activities will be implemented to 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	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. PPR6: The delay in initiating the recruitment process was due to the need to action the change in execution arrangements at the end of 2024. Hence recruitment started upon signature of the new legal agreement for execution in February 2025. By the end of August, recruitment was mostly completed with the incorporation of the two Gender and safe guard specialist and indigenous specialist needed to oversee everything related to Indigenous affairs and safeguards, namely, the Responsible for Safeguards

	and Gender, and the local technician for indigenous communities Key tasks have been designated to facilitate inclusive engagement within Indigenous communities. As part of a communication plan these efforts include translating workshop materials and videos into native languages, as well as assisting in the implementation of the community adaptation planning guide. To mitigate cultural and linguistic problems that could represent potential obstacles to the participation of women—both Indigenous and non-Indigenous—the PMU will prepare an Action Plan for Indigenous communities that will be reported in the next PPR.
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. The hiring process for a safeguard and gender responsible is under evaluation. 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 includes 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 indicator	Percentage of indigenous people beneficiaries of the project 62% Rate of income generating activities undertaken by indigenous people 0 Effectiveness of the project communication system 0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	According to the baseline survey conducted for the vulnerability studies, 62% of the total population belongs to indigenous communities. The project maintains an equitable vision of human rights, which

	also considers cultural diversity, diversity of worldviews, demographics, and gender considerations in the implementation of adaptation actions. Given that two indigenous communities are not continuing as beneficiaries of the project, namely Cacique Sapo community that withdraw their consent to the Project and the separation of Puerto Diana community due to private appropriation of project resources. The project incorporated 5 other indigenous communities to increase the balance on overall participation of indigenous communities on the project. Formerly, there were approximately 1,200 households living in the 11 original communities (5 of them indigenous communities). After loosing Cacique Sapo and Puerto Diana, approximately 940 households were living in participating communities. With the incorporation of five new indigenous communities, the total participating households are estimated in 2,250 (75% of them being members of indigenous communities). PPR6: Traditional knowledge has been integrated through participatory adaptation planning processes that respect and value indigenous practices, incorporating community-proposed adaptation strategies to ensure technical measures reflect cultural relevance and territorial experience. This approach will be further strengthened in the next reporting period with the incorporation of the gender and safeguards specialist and the Indigenous People specialist to the PMU. The five new communities were selected based on the following criteria: 1) request from local government (included on the consultation mechanism), 2) existing community organization, 3) proximity (within a 25 km radius) to communities featured in Component 1 studies (vulnerability assessments and rapid ecological evaluations), and 4) openness and willingness to collaborate. Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) was secured from all except one, which is completing the FPIC process in the field trip mission with INDI at the end of September. Furthermore, culturally appropriate communication strategies have been implemented via training sessions and community planning workshops facilitated by translators to ensure clear messaging and effective participation.
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	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	
9.Protection of natural habitats	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require 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 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	0

indicator	
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 eg. Vegetable gardens, honey production, nursery trees production, among others. Pre-feasibility studies were carried out for the location of the meteorological stations in Campo Loa and Toro Pampa, as well as the Environmental Impact Studies that is required by national legislation for the macro water catchment system in Campo Loa. There are not subprojects identified in the local adaptation plans that can alter or harm natural habits
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 II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	

Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
12.Pollution prevention and resource efficiency	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
13.Public health	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Access to drinking water: It should also be noted that if the sources of drinking water are contaminated, the consumption of this water can cause disease. Development of water-related diseases: The continuous presence of the water-on-water storage systems could cause the development of water related diseases (Malaria, amoebiasis, typhoid fever)
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Sensitize communities and include technical support for the effectiveness of the epidemiological monitoring system in the capacity building activities at local level.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Number of sensitization sessions for local institutions in the project area to allow them take in account all new case of water-borne diseases. Evolution of the numbers of 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 maintenance. During this reporting period, the project supported the increase on household level rainwater collection with 725 water tanks delivered to local communities.
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 participated and received training on safeguards and gender working group led by MADES and UNEP. A total of 37 technicians were trained (70% women and 30% men) for the application of tools for gender equality. Participants: Public sector employees from MADES, INFONA, MEF, MAG, MINMUJER, INDI, and UN implementing agencies including PNUMA, PNUD, FAO. Additionally, focal points from Abe Chaco and FOLUR, two projects led by MADES and PNUMA, also participated. Moreover, the participatory elaboration of community adaptation plans included a measure of compliance with safeguards and women participation as key condition for each proposed adaptation measure on

	water and livelihoods. Finally, the recruitment process for a ESS and Gender Specialist was under evaluation at the end of the reporting period.
Have the implementation arrangements been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
What arrangements have been put in place by each Executing Entity during the reporting period to implement the required ESP safeguard measures?	The executing entity had been appointed during this reporting period. Upon accessing resources, the EE will hire professional experts to ensure adequate implementation of project activities including 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. PPR6: While the existing technical team at ID is specialized in Indigenous Peoples (ID), remote access, and service delivery to vulnerable communities, full deployment of safeguard-related support was not possible until the receipt of funds in April 2025 in the scope of the new execution arrangements. Despite these limitations, safeguard monitoring was not interrupted. During the transitional period in 2024 and leading up to the expansion of the Project Management Unit (PMU), monitoring was carried out by local technicians and a reduced technical team composed of a coordinator and one technical specialist. This arrangement ensured continuous oversight of safeguard compliance, and all activities were duly reported in each progress report. All inquiries and complaints were systematically recorded, attended and monitored through the mechanism. Any cases that remain unresolved during the reporting period are documented as concluded in the subsequent period corresponding to their closure. The gender focal point at DNCC acts as a liaison between the project, MADES, and other ministries. She is responsible for drafting the gender plan for submission to the Climate Change Council (CC) and for responding to invitations. Beyond these tasks, there are no additional specific activities to report during the period. The recruitment timeline for the ESS and gender/safeguards positions is mid-2025 and PPR7 will adequately report on those.
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 identificatio for USP	Gender disaggregati to identify risks and impacts	Safeguard measures identified for the USP	Monitoring indicator(s) for each impact

Section 6: Grievances

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

List all grievances received during the reporting period regarding environmental and social impacts; gender related matters; or any other matter of project/programme activities	For each grievance, provide information on the grievance redress process	Provi status
Between April and November 2024, the project received consultations to incorporate new indigenous communities into the Chaco EbA Project. The Municipality of Boquerón proposed including the Yishinachat Indigenous Community, while the Municipality of Mariscal Estigarribia requested the incorporation of the	MADES, INDI and local governments agreed on the incorporation of new communities to replace the ones that left the Project. Currently, the project is planning field missions to conduct the Free, Prior, and Informed Consultation and Consent process in these communities in close coordination with INDI (National Institute of Indigenous Development). (PPR6: Mission Report No. 5, conducted in coordination with INDI, indicates that four Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) processes have been successfully completed in the communities of Machereti, Timoteo, Nivaclé Unida and Yishinachat. The fifth FPIC in Pedro P. Peña community festival is scheduled to take place at the end of September. It is anticipated that all five newly identified communities will formally agree to engage with the project through the FPIC mechanism. Informe de Misión 5 del 2025 Socialización y consulta con nuevas comunidades en conjunto con INDI.docx - Documentos de Google: https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Bpii8JVsBTiMpLs5f9hhLB2wPXMTB_TR/edit.)	Pendi

Macharety and Timoteo Indigenous communities, located in the Laguna Negra region. Likewise, leaders of the Pedro P. Peña Indigenous Community, located near Pozo Hondo, requested that the Project provide water storage systems. For its part, the PMU identified the Nivaclé Unida Indigenous Community as a potential participant in the activities. These requests were approved by the directorates of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, with the aim of balancing and expanding the benefits to Indigenous communities, especially considering the exclusion of Cacique Sapo and Puerto Diana.		
In May 2024, the Municipality of Mariscal Estigarribia sent a note highlighting the importance of properly implementing project activities on the ground and inquiring about the feasibility of executing activities in the Campo Loa Community through local organizations with which the Municipality has	In response, the Project Management Unit (PMU) reported that there are established guidelines and procedures for the procurement of goods and services, which must be open, transparent, and competitive. It also indicated that, if calls for proposals are made, they will be shared with local governments and stakeholders to ensure their dissemination and promote greater participation.	Resol

agreements.		
In February 2025, a letter was received from the Municipal Board of Fuerte Olimpo requesting a detailed report from the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development on the projects implemented by the institution in the communities of Toro Pampa, San Carlos, and María Auxiliadora.	The Ministry sent a report on the progress, impacts, and stakeholders involved in the Chaco and FOLUR EbA projects.	Resol
On April 18, 2025, the Project received an inquiry from Mr. Bernardo Vierci, leader of the Karcha Bahlut Indigenous Community, who expressed interest in resuming Project activities.	In this regard, it was agreed to involve INDI and conduct a joint visit to assess the conflict situation in the community and the possibility of ensuring the sustainability of potential adaptation measures that could be undertaken. A final decision on the community's exclusion or continuation in the Project is expected to be made as a result of this visit. (PPR6: A visit to the community was carried out on August, 19th. The Mission Report, the lifting of suspension note and the full report with background on the case are attached for further details on the situation. An agreement to continue working with the community was reached, and the suspension of the community was lifted, based on significant progress in community governance. This includes institutional recognition of community leadership, active participation of women and youth, and sustained ownership of the resources provided by the project. Additionally, a positive dynamic of institutional dialogue has been reestablished, and a willingness for coordinated work between MADES, Pro Comunidades Indigenas (PCI NGO), and the community has been verified. The community expressed the need to address the issue of water access, proposing viable, community-driven solutions—demonstrating both responsibility and shared commitment to the project.)	Pendi

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	Level	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Rated result for the reporting

element					period
Capacity development and awareness to implement and upscale effective implementation of adaptation measures at national and local levels	Output	Number of MADES staff trained (by gender)	0	120	Satisfactory
Capacity development and awareness to implement and upscale effective implementation of adaptation measures at national and local levels	Output	Number of relevant stakeholders trained (by gender)	0	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

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 elaborated by the executing entity, Investigación para el Desarrollo) and approved by UNEP and MADES include 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 Project's Technical Committee.

	includes Ministry for Women focal points to ensure capacity building and gender focus during the implementation of the project activities. The elaboration and approval of participatory adaptation plan with communities was based on guidelines which 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. Finally, the ESS and Gender specialist recruitment process is under evaluation by the end of the reporting period. This professional will ensure training and empowerment of women during the implementation of adaptation measures in the communities, as established in the adaptation plans.
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**

Comments

Rating

Implementing Entity

Project components/outcomes	**Alignment with AF outcomes**	**Expected Progress**	**Progress to date**	**Comments**	**Rating**

Outcome 1: Knowledge management on vulnerability and resilience to climate change improved to implement cost-effective adaptation measures.	Outcome 1	Completed outputs include: 1.1 Detailed mapping of ecosystems, including agro-ecological zones, water resources, forests and other ecosystems, with 6 detailed ecosystem maps (1 map for each of the selected communities) completed by mid-term and additional 5 developed for the newly added communities 1.4 Study of the Ecology, Management and Nutritional components of Algarrobo and Viñal (Prosopis spp.) 1.5 Comprehensive and strategic study on local traditional practices that contribute to climate resilience 1.8 General vulnerability and impact assessment for a total of 11 targeted communities Ongoing outputs include: 1.2 Information and monitoring system for agro-climatic risk assessment. Five new meteorological stations have been installed in the project area. The agrometeorological bulletins for farmers, herders and indigenous communities are still pending dissemination in coordination with the Directorate for Meteorology and Hydrology 1.3 Assessment of the vulnerability to climate change of specific plants and animals used as food source. 1.6 Development of specific protocols for the implementation of good practices in forest management and agriculture on farming and indigenous peoples communities. 1.7 Elaboration of an analysis of incentives and disincentives for the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices in El Chaco region	Ontrack		Marginally Satisfactory
Outcome 2. Adaptive capacity in rural areas of greatest vulnerability strengthened through concrete adaptation measures favouring an ecosystem-based approach	Outcome 5	2.1 At the end of this reporting period, nine local community adaptation plans have been validated by participant communities, three more than the original final target of six. A positive development following the validation of these plans is the formal expression of interest from the local government of Alto Paraguay and three municipalities in implementing the community	Delayed	Please see IE rating narrative.	Marginally Satisfactory

		adaptation plans. 2.2. Following the change in implementation arrangements during 2024, the recruitment of new technical staff was initiated in early 2025 and 13 procurement processes have been launched in the first quarter of 2025. The completion of these processes is expected to advance progress in the livelihood and ecosystem rehabilitation activities over the next reporting period.			
Outcome 3. Capacity development and awareness to implement and upscale effective implementation of adaptation measures at national and local levels	Outcome 7	Some progress has been made against this Outcome, including training and support for the inclusion of adaptation considerations into the Urban and Territorial Planning processes in two Chaco municipalities. MTR Recommendation 1 on modifying the implementation structure to increase the efficiency of decision-making processes, starting with engaging a new Executing Entity for the project has been completed and a Project Cooperation Agreement was signed between UNEP's Climate Division and Investigacion y Desarrollo (ID) as executing entity for the remaining project activities. Accordingly, ID initiated recruitment and procurement processes in the first quarter of 2025. MTR Recommendation 2 has also been actioned with the widening the project steering committee to include other relevant actors; establishing the Technical Committee and Local Committees as in the ProDoc/ strengthening the PMU with additional expertise in adaptation and EbA is yet to be fully materialized as the recruitments were still ongoing at the end of the reporting period.	Ontrack		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.

6 of the 16 MTR recommendations have been completed. Most others are depending on recruitment processes to be completed (Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist; ESS/gender expert; Indigenous Person (IP) Specialist; Water resource management expert and EbA/livelihoods specialist; additional Chaco Coordinator; Community female Technical officer). All recommendations need to be actioned in the next reporting period. The May 2024 field mission in which I participated confirmed that the project is operating in a very challenging ecosystem: limited ground water resources, fragile soils and climate conditions are harsh: temperatures reaching 45C in the hot season, dust storms, and drought. Rain can fall in large quantities in short-lived, intense events causing floodings. Villages are typically small and remote, and most government services do not reach these areas. Mix of villages that are 'Latin', indigenous (a variety of groups) or mixed. High temperatures were reported to have adversely affected crops and honey production. Strong winds were reported as having damaged several water tanks. Communities are anxious for the project to resume activities after long delays. To address the gaps that I saw, which align with the observations made by the evaluation consultants, I recommended the following: • Final plan of villages to work in each municipality should be identified based on objective criteria (which could include distance to travel, conducive social environment, adaptation needs) and put to the PSC for approval. This was achieved in the reporting period. Support was provided for the planning of Urban and Territorial Land-Use Plans during the reporting period and nine local community adaptation plans have been validated by participant communities, three more than the original final target of six). • 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 livelihood strategies remains to be done. There is a significant need to build social organization and livelihood management. There has been some progress with the engagement of a local NGO from Mariscal Estigarribia in the activities in Campo Loa and the agricultural school of Ñu Apua engaged in delivering training to the communities, as well as implementing some model pilot initiatives within the school premises. Other possible NGO partnerships have also been explored. • There is scope to make one model village per Municipality and for this to provide inspiration to the other villages about what is possible, as well as facilitating knowledge transfer to surrounding villages, which may help to break through village-level conflicts and inertia. This is still to be actioned, for the next PPR. • 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. This is still to be actioned, for the next PPR. The appointment of an executing entity with resources and clear mandate to strengthen the PMU capacity and implement adaptation measures included in the adaptation plans is a key achievement for this period. During the reporting period, the transition to Investigación y Desarrollo (ID) as the sole executing entity was formalized, and a Project Cooperation Agreement was signed between UNEP's Climate Division and ID for the implementation of the remaining project activities. Accordingly, ID initiated recruitment and procurement processes in the first quarter of 2025.

Executing Entity / Project Coordinator

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating	
Outcome 1: Knowledge management on vulnerability and resilience to climate change improved to implement cost-effective adaptation measures.	Outcome 1	Most of the studies for this component had already been developed and validated. There are 4 studies that include 1.3 Assessment of vulnerability to climate change of specific plants and animals used as food sources, 1.6 Development of specific protocols for the implementation of good practices in forest and agricultural management	Ontrack		Satisfactory

		in farming and indigenous communities, 1.7 Increased knowledge of the contribution to adaptation of the existing regulatory framework. Preparation of an analysis of incentives and disincentives for the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices in the Chaco region and 1.2 (b) the agrometeorological bulletins that are still pending. For these studies, terms of reference were developed and the process of hiring consultants will resume with the financial funds disbursed on April 28, 2025.			
Outcome 2. Adaptive capacity in rural areas of greatest vulnerability strengthened through concrete adaptation measures favouring an ecosystem-based approach	Outcome 5	The ecosystem-based adaptation plans of nine local communities were developed, presented, and validated in a participatory manner with organized groups within the communities. After being presented to the local governments of Boquerón, Mariscal Estigarribia, the Boquerón Governorate, and Alto Paraguay, as well as the municipality of Fuerte Olimpo, three declarations of interest were obtained from local governments for their implementation. To date, an investment equivalent to USD 350,000 has been completed in climate change adaptation measures, with a primary focus on water management and harvesting during the long years of drought in the Chaco. Training in climate change and ecosystem-based adaptation was completed in the previous period, but other training sessions remain to be completed and initiated in the areas of forest protection, sustainable livestock farming, organic agriculture, and water management. The hope is to advance the implementation of adaptation measures and investments in the next period, given the incorporation of the executing entity and the ongoing recruitment of the project management unit team that is expected to be completed in the next reporting period.	Ontrack		Marginally Satisfactory
Outcome 3. Capacity development and awareness to implement and upscale effective implementation of adaptation measures at national and local levels	Outcome 7	During the period, progress was made in technical training with local and national governments thanks to e-learning training in ecosystem-based adaptation planning, with the certification of 54 new students added to the 188 already certified in the	Ontrack		Marginally Satisfactory

		previous period. However, progress remains to be made on product 3.3: Identification, systematization, and exchange of lessons learned from the project. This is expected to be achieved after the incorporation of the planning, monitoring, and evaluation consultant, who will be in charge of knowledge management.			

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

Name	Email	Institution
Rossana Rosario Scribano	mrrscribano@gmail.com	Director Climate Change and Natural Resources, ID.

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

Most of the studies for this component had already been developed and validated. There are 4 studies that include 1.3 Assessment of vulnerability to climate change of specific plants and animals used as food sources, 1.6 Development of specific protocols for the implementation of good practices in forest and agricultural management in farming and indigenous communities, 1.7 Increased knowledge of the contribution to adaptation of the existing regulatory framework. Preparation of an analysis of incentives and disincentives for the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices in the Chaco region and the agrometeorological bulletins that are still pending. For these studies, terms of reference were developed and the process of hiring consultants will resume with the financial funds disbursed on April 28, 2025. The ecosystem-based adaptation plans of nine local communities were developed, presented, and validated in a participatory manner with organized groups within the communities. After being presented to the local governments of Boquerón, Mariscal Estigarribia, the Boquerón Governorate, and Alto Paraguay, as well as the municipality of Fuerte Olimpo, three declarations of interest were obtained from local governments for their implementation. To date, an investment equivalent to USD 350,000 has been completed in climate change adaptation measures, with a primary focus on water management and harvesting during the long years of drought in the Chaco. Training in climate change and ecosystem-based adaptation was completed in the previous period, but other training sessions remain to be completed and initiated in the areas of forest protection, sustainable livestock farming, organic agriculture, and water management. The hope is to advance the implementation of adaptation measures and investments in the next period, given the incorporation of the executing entity and the ongoing recruitment of the project management unit team that is expected to be completed in the next reporting period. Train local and national governments on mainstreaming adaptation based on ecosystem strategies into the adaptation to climate change processes. Ensure adequate systematization of learning documents to support future initiatives for climate change adaptation.

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

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it

started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

Overall Rating

Overall rating

Marginally Satisfactory

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

The change in execution arrangements is taking some time to embed. Key recruitments are underway and we expect that oce these positions are filled, implementation progress will pick up. Some small progression on Outcome 2 - the main investment component in the project - has been made in this reporting period but there is still a lot to execute in a relatively short space of time.

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	5	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 climateresilient 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 (approximately 40% of total participants) 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. Since March 2025, the Chaco region is being affected by excessive rainfall with accumulation of 800 milliliters in one month. The government is studying a disaster zone declaration approved by the Congress. The project plans to resume monitoring and implementation of adaptation measures when road access reopens.	Average increase of 60% in food availability (tons/year)
Outputs	2.1 Number of integrated adaptation community plans	0	9	6
Outputs	2.2 Existence of adaptation measures being implemented	0	8	10

	on forest conservation, agriculture, water, regulatory framework and skills in the ten selected communities of critical areas with increased resilience			
Outputs	2.2.1 Number of trained local stakeholders	0	1527	800
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 Hondo.	30%
Outputs	2.2.4 Number of water harvesting, storage and distribution systems constructed/repaired by the project	0	Project had reached 100% of households with some water collection system or water network improvement. This percentage will be adjusted upon confirmation of new indigenous communities incorporation (CCPLI)	All beneficiary families have 1 water harvesting, storage and distribution infrastructure constructed/repared at the end of the project.
Outputs	3.1 Number of MADES staff trained (by gender)	0	15 (13 women).	120 (at least 60 women)
Outputs	3.2 Number of relevant stakeholders trained (by gender)	0	215 (163 women).	At least 160 relevant stakeholders (at least 80 women) trained

				to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climaterelated events by the end of the project
Outputs	3.3 Number of lessons learned documents prepared by the project	0	No progress was achieved in this period	10 lessons learned documents prepared by the project by its end (one every 6 months from the 7th month and a final consolidated report at the end)
Outcomes	3.1 Number of assessments and strategic recommendation s related to climate change adaptation developed to support environmental licensing processes	Currently, environmental licensing processes do not integrate adaptation issues.	No progress achieved in this period	Integration of climate change adaptation, including priority actions and strategic options, into at least two departmental and/or district sustainable development plans
Outcomes	3.2 Number of local development plans, strategies and processes that integrate adaptation to climate change concerns.	Current sustainable development plans at department and district level do not integrate adaptation issues.	No progress achieved in this period	Integration of climate change adaptation, including strategic recommendation s, into at least five assessments developed to support environmental licensing processes

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	During this reporting period, the Project concluded the implementation of participatory local adaptation plans with communities. As stated on the guidance for elaboration of community adaptation plans, the planning process gave special attention to the involvement of women in decision-making spaces and processes. However, there is need to develop and monitor a

		strategy for encouraging more active participation of women in the community management of their water systems, and their productive assets. A risk with regards to community appropriation of the project's activities is still present. To overcome this, the project established an action plan where a clear governance structure for the implementation of investments included in the community adaptation plan must be implemented and monitored by community members, without this action plan with its correspondent governance structure the project will not advance on subsequent phases of the adaptation measures in the community. Due to the exclusion of two indigenous communities in the previous period, the number of indigenous participants had severely declined. To overcome this situation, the project opened the possibility to incorporate new indigenous communities but make sure to conduct a prior assessment to avoid those communities with internal conflicts or lack of leadership. During this reporting period, five new indigenous communities had been included as participants of the project.
Have the environmental and social safeguard measures that were taken been effective in avoiding unwanted negative impacts?	Opportunities	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. In regard to Karcha Bahlut community, the project team has monitored the situation of internal conflict between two factions disputing leadership which creates a hostile environment for the project to succeed. The team has sought support from the Indigenous Affair dependency at MADES and from INDI. A field mission to assess the continuing of activities on this community is planned for next period.
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.	Challenges	The participatory process to elaborate community adaptation plans included a guidance document mandating women's participation as a prerequisite for each adaptation measure. Workshops and meetings demonstrate increased involvement of women's in the decision-making process except in indigenous communities. The project planned to hire expert consultants in gender, indigenous and women's participation to lead these efforts. However, due to delays in accessing funds, these consultants were not onboarded during the reporting period. 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 and decision-making processes.
Were there any delays in implementation? If so, include any causes of delays. What measures have been taken to reduce delays?	Challenges & Opportunities	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 needed to be activated. The process is currently completed but it took longer than expected. Improvement in implementation pace is expected to be observed in the next reporting period. To strengthen social cohesion and empower organizations in local communities was the focused during this reporting period. The project team believes that by ensuring ownership, governance and sustainability of the proposed adaptation measures the investment in adaptation measures has more opportunities to succeed.
What implementation issues/lessons, either positive or negative, affected progress?	Opportunities	Funds for the implementation of adaptation measures were not available during this period; therefore, the project team sought a strategy to focus on strengthening organizations and social cohesion in local communities involved in the participatory elaboration of local adaptation plans. Moreover, by incorporating five new indigenous communities, free from internal conflicts and with a higher level of internal organization, the project ensures that the number of project beneficiaries is reached and that the available funds for investment in adaptation measures are fully implemented in sustainable adaptation measures.

Has the project already reached mid term or project completion?(yes/no).

Yes

Climate Resilience Measures	
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?	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 related to agreeing on implementation arrangements. Specifically, there is 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. 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."
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?	
Readiness Interventions (Applicable only to NIEs that received one or more readiness grants)	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in accessing and implementing climate finance readiness support that would be relevant to the preparation, design and implementation of future concrete adaptation projects/programmes?	N/A
How have the outputs (such as manuals, guidelines, procedures or the experience from providing peer support, etc) from employing readiness grants been	N/A

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?	
Concrete Adaptation Interventions	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing concrete adaptation interventions that would be relevant to the design and implementation of future projects/programmes implementing concrete adaptation interventions?	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. Despise 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 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.
What is the potential for the concrete adaptation interventions undertaken by the project/programme to be replicated and scaled up both within and outside the project area?	The 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 strenghtening 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 investments and fostering widespread resilience to climate change in the Paraguayan Chaco Region and beyond.
Knowledge Management	
How has existing information/data/knowledge been used to inform project development and implementation? What kinds of information/data/knowledge were used?	The project used 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.
Has the existing information/data/knowledge been made available to relevant stakeholder? If so, what chanels of dissemination have been used?	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 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 187 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.
Please list any knowledge products generated and include hyperlinks whenever posssible (e.g. project	ID Technical Reports: Vulnerability assessments Rapid ecological assessment Boquerón Rapid

videos, project stories, studies and technical reports, case studies, tranining manuals, handbooks, strategies and plans developed, etc.)	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
If learning objectives have been established, have they been met? Please describe.	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 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. These studies could have the potential of introducing innovative elements to drylands afforestation practices, landscape resilience and livelihoods.
Complementarity/ Coherence with other climate finance sources	
Has the project been scaled-up from any other climate finance? Or has the project build upon any other climate finance initiative?	No
If you answered yes, kindly specify the name of the Fund/Organization.	

Results Tracker

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

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

Is this the mid-term or terminal project performance report? After 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	Indirect beneficiaries	77743	54	37

at completion	supported by the project			
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 at completion	7000	50	Drought	5: Very effective
Performance at mid-term	31	50	Drought	2: Partially effective
Performance at completion				

Output 1.1 Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated

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

	No. of projects/programme 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	Public	Regional	Food security	4: High capacity
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	2	Local	Food security	2: Low capacity
Performance at mid-term	2	Local	Food security	2: Low capacity
Performance at completion				

Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and owernship 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: Stengthened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning

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

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

Indicator 3.2.2: No. of tools and guidelines developed (thematic, sectoral, institutional) and shared with relevant stakeholders

	No. of tools and guidelines	Type	Scale
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

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

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

	Project/programme sector	Geographical scale	Response level
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			

Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

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

	Sector	Targeted asset	Changes in asset (quantitative or qualitative)
Baseline information	Multi-sector	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strenghtened))	1:Not improved
Baseline information	Water management	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strenghtened))	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/strenghtened))	1:Not improved
Target performance at completion	Multi-sector	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strenghtened))	5: Fully improved
Target performance at completion	Water management	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strenghtened))	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/strenghtened))	5: Fully improved
Performance at mid-term	Multi-sector	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strenghtened))	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	Sector	Type

	improvement level		
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 strengthned 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/rehabilita	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				

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	% of female headed	% increase in	Alternate Source

	households	households	income level vis-à-vis baseline	
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, saled 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			