

Project Performance Report

Overview

Period of Report (Dates)	5/1/2025 - 4/30/2026
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 - UNEP
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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://www.mades.gov.py/abe-chaco/> <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 Estigarriba	ethel.estigarriba@maes.gov.py	10/15/2024
National Project Manager	Rodney Ruiz Diaz	rruizdiaz@desarrollo.org.py	4/27/2026

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 (\$)	\$3,260,139.03
Project disbursement rate (%)	100
Project execution rate (%)	49.62
Add any comments on AF Grant Funds	As agreed on 15 June 2026 between the AF Secretariat and UNEP, instead of reporting only the expenditure for the PPR 6 reporting year as well for

	the following PPRs, the cumulative expenditures since project inception (PPR 1 to PPR 7+) are reported in the financial-data fields for PPR 7. 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 7. It was also agreed, for consistency, to retain this cumulative reporting method for the remaining PPRs (PPR7, PPR8), 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 Cumulative expenditure to PPR7 which contains (i) a total cumulative expenditure column up to PPR7 -the figures reported in this PPR7 as agreed on June 15 2026 - as well as the details for each PPRs (from 1 to 7). Also, we have uploaded the interest allocation report as at 31 December 2025.
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	\$323,072.76
1.2 Information and monitoring system for agro-climatic risk assessment	\$178,505.78
1.3 Assessment of the vulnerability to climate change of specific plants and animals used as food source.	\$66,503.89
1.4 Study of the Ecology, Management and Nutritional components of Algarrobo and Viñal (Prosopis spp.)	\$18,692.48
1.5 Research on traditional practices that contribute to climate resilience	\$12,000.00
1.6 Development of specific protocols for the implementation of good practices in forest management and agriculture on farming and indigenous peoples communities.	\$123,900.73
1.7 Elaboration of an analysis of incentives and disincentives for the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices in El Chaco region	\$11,266.68
1.8 General vulnerability and impact assessment for the targeted communities	\$109,375.72
2.1 Participatory development of integrated adaptation plans with an ecosystem-based approach	\$91,243.88
2.2.1 Training and exchange of knowledge among stakeholders.	\$41,384.60
2.2.2 Extension services and acces to inputs for the conservation and restoration of forests.	\$347,026.62
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	\$863,872.91
2.2.4 Implementation of improvements in the efficient use, catchment, harvesting and storage of rainwater	\$811,868.56
3.1 National level: Detailed training plan for SEAM and partner agencies at national level on mainstreaming climate compatible development across sectors	\$72,696.24
3.2 Local level: Training plan for partner agencies at local level (including but not limited to departmental and municipal governments)	\$63,117.57
3.3 Identification, systematization and exchange of lessons learned of the project	\$84,819.54
2.2. Implementation of adaptation	\$8,896.13

IE fee (\$)	\$289,735.82
Execution cost (\$)	\$180,412.67

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	\$0.00	3/31/2023
1.2 Information and monitoring system for agro-climatic risk assessment	\$25,269.84	3/31/2026
1.3 Assessment of the vulnerability to climate change of specific plants and animals used as food source.	\$10,000.00	2/26/2027
1.4 Study of the Ecology, Management and Nutritional components of Algarrobo and Viñal (Prosopis spp.)	\$0.00	3/31/2023
1.5 Research on traditional practices that contribute to climate resilience	\$6,000.00	2/26/2027
1.6 Development of specific protocols for the implementation of good practices in forest management and agriculture on farming and indigenous peoples communities.	\$4,300.00	2/26/2027
1.7 Elaboration of an analysis of incentives and disincentives for the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices in El Chaco region	\$7,000.00	2/26/2027
1.8 General vulnerability and impact assessment for the targeted communities	\$10,072.84	12/31/2026
2.1 Participatory development of integrated adaptation plans with an ecosystem-based approach	\$7,200.00	2/26/2027
2.2.1 Training and exchange of knowledge among stakeholders.	\$64,000.00	3/20/2027
2.2.2 Extension services and access to inputs for the conservation and restoration of forests.	\$235,037.00	2/26/2027
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	\$606,233.30	3/19/2027
2.2.4 Implementation of improvements in the efficient use, catchment, harvesting and storage of rainwater	\$891,454.21	2/26/2027
3.1 National level: Detailed training plan for SEAM and partner agencies at national level on mainstreaming climate compatible development across sectors	\$54,095.08	3/26/2027
3.2 Local level: Training plan for partner agencies at local level (including but not limited to departmental and municipal governments)	\$13,090.90	2/26/2027
3.3 Identification, systematization and exchange of lessons learned of the project	\$63,595.99	2/26/2027
IE fee (\$)	\$172,834.68	
Execution cost (\$)	\$36,000.00	

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.	
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Risk Assessment

Identified Risks

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

Identified Risk	Current Status	Steps taken to mitigate risk
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Critical Risks Affecting Progress (Not identified at project design)

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

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 indigenous communities is challenging given cultural and language barriers that exist.	Low	- As identified by the Mid-Term Review (MTR), the Project has further strengthened its approach to the meaningful participation of women and Indigenous Peoples, moving beyond their role as beneficiaries towards their active engagement in the design, implementation and monitoring of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) interventions. In response to the MTR recommendations, the Project has enhanced its understanding of differentiated vulnerabilities and the structural barriers that may affect equitable access to Project benefits, thereby reinforcing the social inclusion and equity dimensions of Project implementation. - To address these recommendations, the Project strengthened its technical capacity through the recruitment of a specialized team between June and August 2025, comprising a Gender and Indigenous Peoples Specialist, a Technical Specialist with extensive experience working with Indigenous communities, and an additional field technician with an intercultural approach. This multidisciplinary team has been leading the implementation of culturally appropriate activities, strengthening the effective participation of Indigenous women and men throughout Project interventions and ensuring that adaptation measures are designed and implemented in a socially inclusive and culturally responsive manner. - Field implementation has also been reinforced through the incorporation of technical personnel with specialized experience in Indigenous contexts, enabling the consistent application of differentiated and culturally appropriate approaches during community engagement processes. These measures have improved the quality of community participation, strengthened local ownership of Project interventions and enhanced the effectiveness of adaptation planning and implementation. - As part of these efforts, the Project facilitated the first knowledge exchange among women from the Nivacle People, bringing together representatives from the Nivacle Unida and Campo Loa communities. This intercultural exchange created an important platform for peer learning, capacity development and the recognition of traditional knowledge, while strengthening women's leadership and participation in local adaptation processes. - The Project's approach remains fully aligned

		with internationally recognized environmental and social safeguard standards, including the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, Paraguay's Protocol for the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) Process (Decree No. 1039/18), the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy, and the environmental, social and gender safeguard principles of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). These frameworks continue to guide Project implementation and ensure that adaptation measures are socially inclusive, culturally appropriate and rights-based. - Considering the mitigation measures implemented and the strengthened technical capacity established following the Mid-Term Review, the residual risk remains Low. Continuous monitoring and adaptive management mechanisms are in place to ensure the sustained, meaningful and culturally appropriate participation of women and Indigenous Peoples throughout all stages of Project implementation, while further strengthening institutional learning, social inclusion and the long-term sustainability of Ecosystem-based Adaptation interventions.
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.	Low	Risk Context - As highlighted by the Mid-Term Review (MTR), implementing Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) interventions in highly vulnerable and geographically dispersed communities requires strong technical capacity to address the complexity of climate adaptation in a context characterized by increasing climate stress, including prolonged droughts and structural limitations in access to basic services such as transport infrastructure, health, education and environmental services. Ensuring that the Project possesses the appropriate technical expertise remains essential for maintaining implementation quality, adaptive management and the achievement of expected results. Risk Mitigation Measures - In response to these challenges and the recommendations of the Mid-Term Review, the Project has substantially strengthened the technical capacity of the Project Management Unit (PMU) through the recruitment of a multidisciplinary team with complementary expertise. During the reporting period, the Project incorporated a Technical Specialist in Climate Change Adaptation Measures, a specialized consultant responsible for assessing the sustainability of Community-based Adaptation Plans (CbAPs) and adaptation interventions, two Geographic Information System (GIS) specialists to support spatial analysis and territorial mapping, an Operational Consultant to strengthen implementation efficiency and a specialist in Environmental Services. - These additional capacities complement the Project's existing expertise in social safeguards, gender equality and intercultural engagement, enabling a more integrated and multidisciplinary approach to the design, implementation and monitoring of Ecosystem-based Adaptation interventions across the Project's intervention area. - Institutional coordination has also been further strengthened through closer collaboration with specialized technical departments within the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES), including the Directorate of Water Resources, the Directorate of Biodiversity, the Directorate of Environmental Services and the National Directorate of Climate Change, among other relevant technical units. - In parallel, the Project has consolidated collaboration with external technical partners through the Project Technical Committee and the Chaco Sustainable Development Platform. Together, these coordination mechanisms function as an integrated institutional framework for technical coordination, knowledge exchange and complementarity among participating organizations, strengthening evidence-based decision-making, improving the technical coherence of Project interventions and enhancing implementation efficiency. Current Risk Status -

		The strengthening of the multidisciplinary technical team, together with the consolidation of inter-institutional coordination mechanisms, has significantly enhanced the Project's capacity to deliver high-quality Ecosystem-based Adaptation interventions under challenging environmental and operational conditions. These measures have improved technical oversight, reinforced adaptive management and increased institutional capacity to respond effectively to emerging implementation challenges. - Accordingly, the residual risk associated with insufficient technical capacity remains Low. Continuous monitoring, institutional learning and ongoing capacity development will continue throughout the remaining implementation period to ensure the effectiveness, technical quality and long-term sustainability of Project interventions in beneficiary communities.
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Risk Measures

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

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)	1/ Lack of integration of the environmental and social issues in the sub-projects. 2/ 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.	1/ Realization of ESIA or E&S impact notice of the sub-projects 2/ 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 minimizing environmental and social risks provided by the Mid Term Review evaluation.

List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	1/ Number of ESIA or E&S impact notice of the subprojects designed in compliance with the E&S national regulation and AF's ESP. 2/ Number of training sessions in environmental and social management, monitoring and evaluation
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	1/ During the reporting period the PMU successfully executed the following specific safeguard measures were implemented during this reporting period to ensure continuous compliance with national legal frameworks: Indigenous Rights & FPIC: Executed three formal Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) processes, in strict coordination with INDI, to legally shield the incorporation of over 10,000 hectares of native forest into the Environmental Services Certification scheme in the Yishinachat, Nivaclé Unida, and Campo Loa communities. Water Management & Quality Standards: Facilitated the creation of community-based Water and Sanitation Boards (Juntas de Saneamiento) in coordination with SENASA. This ensures that the newly installed water infrastructure (which increased local storage capacity by 3.6 million liters) strictly complies with Law No. 3239/07 and national water quality standards. Environmental Licensing (EIA): Maintained the multi-tiered screening mechanism jointly implemented with the MADES Directorate of Environmental Services, ensuring that EIAs are processed for any new sub-projects meeting the legal thresholds identified in previous periods. Livelihood Initiatives: Ensured that all newly advanced food security and livelihood development actions were implemented in full compliance with applicable national regulatory frameworks. 2/ During the reporting period the PMU successfully executed seven (7) specialized training sessions directly within the indigenous communities of Campo Loa, Nivaclé Unida, and Yishinachat. These intercultural capacity-building spaces focused heavily on environmental and social safeguards, as well as the legal procedures required by the National Environmental Services regime (RSA). This targeted training directly provided the technical foundation needed to successfully execute the three (3) FPIC processes, securing the legal protection and sustainable management of over 10,000 hectares of native forests.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	1/ No significant residual impacts were identified during this reporting period. The initial risk regarding the lack of integration of environmental and social issues was effectively neutralized. This was achieved because the institutionalized environmental screening procedures and the formal FPIC processes were strictly applied as mandatory prerequisites for all new

	sub-projects, ensuring full legal, social, and environmental compliance. 2/ A moderate residual risk persists regarding the autonomous administrative capacity of local municipal governments to enforce environmental laws, a vulnerability currently exacerbated by post-election technical staff turnover. Furthermore, while significant progress was achieved with indigenous stakeholders, capacity-building in these vulnerable contexts remains an iterative, ongoing sociological process rather than a closed administrative milestone. Sustained effort is actively required to rebuild institutional memory at the municipal level to prevent any lapse in compliance.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	1/ As no negative residual impacts materialized in this period, ongoing actions focus on proactive management and sustained compliance. To manage current temporal constraints without compromising the rigorous regulatory and FPIC standards already established, the PMU is actively securing necessary timeline adjustments (project extension) for the deployment of physical investments. Simultaneously, continuous inter-institutional coordination is being maintained with MADES (Dirección de Recursos Hídricos), SENASA, and INDI to guarantee that upcoming infrastructure and certification processes remain fully compliant. 2/ To mitigate these persistent capacity risks, the PMU is deploying a continuous, dual-track remedial strategy. First, the project guarantees permanent technical accompaniment and culturally respectful, ongoing dialogues with indigenous stakeholders. Second, the PMU is executing targeted capacity-building cycles for newly appointed municipal officials, strategically integrating EbA spatial modeling tools (Component 1) into local planning frameworks. Given the inherently continuous and delicate nature of both indigenous accompaniment and municipal institutional strengthening, a project timeline extension is strictly necessary to secure long-term territorial governance and avoid rushed, maladaptive execution.
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,	1/ The selection of project beneficiaries will be clear

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.	and transparent. The project gives priority to organized groups which are formally recognized and has bylaws. 2/ 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.	1/ Level of applying the clear and transparent criteria for eligibility of the project's beneficiaries. 2/ 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	1/ During the reporting period the PMU successfully executed the following safeguard measures were actively implemented during this period: Community Adaptation Plans (CAPs): Facilitated the integral updating of 14 CAPs. To actively dismantle structural barriers to participation and mitigate female "time poverty" (e.g., by adjusting assembly schedules), the project successfully secured dominant female representation in local decision-making spaces. New Community Integration & FPIC: Successfully incorporated new Indigenous communities through the rigorous application of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) protocols. A specific technical evaluation is currently underway for the 2 most recently incorporated communities to assess the viability and intercultural requirements for formulating their respective CAPs. Grievance Mechanism: The PMU is actively restructuring the project's Grievance and Consultation Mechanism to ensure its final design possesses absolute cultural pertinence and long-term social legitimacy. 2/ During the reporting period the PMU successfully executed the following specific safeguard measures were implemented during this period: PMU Strengthening: The institutional capacity was significantly reinforced by incorporating a dedicated Social and Environmental Safeguards Specialist to complement the Communication Assistant, ensuring rigorous compliance. Culturally Pertinent Training: To overcome language barriers, targeted capacity-building workshops were conducted entirely in native languages (e.g., Nivacle), ensuring equitable access

	to information. Inclusive Localized Support: Deployed intensive, localized EbA interventions in highly vulnerable communities (e.g., Campo Loa), establishing communal production initiatives (climate-resilient crops, tree nurseries, and aviculture) that guarantee high, active female inclusivity. Equitable Expansion: These meticulous intercultural efforts are being actively managed across the 14 communities currently updating their CAPs. Simultaneously, a dedicated technical evaluation was launched for the 2 newly incorporated communities to ensure their integration receives the exact same rigorous and culturally respectful engagement.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	1/ The initial risk regarding the exclusion of vulnerable populations has been highly controlled through transparent integration criteria in the 14 active CAPs. However, two specific residual risks remain: Socio-Cultural Barriers: A moderate risk persists for extremely vulnerable sub-groups (e.g., the elderly, persons with severe disabilities, or deeply isolated families) who still face physical or socio-cultural barriers to attending centralized community assemblies. Temporal Constraints: A critical temporal risk affects the 2 newly incorporated communities. Rushing the formulation of their CAPs and the territorial validation of the Grievance Mechanism to artificially meet the current project deadline risks superficial compliance rather than true intercultural equity. 2/ The initial risk regarding general lack of access to information has been significantly reduced, evidenced by the successful formalization of active communal groups with strong female participation. However, two specific residual risks remain: Geographic Isolation: A persistent risk remains that geographically isolated or extremely vulnerable sub-populations might still lack consistent, daily access to early warning climate knowledge and sustained technical accompaniment. Temporal Constraints: A critical systemic risk affects the 2 newly added communities. Rushing their baseline evaluation or forcing their inclusion into the current rigid project deadline would violate equity standards and intercultural protocols, risking superficial compliance instead of genuine empowerment.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	1/ To mitigate the remaining risks of exclusion, the PMU is deploying highly decentralized, household-level adaptation solutions (e.g., community-managed aviculture and single-family rainwater harvesting) that do not require heavy physical labor or formal land tenure. Key remedial actions and results this period include: Women's Empowerment: Structurally empowered women's committees, which now comprise 90% to 100% of the directive boards in

	María Auxiliadora, General Díaz, San Carlos, and Jasyrendy. Inclusive Production: Implemented a communal production initiative in Campo Loa that successfully secured food sovereignty and direct resource access for a documented total of 1,444 indigenous women and 543 rural women. Timeline Extension: Securing a project extension is the absolute critical remedial action required moving forward. This additional time is strictly necessary to sustain these highly localized engagement strategies, properly conduct the intercultural planning for the final 2 communities, and finalize the culturally pertinent Grievance Mechanism without compromising its social legitimacy. 2/ To mitigate the remaining risks of isolation and temporal constraints, the following remedial actions are being actively implemented: Culturally Relevant Communication: Ensuring the continuous on-site flow of vital climate knowledge (e.g., agrometeorological bulletins) through community-appointed bilingual leaders to facilitate a meaningful dialogue of knowledges in native languages. Inter-institutional Synergies: Maximizing collaborative efforts with key national entities (MDS, INDI, and MAG) alongside academic organizations to provide robust structural support for highly vulnerable communities like Campo Loa. Timeline Extension: Securing a project extension is the ultimate critical remedial action required. This additional time is absolutely necessary to sustain these multidimensional, inter-institutional development processes, allow for the proper, unhurried diagnostic of the final 2 communities, and ensure that resilience-building remains genuinely inclusive and sustained over time.
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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	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

safeguard measures by activity.	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	During the reporting period the following specific safeguard measures were actively implemented: CAP Consolidation & Evaluation: Facilitated the integral updating and consolidation of 14 Community Adaptation Plans (CAPs), strictly prioritizing organized groups composed of historically marginalized populations. A meticulous technical evaluation of the 2 most recently incorporated communities is underway to determine the specific necessity of formulating their CAPs, prioritizing unhurried social legitimacy over rapid deployment to avoid excluding marginalized voices. FPIC Implementation: Expanded project benefits to highly vulnerable Indigenous communities (Nivaclé Unida, Yishinachat, and Campo Loa) through the rigorous application of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) processes. Gender & Cultural Adaptation: Participatory methodologies and meeting schedules were specifically adapted to accommodate the daily routines of indigenous and rural women. Field Monitoring: Field technicians actively maintained strict monitoring of safeguard implementation during all territorial planning processes to ensure inclusive participation and that no one was left behind.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	The initial risk regarding the general exclusion of marginalized groups has been highly controlled. As a key indicator, female participation has significantly surpassed the 29% baseline, successfully reaching directive levels. However, two specific residual risks remain: Physical & Mobility Barriers: Extremely vulnerable individuals (such as the elderly and those with severe physical disabilities) face a persistent risk of being marginalized from adaptation measures that require heavy manual labor or physical travel to centralized assemblies. Temporal Constraints: A severe temporal risk exists regarding the 2 newly added communities. Rushing their inclusion to meet current project deadlines would bypass necessary intercultural pacing, thereby inherently marginalizing their most vulnerable members (elderly, youth, and disabled). Addressing this deeply rooted vulnerability requires sustained, highly localized technical accompaniment.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	To mitigate the localized residual risks of physical exclusion and temporal constraints, the following remedial actions have been executed: Decentralized,

	Low-Impact Technologies: The project proactively decentralized its interventions by prioritizing adaptation measures that do not require physical travel or heavy labor (e.g., single-family rainwater harvesting systems, drip irrigation, and community-managed aviculture). These technologies can be autonomously managed directly at the household level by the elderly, youth, and persons with disabilities. Inclusive Livelihood Results: Climate-resilient initiatives utilizing these localized strategies are thriving in María Auxiliadora, General Díaz, San Carlos, and Jasyrendy. In the Campo Loa Indigenous Community, youth and women have been fully integrated into livelihood activities, including corn and bean production, community nurseries, and poultry farming. Empowerment Metrics: Current project data evidences robust inclusion: 1,444 indigenous women and 543 rural women are actively participating. They currently occupy between 90% and 100% of the directive boards in local livelihood committees, effectively reversing historical marginalization. Timeline Extension: Securing a project timeline extension remains the critical remedial action required. This additional time is strictly essential to sustain this highly localized empowerment strategy, properly evaluate the final 2 communities without marginalizing their vulnerable members, and ensure equitable, long-term resilience.
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	During the reporting period the PMU successfully executed the following safeguard measures were

	implemented: CAP Consolidation & Evaluation: Facilitated the integral updating and consolidation of 14 Community Adaptation Plans (CAPs), strictly prioritizing organized groups composed of historically marginalized populations. A meticulous technical evaluation of the 2 most recently incorporated communities is underway, prioritizing unhurried social legitimacy over rapid deployment to avoid excluding marginalized voices. FPIC Implementation: Expanded project benefits to highly vulnerable Indigenous communities (Nivaclé Unida, Yishinachat, and Campo Loa) through the rigorous application of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) processes. Gender & Cultural Adaptation: Participatory methodologies and meeting schedules were specifically adapted to accommodate the daily routines of indigenous and rural women. Field Monitoring: Field technicians actively maintained strict monitoring of safeguard implementation during all territorial planning processes to ensure inclusive participation and that no one was left behind.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	The initial risk regarding the general exclusion of marginalized groups has been highly controlled. However, two specific residual risks remain: Physical & Mobility Barriers: Extremely vulnerable individuals (such as the elderly and those with severe physical disabilities) face a persistent risk of being marginalized from adaptation measures that require heavy manual labor or physical travel to centralized assemblies. Temporal Constraints: A severe temporal risk exists regarding the 2 newly added communities. Rushing their inclusion to meet current project deadlines would bypass necessary intercultural pacing, thereby inherently marginalizing their most vulnerable members (elderly, youth, and disabled). Addressing this vulnerability requires sustained, highly localized technical accompaniment.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	To mitigate the localized residual risks of physical exclusion and temporal constraints, and to continuously boost the rate of income-generating activities undertaken by exclusively women working groups, the following remedial actions have been executed: Decentralized, Low-Impact Technologies: The project proactively decentralized its interventions by prioritizing adaptation measures that do not require physical travel or heavy labor (e.g., single-family rainwater harvesting systems, drip irrigation, and community-managed aviculture). These technologies can be autonomously managed directly at the household level by the elderly, youth, and persons with disabilities. Income-Generating Activities: Climate-resilient, income-generating initiatives utilizing these localized strategies are thriving among exclusively women's groups in María Auxiliadora, General Díaz, San Carlos, and

	Jasyrendy. In the Campo Loa Indigenous Community, youth and women have been fully integrated into profitable livelihood activities (corn and bean production, community nurseries, and poultry farming). Empowerment Metrics: Current project data evidences robust inclusion against the baseline: 1,444 indigenous women and 543 rural women are actively participating. They currently occupy between 90% and 100% of the directive boards in local livelihood committees, effectively reversing historical marginalization. Timeline Extension: Securing a project timeline extension remains the critical remedial action required. This additional time is strictly essential to sustain this highly localized empowerment strategy, properly evaluate the final 2 communities without marginalizing their vulnerable members, and ensure equitable, long-term resilience.
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	During the reporting period the following safeguard measures were successfully implemented: Specialized Capacity: Successfully onboarded a full-

	time Gender and Social Safeguards Specialist who conducted internal compliance training and guided all gender-responsive engagements. Affirmative Action in Planning: During the integral updating of the 14 active Community Adaptation Plans (CAPs), strict affirmative actions were enforced. Methodologies and meeting schedules were specifically adapted to align with women's daily availability. A careful technical evaluation is concurrently underway for the 2 newly incorporated communities to ensure the same rigorous gender-responsive approach. Mitigation of "Time Poverty": Installed water infrastructure increasing territorial reservoir capacity by 3,624,000 liters. This structural safeguard drastically reduced the daily hours women spend hauling water, freeing that time for economic autonomy. Intercultural Engagement: Conducted targeted women's exchange workshops within Indigenous communities (including Nivaclé Unida and Campo Loa) using native languages and culturally appropriate methodologies. These safe spaces actively strengthen female participation in EbA planning and water governance.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	The negative residual impact regarding women's exclusion has been highly controlled, achieving a net positive transformation against the monitoring indicators. Female participation has vastly surpassed the initial 29% baseline, with exclusive women's working groups now fully active. Data confirms the direct engagement of 1,444 indigenous women (73% of total female participants) and 543 rural women (27%). However, two specific residual risks remain: Socio-Cultural Barriers: Deeply entrenched patriarchal roles and language barriers in the most isolated communities pose a moderate residual risk of post-project backsliding if technical accompaniment is withdrawn prematurely. Temporal Constraints: A severe temporal risk affects the 2 newly added communities. Rushing their consultative processes to artificially meet current project deadlines would inherently marginalize women by bypassing the unhurried, culturally safe pacing required to dismantle structural barriers.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	To consolidate these gains, overcome structural barriers, and mitigate the remaining temporal risks, the following remedial actions are being actively executed: Leadership Empowerment: Female leaders from successful EbA committees are being actively promoted as territorial role models. Statistically, women now constitute between 90% and 100% of the directive boards in several local livelihood committees. Institutionalizing Quotas: Achieved a major sustainability milestone by formalizing female participation quotas within local Water Committees (Juntas de Saneamiento) in synergy with the National

	Environmental Sanitation Service (SENASA). Public Policy Integration: Consolidated inter-ministerial alliances with the Ministry of Women (MinMujer) to firmly anchor female resilience leadership into public policy. Timeline Extension: Securing a project timeline extension remains the absolutely critical remedial action required. This additional time is strictly essential to sustain continuous technical accompaniment, properly evaluate the final 2 communities without rushing gender mainstreaming, and firmly anchor female leadership across the Chaco territory.
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	Transitioning from the preparatory phases reported previously into active physical execution for the 14 active Community Adaptation Plans (CAPs), the following safeguard measures were enforced: Contractor Training & Oversight: The Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist conducted specific, mandatory training sessions for private firms awarded infrastructure contracts in highly vulnerable indigenous communities. Fair Labor & Human Rights Clauses: Enforced explicit safeguard clauses aligned with the UN Guiding Principles in all contracts involving external personnel and the formal hiring of local indigenous labor. This ensured fair daily wages and established safe environments, actively preventing child labor, discrimination, and Gender-Based Violence (GBV). Equitable Expansion: A rigorous technical evaluation is concurrently underway for the 2 most recently

	incorporated communities to ensure that any future infrastructure deployments there strictly follow this exact same time-intensive contracting and oversight process.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	The residual impact directly linked to project execution has been highly controlled. Progress against the monitoring indicator is exceptionally on track: 100% of engaged contractors demonstrated compliance with National Labor Codes and safety standards. However, two specific residual risks remain: Structural Informality: Informal labor practices continue to prevail structurally in the broader rural Chaco, requiring ongoing awareness efforts at the community level. Temporal Constraints: A strict temporal risk affects the 2 newly added communities. Rushing the procurement and deployment of infrastructure to meet current project deadlines would drastically reduce the PMU's capacity to rigorously induct and monitor private contractors. Rushing physical execution inherently compromises supervision, significantly increasing the risk of labor violations, accidents, or GBV in vulnerable territories.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	To mitigate the remaining risks of structural labor informality and temporal constraints, the following remedial actions are being actively executed: Community Empowerment & OHS: Embedded labor rights and Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) awareness into the continuous capacity-building cycles for formalized livelihood committees and Water Committees (Juntas de Saneamiento). This empowers local leaders to autonomously demand safe labor practices across community-led initiatives post-project. Territorial Governance: Maximizing inter-institutional synergies with local municipal authorities to firmly anchor occupational safety and indigenous labor rights into broader territorial governance frameworks. Timeline Extension: Securing a project timeline extension is the essential remedial action required. This additional time is strictly necessary to maintain continuous, on-site supervision of external contractors, properly evaluate the infrastructure needs of the final 2 communities without rushing procurement, and guarantee strict labor compliance and physical safety until the completion of all investments.
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	Building upon the equitable vision established previously, the project successfully expanded and secured Indigenous participation through the following active safeguard measures: FPIC & Community Integration: Proactively incorporated highly vulnerable Indigenous communities (Yishinachat, Macharety, Timoteo, Ebetogué, and Nivaculé Unida) through fully documented FPIC processes conducted in strict coordination with the INDI. Culturally Appropriate Engagement: Delivered participatory workshops entirely in Indigenous languages, ensuring effective communication, meaningful participation, and absolute respect for traditional governance systems. Female Indigenous Leadership: Achieved robust engagement metrics, with 1,444 indigenous women actively participating in the integral updating and consolidation of the 14 active Community Adaptation Plans (CAPs) and successfully leading traditional EbA livelihoods. Methodological Pacing: A careful technical evaluation is concurrently underway for the 2 most recently incorporated communities. Conducting these culturally immersive FPIC processes establishes the necessary social license to operate, mandating a project execution pace driven by community rhythms

	rather than strict administrative urgency.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	The initial risk regarding equitable access has been highly controlled, with Indigenous Peoples effectively integrated through rigorous FPIC protocols. However, two specific residual risks remain: Long-Term Sustainability: A persistent risk remains regarding the post-project sustainability of EbA livelihood initiatives due to structural isolation and limited market access in some Indigenous territories. Temporal Constraints & Indigenous Rights: A severe temporal risk affects the 2 newly added communities. Forcing their consultative processes, CAP evaluations, or infrastructure deployment to artificially meet current administrative deadlines would directly violate indigenous rights to self-determination and the Adaptation Fund's FPIC standards, denying them the rigorous, culturally safe engagement afforded to others.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	To mitigate the residual risks of long-term sustainability and temporal constraints, the following remedial actions are being executed: Autonomous Economic Resilience: Prioritizing the consolidation of culturally appropriate value chains, particularly those led by indigenous women's committees, to ensure long-term livelihood sustainability and viable market integration. Inter-institutional Anchoring: Overcoming structural isolation by maximizing synergies with INDI, MDS, regional/local governments, and other institutions to strengthen service delivery and embed socio-economic gains into territorial public policies. Timeline Extension: Securing a project timeline extension is the absolutely critical remedial action required. This extension is strictly necessary to respect indigenous cultural rhythms, properly execute FPIC and technical evaluations for the final 2 communities without violating their rights, and provide the extended technical accompaniment required for vulnerable local economies to achieve sustainable market integration.

8. Involuntary resettlement

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the	

safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
9. Protection of natural habitats	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact 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 indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Transitioning from the pre-feasibility phases, the project proactively implemented advanced spatial and ecological safeguards to strictly prevent maladaptation and ensure zero habitat destruction: GIS Spatial Intelligence: Integrated a robust multicriteria GIS framework (assessing critical thermal, productive, and hydrological variables) into the integral updating of the 14 active Community Adaptation Plans (CAPs). This acts as a strict procedural prerequisite to ensure EbA investments are optimally placed to protect biodiversity. Forest Safeguarding: Successfully applied this practical

	spatial rigor to safeguard more than 10,000 hectares of native forests, which are currently advancing toward Environmental Services Certification (RSA). Equitable Expansion: The PMU is currently applying this advanced GIS screening to evaluate the infrastructural feasibility of the 2 newly incorporated communities. Deploying this level of spatial intelligence requires essential localized ground-truthing, deliberately prioritizing long-term ecological integrity over accelerated infrastructure deployment.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	No negative residual impacts were caused by project interventions (Indicator on track: 0 corrective measures required or applied). However, two specific risks persist: Systemic Deforestation: The broader danger of ecosystem degradation due to external land-use changes and deforestation in the wider Chaco region persists, requiring continuous demonstration of sustainable alternatives. Temporal Constraints & Maladaptation: A critical temporal risk affects the 2 newly added communities. Rushing their GIS spatial screening and infrastructure deployment to artificially meet rigid administrative deadlines would bypass necessary ground-truthing, significantly increasing the risk of inadvertent habitat damage and maladaptation.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	To build a long-term protective barrier against systemic degradation and mitigate temporal risks, the following remedial actions are being actively executed: Agroecological Milestones: Empowered formalized livelihood committees to directly apply standardized sustainable agricultural practices. As a tangible success, the project implemented 152.2 hectares of diversified agroecological production without agrochemicals, practically proving that food security can be achieved without land clearing. Institutional Synergies: Maximizing inter-ministerial synergies with MADES and the National Forestry Institute (INFONA) to further institutionalize these environmental safeguards within broader territorial governance. Timeline Extension: Securing a project timeline extension is the absolutely critical remedial action required. This additional time is essential to safely complete the spatial screening of the final 2 communities and to validate the effectiveness of these EbA agricultural models alongside local producers over multiple climatic and productive cycles, providing concrete evidence that biodiversity conservation is the most viable strategy for long-term climate resilience.
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	Yes

assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	The 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	Transitioning from the initial assessment phases into massive execution, the following safeguard measures were actively implemented during this period to ensure public health: Infrastructure Deployment & Health Security: Successfully deployed 735 reservoirs and over 30,000 meters of piping across the 14 active Community Adaptation Plans (CAPs). This increased secure water capacity by 3,624,000 liters, guaranteeing safe consumption for 5,338 individuals. SENASA Alliance: Solidified a strategic alliance with SENASA to assess community sanitation capacities and manage this unprecedented scale of deployment without compromising public health standards. Decentralized EbA Solutions: For highly vulnerable communities lacking the payment capacity for chemical potabilization (e.g., Ebetogué), the project proactively shifted to decentralized solutions, implementing 85 secure household rainwater systems designed to mitigate standing water risks. Equitable Expansion: A strict public health feasibility assessment is currently underway

	for the 2 most recently incorporated communities. Transitioning these communities toward safe water management paradigms is a rigorous process that prioritizes sustained behavioral change and health security over rapid infrastructure deployment.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	The residual impact directly linked to project activities is highly controlled (Indicator on track: spatial feasibility confirmed for over 10,000 hectares advancing toward formal protection, and sustainable use measures actively adopted). However, two specific residual risks remain: Systemic Deforestation: The broader systemic risk of biodiversity loss persists in the territory due to aggressive land-use changes and deforestation. Reversing this paradigm requires sustained technical accompaniment across multiple productive cycles. Temporal Constraints: A severe temporal risk affects the 2 newly added communities. Rushing their integration to artificially meet rigid project deadlines would bypass necessary biodiversity baseline studies, significantly risking inadvertent damage to local ecosystems or the overexploitation of resources.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	To disseminate knowledge (as identified in previous periods) and build a long-term protective barrier against systemic biodiversity loss, the following remedial actions are being executed: Empowering Local Committees: Moving beyond theoretical training, the PMU empowered formalized livelihood committees to apply EbA guidelines directly in the field. A tangible result is the successful production of 10,400 seedlings of native, fruit, and aromatic species across 8 community nurseries, directly expanding native biological diversity. Agroecological Expansion: Local producers are actively implementing 152.2 hectares of diversified agroecological production utilizing species adapted to the Chaco climate. Institutional Synergies: Maximizing inter-ministerial synergies with MADES and the National Forestry Institute (INFONA) to ensure these field efforts translate into permanent territorial governance. Timeline Extension: Securing a project timeline extension is the essential remedial action required. This additional time is strictly necessary to safely complete the biodiversity assessments of the final 2 communities, finalize the RSA certification for the 10,000+ hectares, and provide concrete evidence that conserving native biodiversity is a profitable, legally supported strategy for long-term climate resilience.
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	Yes

management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	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	Transitioning from the initial assessment phases into massive execution, the following safeguard measures were actively implemented during this period to ensure public health: Infrastructure Deployment & Health Security: Successfully deployed 735 reservoirs and over 30,000 meters of piping across the 14 active Community Adaptation Plans (CAPs). This increased secure water capacity by 3,624,000 liters, guaranteeing safe consumption for 5,338 individuals. SENASA Alliance: Solidified a strategic alliance with SENASA to assess community sanitation capacities and manage this unprecedented scale of deployment without compromising public health standards. Decentralized EbA Solutions: For highly vulnerable communities lacking the payment capacity for chemical potabilization (e.g., Ebetogué), the project proactively shifted to decentralized solutions, implementing 85 secure household rainwater systems designed to mitigate standing water risks. Equitable Expansion: A strict public health feasibility assessment is currently underway for the 2 most recently incorporated communities. Transitioning these communities toward safe water management paradigms is a rigorous process that prioritizes sustained behavioral change and health security over rapid infrastructure deployment.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	The residual impact directly linked to project infrastructure has been highly controlled (Indicator on track: decentralized systems were successfully deployed alongside sanitation sensitization, with zero project-induced water-related disease outbreaks reported). However, two specific residual risks remain: Systemic Financial Vulnerability: A systemic

	vulnerability persists regarding the financial capacity of extremely poor communities to continuously replenish chlorine or other chemical potabilization supplies post-project. Temporal Constraints & Public Health: A critical temporal risk affects the 2 newly added communities. Rushing their water infrastructure deployment to meet strict administrative deadlines without first securing SENASA-validated governance models would severely elevate the risk of standing water and vector-borne disease outbreaks, directly violating the Adaptation Fund's health safeguards.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	To mitigate these structural sustainability and public health risks, the following remedial actions are being actively executed: Low-Cost Potabilization: Maximizing inter-institutional synergies with SENASA to evaluate and implement contextualized, low-cost potabilization options that do not depend on continuous external chemical inputs. Female-Led Governance: As a strict remedial safeguard for public health, the project actively fosters the empowerment and equitable participation of women within local Water Committees (Juntas de Saneamiento). By strategically integrating women—culturally the primary caretakers of household health—into formal decision-making roles, the project ensures a significantly higher rate of compliance with water sanitation protocols, infrastructure maintenance, and long-term disease prevention. Timeline Extension: Securing a project timeline extension is the essential remedial action required. This additional time is strictly necessary to secure SENASA-validated governance models prior to any new infrastructure deployment in the final 2 communities, and to institutionalize female-led governance structures that guarantee intergenerational public health resilience beyond the project's direct lifespan.
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, UNEP - the Implementing Entity (IE)- oversaw and supported a critical institutional transition, endorsing Investigación para el Desarrollo (Id) as the new Executing Entity (EE) to provide robust administrative and operational oversight. Through this IE-backed restructuring, the framework for Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) safeguards was significantly strengthened. Key arrangements implemented include: A. Procurement Safeguards: Strict social and environmental clauses were incorporated into all procurement contracts, and mandatory occupational health and safety training was required for all private contractors operating across the 16 target communities. B. Technical Strengthening: The PMU's internal capacity was reinforced through the recruitment of a dedicated Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) Specialist, ensuring that safeguard integration is not treated as a secondary function but as a core procedural requirement for all territorial interventions—from the updating of the 14 active Community Adaptation Plans (CAPs) to the ongoing baseline assessments of the two most recently incorporated communities. C. Inter-institutional Anchoring: This institutional arrangement enabled the project to maximize synergies with key government agencies, including SENASA, INDI, MADES, and MDS, helping to embed project safeguards within long-term public policies and governance frameworks. It also strengthened collaboration with civil society organizations, particularly those working with Indigenous Peoples, such as PCI (Pro Comunidades Indígenas), among others, enhancing community engagement, intercultural dialogue, and safeguard implementation at the territorial level. This robust institutional architecture ensures that territorial interventions remain scientifically informed, socially legitimate, culturally appropriate, and fully compliant with national legislation and the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy. Maintaining this high level of operational oversight across all 16 communities remains essential. Consequently, an extension of the project timeframe is necessary to allow the strengthened governance structure to complete the careful and culturally appropriate integration of the final two communities without compromising the project's rigorous safeguard standards.
Have the implementation arrangements been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
What arrangements have been put in place by each	Following the transition to the new Executing Entity,

Executing Entity during the reporting period to implement the required ESP safeguard measures?	Investigación para el Desarrollo (Id), the operationalization of Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) safeguards was significantly strengthened across the 16 target communities. Id implemented a comprehensive, field-level safeguard architecture: Institutional Strengthening: Id formally incorporated a dedicated Gender and Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) Specialist into the PMU's core structure to guarantee daily, onsite monitoring of ESP policies during the integral updating of the 14 active Community Adaptation Plans (CAPs) and the baseline evaluation of the 2 newest communities. Contractual Rigor: The Executing Entity integrated strict social and environmental safeguard clauses into all procurement and contracting processes, including mandatory labor and safety training for all private contractors executing EbA infrastructure. This ensures that even during accelerated execution, labor rights and community safety remain non-negotiable. Governance Integration: Id institutionalized direct coordination frameworks with national authorities (such as INDI and SENASA), ensuring that all adaptation measures—particularly in highly vulnerable indigenous territories—strictly adhere to Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) protocols. This multi-layered arrangement ensures that safeguard compliance is not merely an administrative exercise, but a tangible, daily practice in the field. Maintaining the continuity of this robust, Id-led governance structure is essential for the unhurried, culturally respectful integration of the remaining two communities, confirming that a project timeline extension is the necessary condition to uphold these high standards of territorial management until project closure.
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	Application	ESP risks	Has an	Consultation	Gender	Safeguard	Monitoring
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USPs in the reporting period	of ESMP to the USP	identified for the USP	impact assessment been carried out?	held for risks and impacts identification for USP	disaggregation to identify risks and impacts	measures identified for the USP	indicator(s) for each impact
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Section 6: Grievances

Was a grievance mechanism established capable and known to stakeholders to accept grievances and complaints related to environmental and social risks and impacts?	Yes
Were grievances received during the reporting period?	No

List all grievances received during the reporting period regarding environmental and social impacts; gender related matters; or any other matter of project/programme activities	For each grievance, provide information on the grievance redress process	Provide the status/outcome
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Comments

GP Compliance

Section 1: Quality at entry

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

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

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

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

implement and upscale effective implementation of adaptation measures at national and local levels		trained (by gender)			
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	Satisfactory

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
N/A		

Section 3: Implementation arrangements

What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP	During the reporting period, the Implementing Entity (UNEP) ensured strict compliance with the Gender Policy (GP) by mandating that the Annual Workplan—jointly approved by UNEP and the MADES—explicitly integrates gender mainstreaming as a structural prerequisite for all territorial investments, rather than as a parallel or optional activity. As part of the strategic transition to the new Executing Entity (ID), the Implementing Entity (IE) ensured that the operationalization of these embedded gender actions became a core management priority. Through this institutional restructuring, several critical arrangements were put in place: A. Dedicated Personnel: The IE mandated the incorporation of a dedicated Gender and Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) Specialist within the PMU's core structure. This specialized contractual arrangement guarantees the necessary technical capacity and time allocation to continuously accompany, review, and articulate gender actions in the field. Consequently, this role successfully organized, systematized, and highlighted the activities and information pertaining to women's participation across the 16 target communities. B. Contractual Safeguards: The IE established
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	frameworks requiring the Executing Entity to embed strict social and gender clauses into all procurement processes. This ensures that private contractors executing EbA infrastructure comply with occupational safety standards and actively prevent Gender-Based Violence (GBV) or discrimination in highly vulnerable territories. C. Inter-Ministerial Governance: To elevate the impact of the Annual Workplan, the IE facilitated the consolidation of strategic inter-ministerial alliances between MADES, SENASA, INDI, and the Ministry of Women (MinMujer). This high-level institutional arrangement guarantees that grassroots gender mainstreaming strategies, such as the active promotion and institutionalization of spaces for female leadership and participation within local Water Committees, are permanently anchored into long-term national climate and public health policies. D. Productive Leadership & Local Recognition: The established frameworks actively facilitated the articulated work of women in local EbA livelihood initiatives. As a direct result, women currently hold 100% of the directive leadership positions within the community horticulture and aviculture committees. This unprecedented level of structural empowerment has garnered explicit recognition from local municipal governments, effectively elevating these female-led committees from beneficiaries to recognized strategic partners in local territorial governance. Strategic Note: These arrangements demonstrate that the project has successfully institutionalized gender equity as a driver of resilience. Completing the full integration of these governance structures within the 2 newest communities, and ensuring that these inclusive management models achieve operational maturity, necessitates a well-aligned, realistic operational timeline. A project extension is therefore essential to fully consolidate these significant gains in gender-based territorial governance before project closure.
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?	Following the institutional transition, the new Executing Entity (ID) established robust operational and governance arrangements to guarantee strict compliance with the Gender Policy (GP) at both the administrative and territorial levels: A. Dedicated PMU Capacity: The Executing Entity formalized the project's core capacity by onboarding a dedicated Gender and Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) Specialist. This professional was actively deployed to lead capacity-building missions, provide direct technical support, and ensure gender-responsive methodologies were applied during field interventions across the 16 target communities. B.

	Inter-Ministerial Governance (Technical Committee): At the highest governance level, the EE secured the active inclusion of official focal points from the Ministry of Women (MinMujer) within the Project's Technical Committee. This strategic institutional arrangement guarantees continuous oversight and ensures that a cross-cutting gender perspective dictates the execution of all EbA activities. C. Grassroots Operationalization (Intercultural Workshops): To translate these administrative arrangements into territorial realities, the EE facilitated safe, intercultural platforms for female empowerment. Two targeted women's exchange workshops were successfully executed with indigenous women and youth, supported jointly by MADES, INDI, and the ESS Specialist. A direct outcome of this arrangement was the successful Nivacle Unida EbA Knowledge Exchange (January 29, 2026), which achieved the active participation and leadership of 54 indigenous women. This event established direct field-level synergies with FOLUR (Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration), a project executed by MADES focused on sustainable land management and deforestation-free value chains. The joint work between the projects centers on exchanging best practices for climate-resilient agriculture and strengthening the technical capacity of female-led livelihood initiatives. Furthermore, the project is actively articulating future collaborative actions with the Forest 4 Life project, specifically targeting the empowerment of women's horticultural committees in Alto Paraguay. Strategic Note: These arrangements demonstrate that the project has successfully institutionalized a high-impact model for gender-based territorial governance. To ensure that these empowerment platforms are replicated effectively in the 2 newest communities and that the leadership gained by these 54 indigenous women—and others across the territory—is sustained, it is imperative to allow for an extended operational timeline. This extension is the necessary condition to fully consolidate these significant social gains before project closure.
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 Comments: Yes. During the reporting period, the project identified two primary capacity gaps—one at the institutional level and another at the community level—and successfully implemented targeted remediations for both: 1. Institutional Capacity Gap (Field-Level Monitoring): A. Gap: Prior to the recent institutional restructuring, there was a recognized limitation within the PMU regarding the continuous, systematic monitoring and local-language facilitation

	of gender indicators directly in the field. B. Remediation: The strategic transition to the new Executing Entity (Investigación para el Desarrollo - ID) directly resolved this gap. The EE mandated the onboarding of a dedicated Gender and Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) Specialist, selected for their extensive professional trajectory and proven experience in territorial social management. This high-level technical capacity immediately closed the monitoring gap by actively deploying to the field, supporting intercultural training missions, and ensuring gender-responsive methodologies were rigorously applied during the integral updating of the 14 active Community Adaptation Plans (CAPs). 2. Territorial Capacity Gap (Time Poverty & Linguistic Barriers): A. Gap: At the community level, baseline vulnerability assessments revealed that indigenous women suffered from severe "time poverty" due to the intense daily labor required for water hauling, which structurally limited their capacity to participate in directive boards or EbA capacity-building. Furthermore, conventional technical training often lacked the linguistic contextualization required for native speakers. B. Remediation: To remediate "time poverty," the project strategically prioritized the deployment of decentralized, climate-resilient water infrastructure. Field monitoring confirms that by securing domestic water access, the daily labor burden on women was drastically reduced, allowing a majority of the female population to actively reallocate their time toward autonomous economic activities (traditional artisan crafts) and local governance. To overcome linguistic and cultural barriers, the PMU facilitated exclusive, local-language knowledge transfer platforms, such as the Nivaculé Unida EbA Knowledge Exchange, which successfully empowered 54 indigenous women to lead climate resilience dialogues in a culturally safe environment. Strategic Note: While these remediations have been highly effective, the consolidation of these gains in the 2 newest communities and the long-term sustainability of these female-led management models require a sustained period of technical accompaniment. A realistic extension of the project timeline is the necessary condition to ensure these remediations transition from immediate fixes to permanent, community-owned governance standards.
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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
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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
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Comments

It is worth mentioning that the project has operationalized a grievance and feedback mechanism that is both culturally capable and widely known to stakeholders. To ensure it effectively addresses issues of gender equality and women's empowerment, the Executing Entity (Investigación para el Desarrollo - ID) tasked the dedicated Gender and Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) Specialist with a targeted methodological restructuring of the mechanism. - This ongoing enhancement guarantees that the mechanism provides safe, linguistically accessible, and culturally pertinent channels for indigenous and rural women to report grievances—including potential risks of Gender-Based Violence (GBV), labor exploitation, or exclusionary practices—without fear of retaliation. - To ensure the mechanism is genuinely "known" and trusted by female stakeholders, it has been actively socialized through direct grassroots engagement rather than passive administrative announcements. Dissemination occurs explicitly during: A. Planning Processes: The integral updating and consolidation of the 14 active Community Adaptation Plans (CAPs) and the baseline evaluation of the 2 newest communities. B. Intercultural Platforms: Exclusive, safe spaces such as the Nivaculé Unida EbA Knowledge Exchange, which serve to build trust and social appropriation of the mechanism. Strategic Note: While these interventions have been highly effective, consolidating these gains in the two newly incorporated communities and ensuring the long-term sustainability of these women-led governance models require an extended period of technical support. A realistic extension of the project timeline is a necessary condition to ensure that these interventions evolve from immediate solutions into permanent, community-owned governance norms.

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	Progress towards Outcome 1 is (i) increasing production/use of climate information and sustainable development planning and (ii) Integration of climate change adaptation into at least two departmental and/or district sustainable development plans. This has been progressed through (a) the support to the Urban and Territorial Development Plans (POUT) for the municipalities of Boquerón and Fuerte Olimpo, and their formal approval; and (b) the following set of knowledge products /outputs (completed or	Delayed	Delay is explained by the fact that one study (vulnerability of food-source species) remains in draft, and several completed products still need consolidation and integration. Hazard	Marginally Satisfactory

		in progress): 5 outputs are completed, three of them exceeding their targets: 11 ecosystem maps were delivered out of 6 planned, covering all Project intervention communities — the 6 initially targeted plus those added during implementation; 5 meteorological stations were installed out of 3 planned; and 11 vulnerability and impact assessments were produced out of 6 planned, again spanning the 6 original communities and 5 additional ones. The remaining two outputs were completed as targeted: the Algarrobo/Viñal (Prosopis) study, approved, and the study on incentives and disincentives, officially submitted to MADES. Among these completed outputs, 2 are being updated or strengthened: the vulnerability assessments, to incorporate the newly added communities and the latest climate evidence, including El Niño; the study on traditional practices, to reflect information from those same new communities. 4 outputs remain in progress: the agrometeorological bulletins, with 120 issued toward a target of 156 and being redesigned into actionable early-warning information, and the study on climate impacts on food-source species, of which a draft is under technical review, the good-practices protocols, whose completed draft is under a final technical review before formal adoption, and comprehensive and strategic study on incentives for the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices in El Chaco region. No Outcome 1 output is still to be started.		mapping and climate risk assessments also require strengthening ahead of projected El Niño impacts.	
Outcome 2. Adaptive capacity in rural areas of greatest vulnerability strengthened through concrete adaptation	Outcome 5	Progress towards Outcome 2 is increased population benefiting from (i) the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options, (i) increase in	Delayed	The delay stems mainly from the core shift still required:	Marginally Satisfactory

measures favouring an ecosystem-based approach		annual cash income and (iii) increase in food availability. In this context, the project has already reached approximately 9,120 people who received support for livelihood diversification, including family farming, beekeeping and community forest nurseries. This has been and is being progressed through the following set of outputs (completed or in progress): 4 outputs are completed, all exceeding their targets: 8 Community-based Adaptation Plans updated out of 6 planned; 14 adaptation measures implemented out of 10 planned, now reaching 16 intervention communities — the 6 original ones defined in the Project Document plus 10 incorporated during implementation; 3,380 local stakeholders trained out of 800 planned (61.2% women); and water systems, covering 110% of the population toward a 100% target — including distribution improvements across 7 communities — with the remaining works planned for the final period which include an increase number of target population. One of these completed outputs is being updated/strengthened: the adaptation plans, through a continuous-improvement process that feeds in updated assessments, lessons learned and projected El Nino Effects, while draft plans for 5 further communities undergo review and validation; Two outputs are in progress: honey production, up 22.2% toward a 30% target with 44 of 110 new hives producing; hectares under agroecological practices and for which baseline will be calculated in the next reporting period to report with accuracy progress. One output has not started: forest restoration, with 0 of 10 hectares planted,		moving from a set of individual interventions to an integrated EbA model demonstrated in each community. Eight community-based adaptation Plans are approved and under implementation, with five more under technical review and community validation, but the Plans were validated before the EbA Protocol and key studies were finalized, which limits their robustness. Reporting also remains activity-based rather than results-based, with links between infrastructure, ecosystems and livelihoods insufficiently explicit. Strengthening locally owned integrated adaptation plans and their implementation is the priority.	
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		though nurseries established in 7 communities have the seedlings and sites ready for planting at the next rainy season.			
Outcome 3. Capacity development and awareness to implement and upscale effective implementation of adaptation measures at national and local levels	Outcome 7	Progress towards Outcome 3 is the integration of CCA considerations into local development plans, strategies and processes. This is being progressed through the following set a training and lessons learned related outputs (completed or in progress): Two outputs are completed, both far exceeding their targets: 275 MADES staff trained out of 120 planned (144 women, 131 men) and 845 relevant stakeholders trained out of 160 planned (501 women, 344 men). One output is in progress: the lessons-learned documents, with 2 of 10 case studies completed. Activities under all outputs have started, though the licensing assessments are explicitly deferred to later phases of implementation.	Delayed	Component 3 depends on outputs still consolidating under Components 1 and 2: the analytical products require integration, and the CbAPs are being strengthened having been validated ahead of the EbA Protocol and key studies. Without a consolidated evidence base and a demonstrated integrated model to document, knowledge products cannot yet be produced at the intended depth. Also systematic knowledge sharing across similar Chaco initiatives remain limited and knowledge consolidation across initiatives is a priority for next reporting period.	Marginally Satisfactory

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

Name	Email
Maximilien Pardo	maximilien.pardo@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.

Overall Assessment and Recommendations The Project has made tangible progress on the ground, with visible delivery of community-level interventions and strong Government engagement. Out of the five groups of recommendations issued by the Mid-Term Review, four have been substantially addressed, while the fifth group requires further consolidation. The comments below reflect specific avenues for this consolidation. The observations that follow, organized by project component and informed by UNEP field visits in 2025 and 2026, summarize progress achieved, remaining areas for consolidation, and recommendations for the next phase of implementation.

Component 1 – Studies and Information Systems

Progress achieved. A substantial body of technical knowledge has been generated, providing a solid foundation for Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) planning. Most planned studies have been completed and validated, with only the assessment of climate change vulnerability of plant and animal species used as food sources remaining under finalization, for which a draft version was prepared during the reporting period. **Areas requiring consolidation.** Although the majority of Component 1 studies have been completed, further consolidation, integration and updating of several analytical products is still required to ensure that the Community-based Adaptation Plans (CbAPs) are supported by a robust and fully integrated evidence base. In addition, the intended sequencing (EbA Implementation Protocol → studies → Community-based Adaptation Plans) was only partially achieved during implementation, making the ongoing review and strengthening of the Plans particularly important. Hazard mapping and climate risk assessments also require further strengthening to better support community preparedness and early warning systems, particularly in view of projected El Niño impacts.

Recommendations. (i) Complete the EbA Implementation Protocol as a priority and clearly articulate how each Component 1 study contributes to the Community-based Adaptation Plans. (ii) Review, update and strengthen all analytical products, fully integrating baseline studies, vulnerability assessments, climate information and implementation experience into a coherent evidence base supporting Ecosystem-based Adaptation planning. (iii) Produce practical climate risk and hazard maps that support community preparedness and move beyond weather bulletins towards actionable information for protecting homes, livelihoods and productive assets.

Component 2 – Ecosystem-based Adaptation and Community Resilience

Progress achieved. Eight Community-based Adaptation Plans (CbAPs) have been formally approved and are currently under implementation, while draft Plans for five additional Indigenous communities are undergoing technical review and community validation. Significant investments have been made in water security, rainwater harvesting, ecosystem restoration, climate-resilient production systems, community governance and technical assistance. The Ministry of Economy and Finance, acting as National Designated Authority (NDA), has recognized the strategic value of the Community-based Adaptation Plans, while their integration into the Sustainable Development Platforms coordinated by MADES provides an important opportunity for long-term institutional sustainability and scaling-up. **Areas requiring consolidation.** The central issue under this component is the need to move from a set of individual interventions toward an integrated EbA model demonstrated in each community. The Plans were validated before the EbA Protocol and key studies were finalized, which limits their robustness; and reporting remains activity-based rather than results-based, with insufficiently explicit links between infrastructure, ecosystems and livelihoods. Two examples illustrate this broader issue. **Example 1 - Water:** reporting has been focusing on the number of water tanks installed, rather than on beneficiaries reached, governance arrangements for water use, prevention of tensions between communities, and the ecosystem dimensions that underpin medium- and long-term water security — restoring critical ecosystems, stabilizing soils, protecting groundwater, improving water retention, and providing shade over water storage infrastructure to reduce evapotranspiration. Without making these linkages clear in reporting but also at community-level, the project could appear to be about water infrastructure and logistics only, while in fact the project team with MADES are working hard on various front in a very challenging ecosystem with harsh climatic conditions. **Example 2 - Almacén:** the storage facility in Campo Loa is not in itself an EbA measure; its contribution to the integrated EbA model should be further articulated and co-designed with the community, for instance by reinvesting part of its revenues into priority actions identified in the Community-based Adaptation Plans. Field observations also highlighted challenges with livestock interventions: cattle provided were consumed

immediately in the absence of a management plan, and goats added pressure on fragile ecosystems in an area already under strong urban expansion. This shows the imperative to consolidated locally owned integrated adaptation plans. Recommendations (i) Continue reviewing and strengthening the Community-based Adaptation Plans by fully incorporating Component 1 evidence, climate risk assessments and projected El Niño impacts, consolidating integrated Ecosystem-based Adaptation models with strong replication potential. (ii) Adopt a more results-based narrative that explicitly demonstrates the interactions between water security, ecosystem restoration, governance and resilient livelihoods throughout project reporting and communication. (iii) Continue orienting livestock interventions towards ecosystem-based production systems that prioritize sustainable resource management over livestock distribution per se. (iv) Better document and, where feasible, quantify the ecosystem services generated through restoration, agroforestry and silvopastoral systems, including improvements in biodiversity, soil conservation, water regulation, carbon sequestration and sustainable land management. (v) Continue strengthening communication efforts, including audiovisual materials including exploring the development of short videos and communication materials showcasing Indigenous communities' sustainable ecosystem management, including QR codes integrated into the private-sector marketing package for nature-based products.

Component 3 – Knowledge Management and Lessons Learned Challenges. Despite many initiatives working on climate adaptation, land restoration and sustainable land management in El Chaco, despite the shared challenges faces across the Chaco region, and despite strong MADES leadership, systematic collaboration and knowledge sharing remain limited, with lessons confined to individual projects. Additionally, as currently planned, component 3 risks producing a number of reports of limited depth and in isolation rather than a smaller set of high-value knowledge products. Recommendations. (i) Prioritize quality over quantity by producing a targeted set of high-quality thematic knowledge products on: agroforestry systems, silvopastoral systems, water management (including governance and socio-economic dimensions), apiculture, early warning systems, Community-based Adaptation Plan methodologies, and lessons from working with Indigenous communities. (ii) Expand the lessons-learned activity to compile and analyze evidence and results from the broader Chaco portfolio led by MADES — a proposal well received by partners and by the Government, particularly MADES during April 2026 PSC — identifying proven approaches, enabling conditions, and opportunities for replication and scaling proven EbA solutions across El Chaco portfolio of projects. (iii) Collaborate closely with the Nature for Life project, which has already catalogued its experience, to avoid duplication. (iv) Consider (tbc) delivering the final product as an online knowledge hub organized by thematic area, supporting local authorities, technical teams and communities with identification of tested methodologies and proven NbS solutions across El Chaco.

Conclusion The 2026–2027 implementation period will focus on consolidating project achievements, completing the remaining technical products—notably the EbA Implementation Protocol and the final Component 1 study—and continuing the strengthening of the Community-based Adaptation Plans through the systematic integration of scientific evidence, climate risk assessments and implementation experience. This process will reinforce the transition from individual interventions towards fully integrated Ecosystem-based Adaptation models capable of guiding future investments and strengthening long-term climate resilience across participating communities. Also robust Plans will be instrumental to catalyze further EbA investments after the project lifecycle is appropriately anchored institutionally. At the same time, continued efforts will focus on consolidating knowledge management, improving results-based reporting, strengthening institutional ownership and expanding the replication potential of successful Ecosystem-based Adaptation practices across the Paraguayan Chaco. Achieving these objectives may require a project Extension of approximately 18 months, subject to agreement with AF Secretariat. If approved, the Project's cumulative investment income generated since inception (about USD 300k) could be used make a significant contribution to completing this consolidation process. and leading to an exit strategy.

Executing Entity / Project Coordinator

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating	
Outcome 1: Knowledge management on vulnerability and	Outcome 1	During the reporting period, the Project continued consolidating the knowledge base generated under Component 1. In	Delayed	The delay is mainly	Satisfactory

resilience to climate change improved to implement cost-effective adaptation measures.		this context, a preliminary version of the only remaining study under this component—Assessment of the climate change vulnerability of plant and animal species used as food sources (Output 1.3)—was completed, representing a significant milestone towards the completion of the planned technical deliverables. In parallel, the technical team conducted a comprehensive review of the studies, baseline assessments, maps and other analytical products developed under Outputs 1.1 to 1.8. This review confirmed that the Project has generated a substantial body of knowledge to support Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) planning. At the same time, it identified the need to further consolidate, strengthen and, where necessary, update some of these products to ensure they provide a sufficiently robust and integrated evidence base for informing Community-based Adaptation Plans (CbAPs) and other territorial planning instruments. Rather than functioning as stand-alone technical outputs, the studies, vulnerability assessments, thematic maps and climate analyses generated under Component 1 are being consolidated into a single evidence base that directly supports the preparation, review and continuous strengthening of the Community-based Adaptation Plans (CbAPs). This integrated approach ensures that planning and investment decisions are informed by updated scientific evidence, implementation experience, climate information and risk assessments, thereby reinforcing the technical quality and practical application of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) measures. As a result, the Project initiated the progressive review and strengthening of the Community-based Adaptation Plans, systematically integrating findings from Component 1 studies, baseline assessments, vulnerability analyses, climate information and risk assessments. This process aims to improve the methodological consistency of the plans and reinforce their role as strategic planning tools	related to the completion and consolidation of the remaining technical products under Component 1. While most of the knowledge base has already been developed, the remaining work includes finalizing pending studies and agro-meteorological bulletins, and strengthening and updating existing products to ensure their effective integration into CbAPs and other territorial planning instruments	
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		capable of guiding future investments and the implementation of EbA measures. Regarding the agrometeorological bulletins, 105 out of the 156 planned bulletins were prepared and disseminated during the reporting period, targeting vulnerable communities and local stakeholders. These bulletins have become an important mechanism for communicating climate information and supporting local decision-making. They are expected to progressively contribute to strengthening community preparedness, adaptive planning and community-based early warning systems. The remaining bulletins will be produced and disseminated during the next reporting period. Overall, the reporting period marks a transition from the production of technical knowledge products towards their consolidation, integration and practical application. By progressively integrating scientific studies, vulnerability assessments, climate information and implementation experience into Community-based Adaptation Plans and other territorial planning instruments, the Project is ensuring that the knowledge generated under Component 1 effectively informs decision-making, strengthens community planning processes and supports the implementation of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) measures, thereby contributing to the long-term resilience of vulnerable communities.		nts.	
Outcome 2. Adaptive capacity in rural areas of greatest vulnerability strengthened through concrete adaptation measures favouring an ecosystem-based approach	Outcome 5	During the reporting period, the Project achieved significant progress in the implementation of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) measures across participating communities. The eight communities with formally approved Community-based Adaptation Plans (CbAPs) continued implementing their prioritized adaptation measures, delivering tangible results in water security, ecosystem restoration, climate-resilient livelihoods and community governance. In parallel, draft Community-based Adaptation Plans were prepared for five additional Indigenous communities and are	Delayed	The delay is mainly related to the need to further consolidate the different adaptation interventions into integrated	Satisfactory

		currently undergoing technical review and community validation, while the implementation of their first priority adaptation measures has already commenced. To date, approximately USD 750,000 has been invested in climate change adaptation measures, with a strong focus on integrated water resource management, rainwater harvesting, climate-resilient production systems, ecosystem restoration and conservation, and other interventions aimed at strengthening community resilience to the recurrent drought conditions affecting the Paraguayan Chaco. These investments have already generated measurable results in improved water security, climate-resilient food production, ecosystem restoration, forest conservation and strengthened community governance, demonstrating the practical application of the Project's integrated Ecosystem-based Adaptation approach. Implementation experience during the reporting period also highlighted the need to strengthen the integration among the different adaptation measures being implemented. In response, the Project initiated a systematic review and strengthening of the Community-based Adaptation Plans (CbAPs) to consolidate a more comprehensive Ecosystem-based Adaptation model in each community. This approach seeks to integrate water infrastructure investments, ecosystem conservation and restoration, sustainable production systems, community governance and capacity development as mutually reinforcing components of a single adaptation strategy, rather than as standalone interventions. This process will further strengthen the alignment between implemented measures and the evidence generated under Component 1, explicitly linking sustainable water management, ecosystem conservation and restoration, climate risk reduction and resilient livelihood development. It will also improve the Project's monitoring and reporting framework by adopting a stronger results- and impact-based approach, demonstrating how the	community-level EbA models. While significant progress has been achieved in water security, climate-resilient livelihoods, ecosystem conservation and community planning, the remaining work focuses on better integrating these measures, completing pending activities, strengthening the CbAPs and improving results-based monitoring.	
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		combined implementation of these complementary measures enhances the adaptive capacity and long-term climate resilience of participating communities. Building on these achievements, the Project is well positioned to continue scaling up the implementation of prioritized adaptation measures during the next reporting period and to consolidate an integrated Ecosystem-based Adaptation model that is evidence-based, replicable and capable of informing future public and private investments in climate adaptation across the Paraguayan Chaco.			
Outcome 3. Capacity development and awareness to implement and upscale effective implementation of adaptation measures at national and local levels	Outcome 7	During the reporting period, significant progress was achieved in the capacity-building activities envisaged under Output 3.2. A key milestone was the consolidation of training processes targeting local stakeholders, complemented by the online training course on Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) planning, through which 54 additional participants were certified, building on the 188 participants certified during the previous reporting period. These activities have strengthened the technical capacities of local stakeholders, government institutions and partner organizations to plan and implement climate change adaptation measures based on Ecosystem-based Adaptation principles. Important progress was also made under Output 3.3 in the area of knowledge management, with two of the ten planned knowledge products on lessons learned completed during the reporting period. These initial publications have laid the foundation for a broader systematization process. Building on the lessons learned from these first case studies, the Project will progressively develop additional knowledge products that incorporate not only its own implementation experience, but also lessons learned, good practices and evidence generated by other climate adaptation and ecosystem restoration initiatives implemented by MADES across the Paraguayan Chaco. This approach will strengthen institutional learning, facilitate knowledge sharing and	Delayed	The delay is mainly related to the completion and systematization of the remaining knowledge management and institutional outputs. While significant progress has been achieved in capacity building and institutional learning, additional work is required to complete the	Satisfactory

		support the replication and scaling up of successful Ecosystem-based Adaptation practices. The reporting period also strengthened internal knowledge-sharing processes through the systematic technical review of the studies developed under Component 1 and their integration into the preparation and continuous strengthening of Community-based Adaptation Plans (CbAPs), vulnerability assessments and climate risk analyses. This process has promoted greater ownership of the evidence generated by the Project team while reinforcing institutional capacities to apply Ecosystem-based Adaptation principles through evidence-based planning and implementation. Overall, these actions continue to consolidate knowledge management as a strategic pillar of the Project by strengthening institutional capacities, improving the technical quality and practical relevance of knowledge products, fostering continuous learning and facilitating the integration of lessons learned into future policies, programmes and investments related to Ecosystem-based Adaptation. Together, these efforts contribute to the long-term sustainability, institutional uptake, replication and scaling up of the Project's Ecosystem-based Adaptation approach across the Paraguayan Chaco.		planned lessons-learned products, strengthen knowledge exchange and consolidate the Project's experience to support replication and scaling up of EbA approaches.	
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Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email	Institution
Rodney Ruiz Diaz	rruizdiaz@desarrollo.org.py	Investigacion Para El Desarrollo

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

Most studies under Component 1 have already been completed and validated, with only one key study remaining pending: the assessment of climate change vulnerability of plant and animal species used as food sources, for which a draft version was prepared during the reporting period. The Project also undertook a comprehensive technical review of the studies and analytical products developed under this component, identifying opportunities to further consolidate, strengthen and integrate their findings into the Community-based Adaptation Plans (CbAPs). Rather than functioning as stand-alone technical outputs, these products are being consolidated into an integrated evidence base that supports Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) planning and investment decisions. Significant progress has also been made in the dissemination of agrometeorological information, with 105 out of the 156 planned bulletins produced and shared with

vulnerable communities. The remaining bulletins are expected to be completed during the next reporting cycle. Implementation of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) measures has advanced considerably. The eight communities with formally approved Community-based Adaptation Plans (CbAPs) continued implementing their prioritized adaptation measures, achieving concrete results in water security, climate-resilient food production, ecosystem restoration and community governance. In parallel, draft Community-based Adaptation Plans were prepared for five additional Indigenous communities and are currently undergoing technical review and community validation, while the implementation of their first priority adaptation measures has already commenced. Building on implementation experience, the Project also initiated a process to strengthen the integration of water security, ecosystem restoration, sustainable livelihoods and community governance within each Community-based Adaptation Plan, consolidating coherent community-level EbA models with greater catalytic and replication potential. Capacity-building efforts also progressed substantially. Training for key local stakeholders under Output 3.2 continued successfully, complemented by the certification of 54 additional participants through the online course on Ecosystem-based Adaptation planning, building on the 188 participants certified during the previous reporting period. At the same time, progress in knowledge management under Output 3.3 includes the completion of two of the ten planned knowledge products on lessons learned, which provide the foundation for a broader systematization process. Building on these initial publications, the Project will progressively develop additional knowledge products that incorporate lessons learned, evidence and good practices not only from Project implementation, but also from other adaptation and ecosystem restoration initiatives implemented by MADES across the Paraguayan Chaco. This process is complemented by the systematic use of Component 1 studies, vulnerability assessments and climate risk analyses to strengthen planning, implementation and evidence-based decision-making. Overall, the Project has made strong progress in transitioning from planning to implementation while generating valuable lessons on community engagement, local ownership and inclusive participation. The next phase will focus on consolidating the technical products developed under Components 1 and 3, further strengthening the Community-based Adaptation Plans (CbAPs) through a more integrated Ecosystem-based Adaptation approach, reinforcing the practical application of scientific evidence and knowledge products, and ensuring the long-term sustainability, institutional uptake, replication and scaling up of Ecosystem-based Adaptation measures across the Paraguayan Chaco.

Other

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

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

Overall Rating

Overall rating

Marginally Satisfactory

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

While delayed, the project is on track to achieve most major outcomes, with shortcomings that are significant but bridgeable. Since inception it has delivered visible results: a rich knowledge base under

Component 1, validated Community-based Adaptation Plans, water infrastructure and a community storage facility, nurseries and technical assistance for agroforestry and silvopastoral schemes, and strong government engagement — including NDA recognition of the Plans' strategic value and their anchoring in MADES-led Sustainable Development Platforms, a real opportunity for scaling and sustainability. Four of the five Mid-Term Review recommendation groups have been substantially addressed; the fifth now frames a clear consolidation agenda. Its logic is one of coherence: because the Plans were validated before the EbA Implementation Protocol and several supporting studies were finalized, the priority is to complete the Protocol and pending studies and feed their findings back into strengthened Plans, so that each community reflects a coherent EbA model rather than a set of individual interventions. This includes producing practical risk zoning maps and actionable information for communities to protect homes, assets and livelihoods — particularly urgent given projected El Niño impacts — and adopting a results-based narrative that makes explicit the linkages the team and MADES are already building between water infrastructure, ecosystem restoration, governance and nature-based livelihoods. Field lessons also call for reorienting livestock support toward the ecosystem conditions for sustainable production (forage, shade, water, grazing management) rather than animal distribution, and for refocusing Component 3 on a smaller set of high-value thematic knowledge products drawing on the broader MADES-led Chaco portfolio, possibly as an online knowledge hub. With the next 2026–2027 period plus a potential project extension and the use of project's cumulative investment income, the project is well positioned to close the gaps and secure promising results.

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	Outcome completed in April 2026 (2) Explanation: Throughout Project implementation, significant progress has been made in the generation, strengthening and application of climate, environmental and territorial information to support climate-resilient development planning in the Paraguayan Chaco. The Project generated and consolidated a range of technical inputs, including climate vulnerability and risk assessments,	Integration of climate change adaptation, including priority actions and strategic options, into at least two departmental and/or district sustainable development plans

			Community-based Adaptation Plans (CbAPs), spatial and territorial information, ecosystem and natural resource studies, and technical analyses supporting the identification and prioritization of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) measures. The generation and availability of climate information were further strengthened through the integration of two new agrometeorological stations (Toro Pampa and Campo Loa) and the upgrading of three existing stations (General Díaz, Pozo Hondo and Lagerenza) within the National Directorate of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH/DINAC) network. The information generated through the strengthened monitoring network has supported the preparation and dissemination of 120 agrometeorological bulletins, improving the availability of climate information for decision-making. Building on these achievements, the Project is also working to translate climate information into increasingly	
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			actionable products, including Community Risk Zoning Maps intended to provide practical guidance for protecting livelihoods, homes and productive assets from droughts, extreme rainfall and flooding. The Project has also strengthened the technical evidence base available for adaptation planning through vulnerability and climate risk assessments and complementary technical studies. During the reporting period, the methodological framework for Study 1.3 on the impacts of climate change on plant and animal species used as food sources was completed, while Studies 1.6 (Protocols for Good Agroforestry Practices) and 1.7 (Analysis of Incentives and Disincentives) are undergoing technical review and refinement prior to final validation. These studies, together with the Project's vulnerability assessments, Community-based Adaptation Plans and territorial information, provide an increasingly robust evidence base for identifying	
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			adaptation priorities and informing EbA interventions and territorial planning processes. Importantly, the information generated through the Project has moved beyond knowledge production and has been effectively used in formal territorial planning processes. The Project actively supported the preparation of the Urban and Territorial Development Plans (POUT) for the municipalities of Boquerón, Fuerte Olimpo, Mariscal Estigarribia and Loma Plata. This support included technical evidence and information generated through Project studies, vulnerability and climate risk assessments, Community-based Adaptation Plans, spatial and territorial analyses, as well as the direct technical contribution of Project field staff to the POUT preparation processes. The contribution of the Project to these planning processes is documented through information provided by the Directorate of Territorial Planning, which identifies the technical inputs and	
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			support provided by the Project in the preparation of the POUTs. This provides institutional evidence that climate, environmental and territorial information generated and consolidated through the Project was effectively used to inform formal municipal planning processes. To date, the POUTs of Boquerón and Fuerte Olimpo have been formally approved, demonstrating the effective integration and use of Project-supported climate and adaptation information in municipal territorial planning. The POUTs for Mariscal Estigarribia and Loma Plata have also been technically completed and are currently undergoing the corresponding institutional review and approval processes. Accordingly, the Project has achieved the Outcome target of integrating climate change adaptation, including priority actions and strategic options, into at least two departmental and/or district sustainable development plans. The formal approval of the POUTs of Boquerón and Fuerte Olimpo provides	
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			evidence not only of the incorporation of climate change adaptation into planning instruments, but, specifically for this Outcome, of the effective use of climate, vulnerability, territorial and adaptation information generated and strengthened through the Project in sustainable development planning. Beyond the achieved target, the Project continues to strengthen the connection between climate information and territorial decision-making. Two departmental governments and five municipalities are advancing processes to integrate Community-based Adaptation Plans into their planning instruments, while the Project is developing a Community-based Adaptation Plan Development Protocol based on a “Model Plan” to facilitate methodological consistency, institutional uptake, replication and scaling up.	
Outputs	1.1 Number of detailed ecosystems maps for the areas of influence of the selected	0	Output completed in March 2023 (11) Explanation: The Project Results Framework	6

	communities		(PRODOC) established a target of six detailed ecosystem maps corresponding to the original Project intervention communities. This target has been fully achieved. Over the course of Project implementation, additional intervention communities were incorporated in response to identified adaptation needs and institutional coordination processes, expanding the Project's territorial scope beyond that originally envisaged in the Results Framework. As part of this expansion, five additional ecosystem maps were produced, bringing the total to eleven ecosystem maps covering all Project intervention communities. These ecosystem maps were developed as the first technical component of the Project's vulnerability and climate impact assessment studies (Phase 1 of the Project's methodological sequence). They established the geospatial baseline that informed the subsequent vulnerability and climate impact	
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			assessments, together constituting the Project's validated institutional baseline. Approved in March 2023, these studies have been made publicly available through the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES). The ecosystem maps provide the spatial foundation for understanding ecosystem distribution, ecological conditions and environmental characteristics across the Project intervention area. They constitute the baseline geospatial information supporting the identification of priority ecosystems, the assessment of ecosystem services and the territorial analyses required for Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) planning and implementation. The additional ecosystem maps developed following the incorporation of new intervention communities were prepared using the same technical standards and methodological approach applied to the original maps, ensuring consistency,	
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			comparability and scientific robustness across the entire Project intervention area. This expanded geospatial evidence base strengthens territorial planning and provides a consistent ecological framework for the subsequent vulnerability and climate impact assessments, Community-based Adaptation Plans (CbAPs) and the implementation of Ecosystem-based Adaptation measures throughout the Paraguayan Chaco.	
Outputs	1.2.1 Number of new functioning meteorological stations in the Paraguayan Chaco	0	Output completed on 27 September 2024 (5) Explanation: The Project team works closely with the Directorate of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH) on the installation of two new agrometeorological stations in Campo Loa and Toro Pampa, and the improvement of three existing stations in General Díaz, Pozo Hondo and Lagerenza. The installation was completed on 27 September 2024. The agrometeorological stations remain under the responsibility of the Directorate of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH), which is responsible for their operation	3

			and maintenance. During 2026, the Project committed to providing logistical support for the deployment of DMH technical staff to the intervention areas to carry out the required maintenance activities, thereby supporting the continued functionality of the stations.	
Outputs	1.2.2 Number of meteorological reports shared with farmers, herders and indigenous communities	0	Output in progress (120) Explanation: During the reporting period, 105 agrometeorological bulletins were prepared and disseminated to farmers, livestock producers and Indigenous communities within the Project area. These bulletins are distributed weekly through messaging services and email to beneficiary communities, local technicians and institutional stakeholders. Their participatory design has enabled the provision of locally relevant recommendations tailored to the specific environmental conditions of the Paraguayan Chaco. Building on these achievements, the Project has initiated a strategic transition towards the delivery of actionable climate information,	156

			responding to the critical need to strengthen community preparedness and resilience in the face of climate-related emergencies and extreme weather events, including the anticipated impacts of El Niño. Under this enhanced approach, the bulletins will evolve beyond the integration of meteorological observations, agrometeorological station data and field information for agricultural planning and water management. They are being redesigned to serve as a core component of a community-based Early Warning System (EWS), progressively incorporating practical guidance and impact-based recommendations on how households should prepare for, respond to and recover from imminent climate hazards. This includes guidance on protecting homes, productive assets, water infrastructure and livelihoods from prolonged flooding, severe droughts and other climate-related risks. Through this process, the average of five weekly bulletins is evolving from a climate	
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			information service into a practical decision-support tool that strengthens community resilience, promotes anticipatory action and supports risk-informed adaptation planning at the local level.	
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	Output in progress. Explanation: The comprehensive strategic study on the impacts of climate change on plant and animal species used as food sources by communities in the Paraguayan Chaco remains under development. During the reporting period, the conceptual and methodological framework was completed, and a draft version of the study is currently under technical review. The scientific evidence and local knowledge generated through this assessment will strengthen the evidence base underpinning the Community-based Adaptation Plans (CbAPs). In line with the Project's adaptive implementation approach, the study will directly inform the prioritization and design of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) measures, ensuring that field interventions	1

			respond to projected climate risks affecting food resources, ecosystem services and the climate resilience of local livelihoods. This will further strengthen the integration between vulnerability assessments, adaptation planning and the implementation of community-level EbA measures.	
Outputs	1.4 Existence of a study on the local ecology, management and nutritional components of Algarrobo and Viñal (Prosopis spp.)	0	Output completed in March 2023 (1) Explanation: The study on Algarrobo and Viñal (Prosopis spp. and Prosopis ruscifolia) has been developed as part of the studies in the vulnerability assessments. Final products of the vulnerability assessment have been approved by the PMU and the Environment Ministry (MADES). http://biblioteca.mades.gov.py/publicaciones/	1
Outputs	1.5 Existence of a comprehensive and strategic study on local traditional practices that contribute to climate resilience	0	Output completed in March 2023 (1) Explanation: The study on traditional practices was developed as part of the vulnerability assessment studies. The final vulnerability assessment reports were approved by the Project Management Unit (PMU) and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	1

			(MADES) in March 2023 and were subsequently published in the MADES institutional repository. Although this indicator is considered completed, the vulnerability assessment studies will be updated during the remaining project implementation period to incorporate information from the new communities that have been incorporated into the project, ensuring that the assessments continue to reflect the current conditions and needs of the project intervention area.	
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	Output in progress. Explanation: The draft of Study 1.6, Specific Protocols for the Implementation of Good Forestry and Agricultural Management Practices in Agricultural and Indigenous Communities, has been completed and is available through the link provided below. The document is currently undergoing a comprehensive technical review by the Project team to ensure its methodological consistency, technical quality, and alignment with	1

			the overall Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approach before its final validation and formal adoption. In line with the Project's strengthened methodological framework, this deliverable is intended to function not as a stand-alone technical document but as a core operational resource supporting the design and implementation of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) measures. The technical guidance and locally validated practices documented in the study provide the basis for a standardized and actionable portfolio of resilient production practices tailored to the environmental and socio-economic conditions of the Paraguayan Chaco. Once finalized, this methodological framework will ensure that Community-based Adaptation Plans (CbAPs) are informed by technically sound, ecologically appropriate, and locally validated agroforestry interventions. In doing so, the Project will strengthen the link between	
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			scientific evidence, adaptation planning, and the investments implemented under Component 2, facilitating the replication and scaling-up of resilient production practices across the Project area.	
Outputs	1.7 Existence of a comprehensive and strategic study on incentives for the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices in El Chaco region.	0	Output in progress. Explanation: A draft of Study 1.7, Comprehensive Strategic Study on Incentives and Disincentives for the Adoption of Climate-Resilient Agricultural Practices in the Chaco Region, has been prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES). The document is currently undergoing a technical review and refinement process to strengthen its methodological consistency, technical quality and alignment with the Project's Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approach before its final validation. The study is being strengthened to ensure that its assessment of incentives and barriers influencing the adoption of climate-resilient practices across the 15 target communities provides a robust	1

			evidence base to inform the design and implementation of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) measures under Component 2. Rather than serving solely as a diagnostic exercise, the analysis of these socio-economic factors will help identify the enabling conditions required to support the successful uptake and long-term sustainability of adaptation interventions. Once finalized, the findings will be integrated into the preparation and implementation of the Community-based Adaptation Plans (CbAPs), helping to ensure that the EbA measures financed by the Project are not only technically sound and ecologically appropriate, but also socially acceptable, economically feasible and responsive to local realities. This approach is expected to strengthen long-term community ownership, improve the sustainability of Project investments and facilitate the replication and scaling up of successful adaptation practices across the departments of	
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			Boquerón and Alto Paraguay.	
Outputs	1.8 Number of general vulnerability and impact assessments	0	Output completed in March 2023 (11) Explanation: The Project Results Framework (PRODOC) established an initial target of six general vulnerability and climate impact assessments corresponding to the original Project intervention communities. This target was fully achieved and subsequently exceeded. Following the incorporation of additional intervention communities, five additional assessments were completed using the same methodological approach, bringing the total to eleven. These assessments constitute the Project's technical baseline for adaptation planning and the development and implementation of Community-based Adaptation Plans (CbAPs). Although the output is completed, the vulnerability and climate impact assessments are being progressively reviewed, updated and strengthened as part of the Project's adaptive management approach. This process incorporates	6

			implementation experience, identified information gaps and updated climate evidence, including information generated from prolonged droughts, extreme climate events and, where relevant, impacts associated with El Niño. These updates are intended to ensure that the vulnerability assessments and corresponding CbAPs remain responsive to evolving climate risks and provide an up-to-date technical basis for the design, prioritization and implementation of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) measures. As the Project's territorial coverage has expanded, the existing evidence base is being complemented by additional analytical products, including livelihood case studies, thematic maps, Community Risk Zoning Maps, wildfire hotspot maps and water resources maps. Where biophysical and ecological conditions are demonstrably comparable, relevant environmental baseline information and analytical findings may be applied to newly	
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			incorporated communities through a technically supported extrapolation process, avoiding unnecessary duplication while maintaining methodological consistency. Social vulnerability assessments are not extrapolated; given the specific socio-cultural characteristics, livelihood systems and governance dynamics of each community, these analyses are conducted through primary field assessments using participatory methodologies. This approach allows the original assessments to remain valid as the Project's completed baseline while being progressively strengthened with new evidence and field experience. It also ensures that adaptation planning and investments under Component 2 remain grounded in current climatic, environmental and socio-economic conditions, strengthening the effectiveness, sustainability and potential replication and scaling up of the Project's EbA interventions.	
Outcomes	2. Number of males and females	0	Outcome Completed (90%) Explanation:	80% of local stakeholders

	benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options		During the reporting period, the Project strengthened the climate resilience of approximately 9,120 people, representing around 90% of the target population identified in the baseline assessment, through the implementation of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) measures that promote the sustainable management of natural resources and the diversification of climate-resilient livelihoods across the Paraguayan Chaco. These interventions enhanced communities' capacity to cope with droughts, extreme temperatures and increasing climate variability, while simultaneously strengthening the ecosystem services that underpin local well-being, food security and long-term resilience. The Project promoted diversified agroecological production systems, climate-resilient agriculture, household gardens, community nurseries, the propagation of native species and community-based water resource management across 14 Indigenous and	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.
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			rural communities. Together, these interventions contribute to maintaining ecosystem functions, reducing the vulnerability of local livelihoods and strengthening the adaptive capacity of communities facing climate change. To support the adoption of these practices, the Project provided agricultural, horticultural and poultry production inputs, together with water storage and distribution infrastructure, enabling communities to implement and consolidate resilient livelihood strategies tailored to local environmental conditions. Strengthening water security remained a central pillar of the Project's Ecosystem-based Adaptation strategy. Improvements to community and household water storage and distribution systems benefited more than 5,600 people, enhancing the sustainable management of a critical resource under conditions of recurrent drought and increasing water stress. In parallel, the Indigenous communities of Nivacle Unida,	
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			Campo Loa and Yishinachat advanced in the process of joining Paraguay's Environmental Services Scheme, creating enabling conditions for the long-term conservation of native forests that sustain essential ecosystem services, including water regulation, habitat conservation, carbon sequestration and the protection of the natural resources that support local livelihoods and climate resilience. All interventions were complemented by continuous technical assistance and on-site accompaniment, strengthening community capacities, local governance and institutional arrangements required to sustain Ecosystem-based Adaptation measures beyond the lifetime of the Project. Approximately 48% of the direct beneficiaries were women, contributing to more inclusive participation in sustainable ecosystem management and reinforcing the role of women in community-based climate adaptation. By integrating resilient livelihood	
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			measures, ecosystem conservation and strengthened local governance, the Project continued to consolidate a community-level EbA model with strong potential for long-term sustainability, replication and scaling up within the Paraguayan Chaco.	
Outcomes	2. Average increase in annual cash income among target beneficiaries.	0	Outcome measurement in progress. Explanation: Achievement remains reported as 0 because a systematic and objectively verifiable measurement of the average percentage increase in annual cash income among target beneficiaries has not yet been completed. While the Project has generated substantial evidence of economic benefits associated with Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) interventions, including income from the commercialization of surplus production, the economic value of household consumption and avoided household expenditures, these results cannot yet be reported as the percentage increase required by the outcome indicator. In addition, a	An average increase in annual cash income of 30%

			specific household income baseline allowing for a direct comparison against the 30% target was not established during the earlier stages of Project implementation. During 2026, the Project will conduct a consolidated assessment of the economic and livelihood benefits generated by EbA interventions. Given the absence of a specific income baseline, the Project will establish a technically consistent measurement methodology based on available historical information, primary data collected from beneficiary households and documented production and commercialization records. The assessment will distinguish, where possible, between cash income generated through sales, the economic value of household consumption and avoided costs, thereby ensuring that the measurement of this outcome is transparent and supported by objectively verifiable evidence. Preliminary monitoring already demonstrates tangible economic	
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			benefits across several Project communities. For example, in Campo Loa, climate-resilient production systems involving 407 households generated an estimated economic value of PYG 186.5 million through household food production. Beekeeping interventions are expected to generate approximately 1,480 litres of honey annually, with an estimated annual economic value of PYG 51.8 million. Additional benefits have been documented through horticulture, poultry production, small livestock and other diversified livelihood activities across participating communities. These results provide important evidence of livelihood benefits but will not be used as a substitute for the systematic measurement required by the outcome indicator. Monitoring and evaluation responsibilities are currently being addressed across the Project team to strengthen the systematic collection, consolidation and verification of results data.	
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			Building on lessons learned during implementation, the Project also plans to strengthen its dedicated M&E capacity through a new recruitment during 2026. This process will support the consolidation of the Project monitoring framework and the completion of the outcome-level measurement during 2026, while strengthening the evidence base required for final Project reporting.	
Outcomes	2. Increase in food availability given the existing and projected climate change with support from the project. (tons/year)	0	Outcome measurement in progress. Explanation: Achievement remains reported as 0% because a systematic and objectively verifiable measurement of the percentage increase in food availability has not yet been completed. While the Project has generated substantial quantitative evidence of increased food production resulting from its interventions, a specific quantitative baseline for food availability was not established at Project inception to allow a direct comparison against the 60% target. During the reporting period, the Project contributed	Average increase of 60% in food availability (tons/year)

			to an estimated 486 metric tons of additional annual food production. Combined with the 22.03 metric tons per year reported previously, this represents an estimated cumulative total of 508.03 metric tons of annual food production generated through Project-supported interventions. This figure constitutes quantitative evidence of increased food availability but is not currently presented as equivalent to the percentage increase required by the outcome indicator. These results were generated through climate-resilient production systems based on Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) principles, including diversified household and community agriculture, poultry production, sustainable natural resource management and continuous technical assistance. During the reporting period, the Project provided 68 household garden kits, 334 agricultural production kits for half-hectare plots, 91 household poultry production kits and 2,460 laying chicks. These interventions were complemented	
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			by agroecological practices promoting crop diversification, efficient water management, seed conservation, improved soil management and reduced dependence on external agricultural inputs, strengthening the resilience of local food production systems to drought, extreme temperatures and increasing climate variability. During 2026, as part of the strengthening of the Project's monitoring and evaluation system, the Project will reconstruct a reference value for this outcome using objectively verifiable historical production data available in previously approved Project Progress Reports (PPRs). In particular, annual food production of 22.03 metric tons has been consistently reported since PPR5, providing an existing documented reference point for the retrospective analysis. This information will be reviewed together with available production records and, where necessary, complemented by primary data to determine its methodological comparability with	
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			current production estimates. Based on this assessment, the Project will establish a technically consistent reference value before calculating progress against the 60% target. Until this exercise is completed, the Project will continue to report the estimated 508.03 metric tons per year as quantitative evidence of increased food availability without converting this figure into an unsupported percentage.	
Outputs	2.1 Number of integrated adaptation community plans	0	Output completed in October 2024 (8) Explanation: The Project has completed and community-validated eight Community-based Adaptation Plans (CbAPs) for Campo Loa, Jasyendy, Pozo Hondo, General Díaz, Kilómetro 4, Toro Pampa, San Carlos and María Auxiliadora, thereby exceeding the target of six Community-based Adaptation Plans established in the Project Results Framework (PRODOC). The achievement of nine plans reported in PPR6 has been corrected following a review of the supporting documentation. One of the plans	6

			previously counted, corresponding to Sierra León, had reached draft stage but had not completed the required community validation process. As community validation is required for a CbAP to be considered completed, the correct cumulative achievement is eight completed and validated plans. This adjustment therefore represents a correction of the previous count rather than a reduction in cumulative Project results. In addition, draft Community-based Adaptation Plans were prepared for Pedro P. Peña, Yishinachat, Nivaculé Unida, Timoteo de Laguna Negra and Macharety de Laguna Negra. These plans are undergoing technical review and community validation and therefore are not included in the reported achievement. Although the Project Results Framework established a target of six Community-based Adaptation Plans, additional communities were incorporated during Project implementation in response to adaptation needs identified in the field	
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			and institutional coordination processes, expanding the territorial scope of Project interventions without a formal revision of the Results Framework. All planning processes were carried out in close collaboration with community members and in accordance with Paraguay's legal framework governing Indigenous Peoples, ensuring meaningful participation, free, prior and informed consultation, and community ownership of the proposed adaptation measures. The Community-based Adaptation Plans identify priority actions for ecosystem conservation and restoration, sustainable water resource management, agroecological production, forest protection, soil restoration and diversification of climate-resilient livelihoods. Their preparation and updating were informed by the Project's vulnerability and climate+G28 impact assessments and other relevant technical and community-level evidence. Although	
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			the Output target was achieved in October 2024, the CbAPs remain dynamic planning instruments and continue to be reviewed and strengthened through the incorporation of updated vulnerability assessments, technical studies, implementation lessons, disaster risk information and the most recent climate evidence, including prolonged droughts and, where relevant, El Niño. This continuous improvement process does not affect the completed status of the Output; rather, it strengthens the plans as operational roadmaps for implementing Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) measures and prioritizing future adaptation investments. To further strengthen the long-term sustainability of Project outcomes, the Project is also developing a Sustainability Assessment Framework and a preliminary analysis of the institutional, technical, financial and social enabling conditions required to sustain implementation of the Community-	
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			based Adaptation Plans beyond the Project lifetime and support the replication and scaling up of the community-based adaptation approach across the Paraguayan Chaco.	
Outputs	2.2 Existence of adaptation measures being implemented on forest conservation, agriculture, water, regulatory framework and skills in the ten selected communities of critical areas with increased resilience	0	Output completed in April 2022 (14) Explanation: The Project has achieved and exceeded the target established for this Output. As of the reporting period, Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) measures are being implemented in 14 Project intervention communities, compared with the target of ten communities established in the Project Results Framework (PRODOC). The Output is therefore considered completed, while implementation and strengthening of EbA measures continue across the Project intervention area. This reporting approach reflects a clarified interpretation of the indicator, whereby the achievement represents the number of communities in which adaptation measures are being implemented, rather than the number of individual adaptation measures implemented.	10

			Progress under this Output had been reported differently in PPR6. Following a review of the indicator and its target, PPR7 applies this interpretation consistently with the wording of the Results Framework, which refers to adaptation measures being implemented in the ten selected communities. During Project implementation, the territorial scope expanded to 16 intervention communities in response to adaptation needs identified in the field and institutional coordination processes. At the PPR7 reporting cut-off, 14 of these 16 communities have adaptation measures under implementation. The fact that implementation continues in the remaining communities and that existing measures continue to be strengthened does not affect the completed status of the Output, since the original target of ten communities has already been achieved and exceeded. The adaptation measures implemented across these communities include ecosystem restoration and forest	
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			conservation; climate-resilient livelihoods, including horticulture, poultry, beekeeping and small livestock production; sustainable water resource management through water harvesting, storage, filtration and distribution systems; environmental governance through the promotion of Paraguay's Environmental Services Scheme and Community-based Adaptation Plans (CbAPs); and community capacity development through the strengthening of local organizations for water management, producer groups and savings groups. Together, these interventions strengthen both ecosystem resilience and the adaptive capacity of rural and Indigenous communities, consolidating a community-based Ecosystem-based Adaptation model that integrates ecosystem conservation, sustainable livelihoods and climate resilience across the Project intervention area. Forest conservation and ecosystem	
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			restoration The Project strengthened ecosystem restoration and conservation through the establishment of community forest nurseries in seven communities, supported by the distribution of eight nursery kits. As a result, approximately 10,400 seedlings of native forest, fruit, aromatic and agricultural species were produced, representing the potential to restore approximately 26 hectares of degraded landscapes, based on an average planting density of 5 &#215; 5 metres. In parallel, the Indigenous communities of Nivaclé Unida, Campo Loa and Yishinachat provided their Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) to initiate the process of joining Paraguay's Environmental Services Scheme. This represents an important step towards the long-term conservation of native forests and the maintenance of essential ecosystem services, including water regulation, biodiversity conservation, carbon sequestration and climate resilience. By supporting communities to initiate the process of joining Paraguay's	
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			Environmental Services Scheme, the Project is also establishing the institutional and technical conditions required to monitor, verify and sustain forest conservation outcomes over time. This contributes to transforming traditional conservation practices into formally recognized Ecosystem-based Adaptation measures capable of generating measurable environmental benefits and supporting long-term climate resilience. Climate-resilient agriculture and livelihoods The Project promoted diversified and climate-resilient production systems through the distribution of 68 household horticultural kits, 700 seed kits for household food production, 91 household poultry production kits, 2,460 dual-purpose and laying chicks, and support for small livestock production. These investments were complemented by continuous technical assistance to support the adoption of agroecological practices adapted to the environmental conditions of the	
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			Paraguayan Chaco, including crop diversification, crop rotation, seed conservation, sustainable soil management, efficient water use, biochar application, live barriers, organic fertilization and strengthened family-based food production. Together, these interventions have enhanced food security, diversified livelihoods and strengthened the capacity of agroecosystems to maintain productivity under increasing climate variability while reinforcing key ecosystem functions such as soil fertility, functional biodiversity and sustainable food production. Sustainable water resource management Recognizing that water availability remains one of the principal constraints to climate adaptation in the Chaco, the Project continued to strengthen water security through improvements to community and household water harvesting, storage, filtration and distribution systems. During the reporting period, 735 water storage tanks of various capacities	
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			were delivered, increasing storage capacity by approximately 3.624 million litres. In addition, more than 30 kilometres of pipelines and associated equipment were installed to improve water distribution systems across seven communities. These investments contribute to securing reliable access to water for domestic consumption and productive activities while reducing vulnerability to prolonged droughts and strengthening the sustainable management of this critical ecosystem service. Environmental governance and institutional strengthening The implementation of EbA measures was supported by participatory planning processes and institutional strengthening activities, including the preparation and progressive updating of Community-based Adaptation Plans (CbAPs), the promotion of conservation mechanisms through Paraguay's Environmental Services Scheme, and strengthened coordination with local governments	
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			and national institutions. These actions contribute to stronger environmental governance while supporting the integration of climate adaptation into territorial planning, local development strategies and long-term public investment processes, thereby facilitating institutional uptake and the scaling up of successful adaptation practices. Community capacity development and local ownership All interventions were complemented by continuous capacity-building, technical assistance and on-site support provided by local technicians. These efforts strengthened community capacities to sustainably manage natural resources and implement Ecosystem-based Adaptation measures tailored to local conditions. They also reinforced local organizations responsible for water management, producer associations and savings groups, strengthening community organization, informed decision-making and local ownership of	
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			adaptation actions. By integrating ecosystem conservation, resilient livelihoods, strengthened governance and community empowerment, the Project continues to establish a robust and scalable community-based adaptation model with strong potential for long-term sustainability, replication and scaling up across the Paraguayan Chaco. Methodological Note The baseline for this indicator remains zero because, prior to Project implementation, no documented or verifiable evidence was available demonstrating that the intervention communities had formally established, monitored or institutionally recognized Ecosystem-based Adaptation measures related to forest conservation, ecosystem restoration, sustainable water management, environmental governance or climate-resilient production systems. While many Indigenous communities have traditionally managed and conserved their	
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			natural resources, these practices were not supported by formal monitoring systems, environmental management instruments or institutional mechanisms capable of demonstrating their effectiveness or long-term contribution to climate adaptation. For reporting purposes, the achievement under this indicator is interpreted as the number of Project intervention communities in which one or more adaptation measures are being implemented, consistent with the Results Framework reference to adaptation measures being implemented in the ten selected communities. A community is counted once evidence confirms that Project-supported adaptation measures are under implementation, irrespective of the number of individual measures being implemented within that community. Accordingly, the current achievement of 14 represents 14 communities with adaptation measures under implementation against the original target of ten	
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			communities. The Project considers only those Ecosystem-based Adaptation measures that are being implemented, technically supported, monitored and documented through the Project's interventions and institutional processes. This approach ensures consistency with the Project Results Framework (PRODOC), maintains methodological rigor and provides a robust basis for measuring progress toward long-term ecosystem conservation, restoration and climate resilience outcomes.	
Outputs	2.2.1 Number of trained local stakeholders	0	Output completed (3380) Explanation: During the reporting period, an additional 1,853 people participated in Project-supported capacity development activities, including 705 men and 1,148 women, bringing the cumulative total to 3,380 participants trained since Project inception. Women accounted for 61.2% of all participants (2,071 women), while 1,311 men (38.8%) participated, demonstrating strong and sustained engagement of	800

			women in community climate adaptation processes. This indicator refers to direct local stakeholders from the Project intervention communities, including Indigenous community members, farmers, herders, community leaders, water committees, women's groups and other community-based organizations responsible for implementing Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) measures. These capacity development activities were designed to strengthen local knowledge, technical skills and community capacities for climate change adaptation through Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approaches, while promoting the sustainable management of natural resources and enhancing community resilience. Training activities addressed key topics including climate change adaptation, Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) and the preparation of Community-based Adaptation Plans (CbAPs), reaching 663 participants	
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			across five communities. Additional capacity development activities supported the implementation of climate-resilient agroecological production systems in eight communities, benefiting 495 participants through the promotion of practices that improve soil fertility, increase water-use efficiency, diversify production systems and maintain functional biodiversity. Furthermore, 556 participants from three Indigenous communities received training on environmental services and Paraguay's Environmental Services Scheme, strengthening local understanding of the ecological and economic value of native forests and the ecosystem services they provide for climate adaptation. These include water regulation, biodiversity conservation, carbon sequestration and the protection of livelihoods that depend directly on healthy ecosystems. Complementary training was also delivered on the management and administration of	
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			community and household water systems, strengthening local capacities for the sustainable management of one of the most critical resources for climate adaptation in the Paraguayan Chaco. Collectively, these capacity development activities have strengthened human and social capital within participating communities, enhanced local leadership and informed decision-making, and increased community ownership of Ecosystem-based Adaptation measures. By reinforcing local capacities alongside ecosystem conservation and resilient livelihood strategies, the Project is creating the enabling conditions required for the long-term sustainability, institutional uptake, replication and scaling up of community-based adaptation approaches across the Paraguayan Chaco.	
Outputs	2.2.2 Number of ha of forest conservation/restoration areas created with the support of the project	0	Output in progress Explanation: During the reporting period, the Project strengthened ecosystem conservation and	10

			restoration across target communities through the implementation of nature-based solutions designed to enhance climate resilience. A key component of this approach was the establishment and strengthening of community nurseries in seven communities through the provision of nursery equipment and production inputs. These nurseries constitute a strategic mechanism for the local production of native forest, fruit, aromatic and agricultural species to support ecosystem restoration, reforestation and the development of climate-resilient production systems. Beyond increasing the availability of locally adapted planting material, the nurseries strengthen community capacities for the sustainable management and restoration of ecosystems under changing climatic conditions. As a result of these interventions, approximately 10,400 seedlings were produced, representing the potential to restore or reforest approximately 26	
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			hectares, based on an average planting density of 5 x 5 metres. The seedlings include native forest species of high ecological value for landscape restoration, together with species that contribute to strengthening sustainable livelihoods and enhancing the resilience of local production systems. These seedlings constitute the planting stock for the first phase of the Project's field restoration activities. The Project also advanced ecosystem conservation by strengthening environmental governance and promoting sustainable landscape management. The Indigenous communities of Yishinachat, Nivacle Unida and Campo Loa provided their Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) to initiate the process of joining Paraguay's Environmental Services Scheme. This represents an important step towards the long-term conservation of more than 10,000 hectares of native forest, substantially exceeding the legally required conservation area.	
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			These forests constitute critical natural assets for climate adaptation by providing essential ecosystem services, including water regulation, biodiversity conservation, habitat provision, microclimate regulation and carbon sequestration. By supporting communities in initiating the Environmental Services Scheme process, the Project is establishing the institutional and technical conditions required to formally recognize, monitor and sustain conservation outcomes over time, transforming existing conservation practices into verifiable Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) measures. During the reporting period, activities focused on seedling production, strengthening community nurseries, site selection and the technical planning required for restoration interventions. As reflected in the indicator value, no hectares have yet been physically restored during this reporting period. Field establishment of restoration areas	
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			is scheduled to commence during the next implementation period, coinciding with the onset of the rainy season, which provides the most suitable conditions to maximize seedling survival and restoration success. Under this implementation schedule, the Project expects to initiate restoration of the first hectares during the next reporting period and progressively advance towards achieving the Project's restoration target by Project completion. In parallel, capacity-building activities implemented jointly with the Paraguayan Institute of Indigenous Affairs (INDI) and the Environmental Services Directorate of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES) strengthened local capacities for ecosystem governance, conservation and sustainable natural resource management. These actions reinforce the long-term sustainability of the Project's Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) interventions while creating	
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			enabling conditions for community ownership, institutional uptake, replication and the scaling up of nature-based adaptation solutions across the Paraguayan Chaco. Methodological Note The baseline for this indicator remains zero because, prior to Project implementation, no documented or verifiable evidence was available demonstrating the existence of forest conservation or ecosystem restoration areas formally created, monitored or supported through institutional mechanisms that would allow their contribution to climate adaptation to be objectively measured. Although Indigenous communities traditionally conserve extensive native forests within their territories, these areas were not associated with formal restoration activities, monitored conservation programmes or environmental instruments capable of verifying their long-term conservation status. The indicator specifically measures the number of hectares of forest	
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			conservation and restoration areas created with the support of the Project. Consequently, only areas physically restored or formally incorporated into recognized conservation mechanisms through Project interventions are considered. The ongoing incorporation of communities into Paraguay's Environmental Services Scheme constitutes a fundamental step in establishing the technical and institutional framework required to recognize, monitor and verify these conservation areas over time. During the present reporting period, Project activities concentrated on creating the enabling conditions for restoration through seedling production, nursery establishment, participatory planning, site selection and institutional strengthening. Since field planting will commence during the next rainy season, no hectares are reported as restored at this stage. This approach is fully consistent with the Project Results Framework	
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			(PRODOC) and ensures that future reported restoration areas correspond to physically established and technically verifiable Ecosystem-based Adaptation interventions.	
Outputs	2.2.3.1 Number of additional hectares applying the agroecological practices promoted by the project	0	Output in progress. Explanation: The Project continued promoting agroecological practices as a key Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) measure to strengthen climate-resilient livelihoods, food security and the sustainable management of natural resources across the Project intervention communities. These practices include family vegetable gardens, agricultural plots, sustainable soil and water management, crop diversification and other climate-resilient production practices supported through Project technical assistance and productive investments. A review of the indicator methodology during PPR7 identified an important monitoring gap related to the baseline. According to the Project Results Framework (PRODOC), the baseline for this indicator was to be	50% 8ha

			established jointly with the participating communities. However, this participatory baseline exercise was not completed during previous reporting periods. Consequently, a baseline value of zero was provisionally reported in previous PPRs, although this should not be interpreted as indicating that no agroecological practices existed in the communities prior to Project implementation. This also affects the interpretation of progress previously reported under this indicator. For example, the value of 141 reported in PPR6 represented hectares identified under agroecological management and should not be interpreted as a 141% increase. Since no validated baseline had been established, a percentage increase against the 50% target could not yet be reliably calculated. During PPR7, the Project identified this methodological gap and initiated the process required to establish the baseline in accordance with the PRODOC methodology,	
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			working with the intervention communities to determine the reference area against which the 50% increase target can be measured. This baseline exercise will be completed during the next reporting period -until then, the Project will apply a conservative reporting approach and will not report a percentage increase that cannot be supported by an established reference value. At the same time, the Project continues to monitor and document the area currently applying agroecological practices promoted through Project interventions. This information provides evidence of implementation progress and will support the consolidation of the baseline and subsequent measurement of the percentage increase required under the Results Framework. The Project continues providing technical assistance, capacity-building and field support to strengthen agroecological production, sustainable land and water management, livelihood diversification and	
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			community capacities for climate change adaptation. Methodological Note: The baseline value of zero reported in the PPR table is retained provisionally for consistency with previous reporting and should not be interpreted as evidence of the absence of pre-existing agroecological practices. The PRODOC requires the baseline to be established jointly with participating communities. As this exercise had not been completed in previous reporting periods, the Project is addressing this monitoring gap during PPR7. The percentage achievement against the 50% target will be calculated once the participatory baseline has been established and validated. Until then, reported hectares represent observed areas under agroecological practices and not a percentage increase over an established baseline.	
Outputs	2.2.3.2 Percentage of increased honey produced by beneficiaries of the project	5,346 kg/year (198 active beehives)	Output in progress (22.2%) Explanation: The Project continues to strengthen beekeeping as a climate-resilient livelihood and an	30%

			Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) measure that simultaneously contributes to food security, income generation, biodiversity conservation and the sustainable management of the Chaco's ecosystems. By promoting sustainable apiculture, the Project supports livelihood diversification while reinforcing the ecosystem services provided by pollinators, which are essential for maintaining ecosystem health, agricultural productivity and climate resilience. To further strengthen this livelihood, the Project supported beekeeping groups in the communities of Pozo Hondo, Jasyendy, General Díaz, Toro Pampa and María Auxiliadora through the provision of specialized equipment and production inputs, including solar wax extractors, protective clothing, beehives, queen excluders and other essential apicultural equipment designed to improve hive management and productivity. Since Project inception, a total of 110 conventional	
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			beehives have been distributed, representing a 55.6% increase in the installed beekeeping capacity of participating communities compared with the baseline. According to monitoring reports prepared by local technicians, 44 newly established beehives are currently in active production. Based on an estimated average annual yield of 27 kg of honey per productive beehive, these additional hives contribute an estimated 1,188 kg of honey per year, increasing annual honey production from an estimated baseline of 5,346 kg to approximately 6,534 kg. This represents an estimated 22.2% increase in honey production compared with the baseline. In addition, 20 stingless bee (meliponiculture) hives were established to promote the conservation and sustainable use of native pollinators. Although these colonies have not yet reached productive maturity, they represent an important long-term investment in biodiversity conservation and	
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			ecosystem resilience. The Project also provided continuous technical assistance and capacity development to community beekeeping groups with the objective of improving hive productivity, strengthening sustainable management practices and reinforcing the link between ecosystem conservation and resilient livelihoods. In parallel, organizational strengthening activities were initiated to enhance collective management, improve production efficiency, increase product quality and presentation, and develop capacities in marketing, business management and market access. As part of this process, the Project supported the establishment of a community beekeeping carpentry workshop in Pozo Hondo by providing equipment, production materials and technical training for its operation. This initiative enables the local manufacture of beehives and other apicultural equipment, reducing production costs, strengthening local technical capacities	
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			and increasing the long-term sustainability and self-reliance of community beekeeping enterprises. Beyond its direct economic benefits, this integrated approach demonstrates how Ecosystem-based Adaptation can generate multiple social, economic and environmental co-benefits while creating opportunities for institutional uptake, replication and scaling up of resilient livelihood models throughout the Paraguayan Chaco.	
Outputs	2.2.4 Number of water harvesting, storage and distribution systems constructed/repared by the project	8	Output completed in January 2026 (110%) Explanation: In PPR6, the Project reported 100% achievement based on the active intervention population covered during that reporting period. At that time, Karcha Bahlut, one of the communities included in the original Project intervention coverage, was under temporary suspension and was therefore not included in the active population used to calculate coverage. Consequently, the 100% reported in PPR6 represented full coverage of the communities under	All beneficiary (100% of) families have 1 water harvesting, storage and distribution infrastructure constructed/repared at the end of the project.

			active implementation at that stage and remains valid within that reporting context. Engagement with Karcha Bahlut was subsequently resumed in August 2025, enabling the Project to re-establish community participation and progressively implement the planned water-related interventions. By January 2026, the Project had extended water-related interventions to this community, thereby consolidating 100% coverage across the full original intervention coverage, including the community that had previously been temporarily suspended. January 2026 is therefore reported as the completion date for this Output. Beyond the original Project intervention area, additional communities were incorporated into Project implementation in response to identified adaptation needs. Water-related interventions were progressively extended to these newly incorporated communities. The additional beneficiaries reached in these communities represent approximately 10%	
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			of the original target population. Accordingly, when measured against the original Results Framework target, cumulative achievement in PPR7 reaches approximately 110%. This additional 10% represents an overachievement resulting from the expansion of Project interventions beyond the original target population and does not constitute a modification of the original target. During the reporting period, the Project continued to strengthen water security and climate resilience through household and community water harvesting, storage, filtration and distribution systems. Household-level interventions directly benefited 5,338 people through the provision of 735 water storage tanks, increasing storage capacity by 3.624 million litres. Complementary improvements to community water distribution systems benefited approximately 4,500 people through the installation of more than 30 kilometres of pipelines and associated infrastructure across	
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			seven communities. These investments support domestic consumption and productive activities while strengthening the sustainable management of water resources as a critical component of the Project's Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approach. The Project also recognizes that sustainable water security depends not only on infrastructure but also on effective community governance. Accordingly, technical assistance and community accompaniment are being provided to establish and/or strengthen Water and Sanitation Boards (Juntas de Saneamiento), community water committees and other locally appropriate management arrangements, depending on the population size and organizational context of each community. These processes strengthen local capacities for operation and maintenance, collective decision-making and long-term ownership of water systems. Methodological Note: The baseline is 8%, consistent with	
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			the value reported since PPR4 and maintained in subsequent approved Project Progress Reports. The 100% achievement reported in PPR6 was calculated against the active intervention population covered during that reporting period. Karcha Bahlut, although part of the original Project intervention area, was under temporary suspension at that stage and was therefore not included in the active population used for the coverage calculation. The 100% reported in PPR6 consequently remains valid within the implementation and reporting context applicable at that time. Following the resumption of engagement with Karcha Bahlut in August 2025 and the implementation of water-related interventions in the community, the Project consolidated 100% coverage across the full original intervention area by January 2026. For this reason, January 2026 is considered the completion date for the Output. For consistency with cumulative results reporting, this	
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			achievement is maintained in PPR7 and is not recalculated downward as a result of the subsequent expansion of the Project's intervention area. Instead, additional beneficiaries reached through water-related interventions in newly incorporated communities are measured against the original Project target population. These additional beneficiaries represent approximately 10% of the original target, resulting in a cumulative achievement of approximately 110% in PPR7. The value above 100% therefore represents an overachievement of the original Results Framework target rather than a modification of the target itself. The indicator measures access to at least one water harvesting, storage or distribution infrastructure and does not differentiate according to system size, storage capacity, technical characteristics or level of service. Therefore, achievement of and performance beyond the 100% target should not be interpreted as	
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			meaning that all water needs of beneficiary communities have been fully met. Water availability and storage capacity remain insufficient in several communities, particularly during prolonged droughts and extreme climate events. The Project will therefore continue investing during the remaining implementation period in the expansion and improvement of water harvesting, storage, filtration and distribution systems, while strengthening community management and governance. These efforts are intended to deepen the impact already achieved by improving the capacity, reliability, sustainability and climate resilience of water access across both the original and additional Project intervention communities.	
Outputs	3.1 Number of MADES staff trained (by gender)	0	Output completed (275) Explanation: During the reporting period, the Project continued to strengthen the technical and institutional capacities required to mainstream Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) into public policies, planning processes	120 (at least 60 women)

			and decision-making at the national level. In accordance with the Project's Results Framework, this indicator measures the implementation of the national capacity-building plan for the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES) and other national institutions collaborating in the mainstreaming of climate-compatible development across sectors. Accordingly, Project-supported training activities were implemented jointly with MADES and other national public institutions and strategic partner organizations to strengthen inter-institutional coordination and facilitate the integration of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) into public policies, planning processes and decision-making. During the reporting period, a total of 197 government officials and technical staff participated in these activities, comprising 150 representatives from MADES and 47 representatives from other public institutions and partner organizations. Since Project inception,	
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			the cumulative total has reached 275 participants, including 144 women and 131 men. Strengthening institutional capacities remains a cornerstone of the Project's sustainability strategy, ensuring that climate change adaptation approaches are progressively integrated into sectoral policies, programmes, territorial planning instruments and institutional decision-making processes related to environmental management, land-use planning and rural development. During the reporting period, six technical training sessions were delivered to government officials and technical staff representing 14 public institutions and partner organizations, including the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES), the Ministry of Public Works and Communications (MOPC), the Ministry of National Defence, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the National Directorate of	
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			Meteorology and Hydrology, the Paraguayan Indigenous Institute (INDI), the Catholic University, the National Service for Animal Quality and Health (SENACSA), the Paraguayan Institute of Agricultural Technology (IPTA), the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare (MSPBS), Investigación para el Desarrollo (ID), the Ministry of Social Development and the National Environmental Sanitation Service (SENASA). These training activities reached 197 participants, including 99 men (50.3%) and 98 women (49.7%). Of these participants, 150 were staff members from MADES, while the remaining 47 represented other public institutions and partner organizations, reflecting the implementation of the national capacity-building plan envisaged under Project Output 3.1. Together with previous capacity development activities, the Project has contributed to building a growing critical mass of professionals equipped with the	
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			knowledge, technical skills and practical tools required to advance climate change adaptation across multiple sectors and levels of governance. The training programme covered strategic topics including climate change adaptation, Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA), sustainable water resources management, climate-resilient livelihoods, the preparation and implementation of Community-based Adaptation Plans (CbAPs), Local Climate Action Plans, the preparation and interpretation of agrometeorological bulletins, and tools for risk-informed territorial planning. These activities strengthened institutional capacities to integrate climate resilience considerations into planning, implementation and public investment processes while supporting evidence-based decision-making. Complementary training on gender equality and environmental and social safeguards was also delivered to MADES staff, Project personnel	
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			and representatives of contractor companies working directly with beneficiary communities. These sessions strengthened institutional capacities to integrate gender-responsive approaches, inclusive participation, the rights of Indigenous Peoples, and environmental and social risk management into the implementation of Ecosystem-based Adaptation measures. A total of 25 participants attended these training sessions, including 17 men and 8 women. Collectively, these capacity development efforts have strengthened the institutional capacities of MADES and collaborating national institutions, fostering institutional ownership and supporting the long-term sustainability, institutional uptake, replication and scaling up of Ecosystem-based Adaptation approaches across the Paraguayan Chaco.	
Outputs	3.2 Number of relevant stakeholders trained (by gender)	0	Output completed (845) Explanation: During the reporting period, the Project	At least 160 relevant stakeholders (at least 80 women) trained to respond to, and

			continued to strengthen the capacities of key local institutional and territorial stakeholders to advance Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) across the Paraguayan Chaco, reaching a cumulative total of 845 participants, including 344 men and 501 women. In accordance with the Project's Results Framework, this indicator reports capacity development activities implemented for partner organizations operating at the local level, including, but not limited to, departmental and municipal governments, public institutions, local organizations, academia and multi-stakeholder coordination platforms that support the planning, coordination and scaling up of Ecosystem-based Adaptation initiatives. Capacity development activities were designed to strengthen institutional collaboration, knowledge exchange and shared learning to improve the implementation of climate adaptation measures and the sustainable	mitigate impacts of, climate-related events by the end of the project
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			management of natural resources. As a result of a series of multi-stakeholder learning and knowledge-sharing initiatives, an additional 218 participants were reached during the reporting period, including 94 men and 124 women. Among the most significant activities were knowledge exchange events involving partner organizations, local authorities and representatives of community organizations, enabling participants to share practical experiences and lessons learned on water resource management, agroecological production, climate-resilient livelihoods and Ecosystem-based Adaptation practices. Two inter-community exchange visits were organized between communities in the departments of Alto Paraguay and Boquerón, together with a dedicated exchange involving Nivaclé women from the communities of Campo Loa and Nivaclé Unida, focusing on community water management and resilient livelihood strategies. These exchanges engaged 148 participants,	
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			including 60 men and 88 women, strengthening peer-to-peer learning, institutional collaboration, local ownership and the dissemination of successful adaptation practices across participating communities. The Project also convened meetings of the Project Technical Committee in August 2025 and March 2026, bringing together representatives from 14 public institutions and partner organizations. These meetings involved 76 technical professionals, including 34 men and 42 women, and strengthened inter-institutional coordination, strategic planning and the alignment of actions aimed at increasing the climate resilience of vulnerable communities. By reinforcing collaboration among key stakeholders, these coordination mechanisms contribute to the institutional uptake of Ecosystem-based Adaptation principles within national and subnational governance processes. In parallel, agrometeorological	
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			training workshops were delivered to local governments and territorial stakeholders from the municipalities of Boquerón and Loma Plata, as well as the Departmental Government of Boquerón, reaching 31 participants, including 17 men and 14 women. These training activities strengthened the capacity of local authorities to interpret and apply climate information in territorial planning, climate risk management and evidence-based decision-making related to sustainable natural resource management and climate-resilient production systems. Collectively, these capacity development and knowledge exchange initiatives have strengthened the institutional and territorial capacities of partner organizations operating at the local level, enabling them to support and expand the implementation of Ecosystem-based Adaptation measures across the Paraguayan Chaco. By promoting cross-sectoral collaboration, horizontal learning and the integration	
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			of climate resilience considerations into planning and governance processes, the Project is creating the enabling conditions for long-term sustainability, institutional ownership, replication and the scaling up of community-based adaptation approaches.	
Outputs	3.3 Number of lessons learned documents prepared by the project	0	Output in progress (2) Explanation: As of the reporting period, two of the ten planned lessons learned and case study documents have been completed. The first, “Family Poultry Production as an Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) Measure in Toro Pampa”, documents how small-scale poultry production contributes to climate-resilient livelihoods by strengthening household food security, diversifying livelihood options and reducing pressure on surrounding natural ecosystems. The second, “Case Study on Environmental Services”, examines the contribution of environmental services schemes to climate adaptation and ecosystem conservation, including their role in maintaining native	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)

			forests and ecosystem services such as water regulation, biodiversity conservation and carbon sequestration. Building on these initial products, the remaining systematization process will document the broader Ecosystem-based Adaptation model being implemented in the Paraguayan Chaco. A specific lessons learned product will describe what EbA means in the Chaco context, documenting how vulnerability and climate risk assessments, Community-based Adaptation Plans (CbAPs), climate-resilient livelihoods, community water management, ecosystem restoration, local governance and institutional planning are combined into integrated community-level adaptation models. The document will identify enabling conditions, implementation challenges, good practices and lessons learned, with particular attention to the elements required for replication and scaling up in other climate-vulnerable	
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			communities and territories. Additional case studies will document specific components of this model, including the community-managed store in Campo Loa and the reinvestment of locally generated revenues in priorities identified through CbAPs; integrated community water management systems combining reservoirs, boreholes, storage and distribution infrastructure; ecosystem restoration measures associated with water security; and other livelihood and governance experiences emerging from Project implementation. These studies will examine not only physical outputs but also the community governance mechanisms, institutional arrangements, ecosystem processes and sustainability conditions underpinning the interventions. Collectively, the ten planned products will provide a structured evidence base on the effectiveness and practical application of EbA in the Paraguayan Chaco. The systematization will support adaptive	
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			management and institutional learning while providing practical evidence and guidance for the replication and scaling up of successful approaches. Consistent with recommendations agreed during the Project Steering Committee, this knowledge base will also seek to incorporate relevant lessons and good practices from other ecosystem restoration and EbA initiatives implemented by MADES in the Paraguayan Chaco, helping to strengthen institutional coordination and the long-term integration of EbA into territorial planning and climate-resilient development.	
Outcomes	3. 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.	Output in progress Explanation: No quantifiable progress was recorded against this indicator during the reporting period, as the activities related to the development of strategic assessments and recommendations supporting environmental licensing processes are scheduled for subsequent phases of Project implementation. Nevertheless, the Project undertook	Integration of climate change adaptation, including strategic recommendation s, into at least five assessments developed to support environmental licensing processes

			several enabling activities that will contribute to the achievement of this outcome. As part of the process to support the participation of Indigenous communities in Paraguay's Environmental Services Scheme, the Project implemented FPIC processes with three Indigenous communities, which formally endorsed the initiation of activities related to the certification of their native forests in accordance with the national regulatory framework. In parallel, the Project documented the lessons learned from these participatory processes, identifying good practices, implementation challenges and recommendations for strengthening future interventions related to sustainable ecosystem management, Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) and the effective participation of Indigenous Peoples. These experiences provide an important knowledge base to inform future strategic assessments and technical recommendations supporting environmental	
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			management and environmental licensing processes. The certification of native forests under the Environmental Services Scheme is also expected to strengthen the generation of technical evidence and promote long-term ecosystem conservation through market-based conservation incentives. In turn, this process will reinforce the integration of Ecosystem-based Adaptation considerations into environmental management, territorial planning and decision-making processes, while creating enabling conditions for the replication and scaling up of nature-based adaptation approaches within the Paraguayan Chaco.	
Outcomes	3. 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.	Outcome completed in April 2026 (2) Explanation: During the reporting period, the Project continued to strengthen the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation and Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) into territorial planning and local development processes across the departments of Boquerón and Alto Paraguay. The target of integrating	Integration of climate change adaptation, including priority actions and strategic options, into at least two departmental and/or district sustainable development plans

			climate change adaptation, including priority actions and strategic options, into at least two departmental and/or district planning instruments has been achieved. Two (2) municipal planning instruments have been formally approved through Municipal Ordinances: the Urban and Territorial Development Plan (POUT) of the Municipality of Boquerón, approved in November 2025, and the corresponding planning instrument of the Municipality of Fuerte Olimpo, approved in April 2026. Through these planning processes, the Project contributed technical evidence, geospatial information, territorial analyses and practical experience generated through the implementation of EbA measures in beneficiary communities, supporting the integration of climate change adaptation, sustainable natural resource management, ecosystem conservation, food security and climate-risk considerations into municipal territorial planning.	
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			While these planning instruments also provide evidence of the effective use of Project-supported climate information under Outcome 1, under Outcome 3 they are reported specifically as formally approved local planning instruments that integrate climate change adaptation and EbA considerations. Beyond the achieved target, the technical work supporting the planning processes of Loma Plata and Mariscal Estigarribia has also been completed and is progressing through the corresponding institutional processes. The Project therefore continues to support the mainstreaming of EbA beyond the minimum target established in the Results Framework. In addition, the Project plans to initiate technical work with the district of Bahía Negra in August 2026. This process has experienced delays due to local institutional and political dynamics. Should conditions prevent its completion within the Project implementation period, the Project will assess alternative planning	
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			instruments through which the available EbA evidence can be formally integrated and/or develop technical guidelines to facilitate the incorporation of the Project's vulnerability assessments, climate information, territorial evidence and EbA approaches into future municipal and/or departmental planning processes. These efforts strengthen the institutional sustainability of Project results by embedding climate resilience and EbA considerations into territorial governance and planning instruments beyond the lifetime of the Project, while providing a basis for the replication and scaling up of the AbE Chaco approach across the Paraguayan Chaco.	
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Comments

Methodological clarification: In accordance with the Project Document (PRODOC), baseline values for selected Output 2.2 indicators related to livelihood outcomes were intended to be established through participatory baseline assessments conducted with the target communities during Project implementation. This exercise was completed during the preparation of PPR7 for the agroecological practices and honey production indicators, enabling the previously reported zero baselines to be replaced with evidence-based baseline values derived from field data. Consequently, progress for these indicators has been recalculated against the newly established baselines, strengthening the accuracy and robustness of performance monitoring while remaining fully consistent with the Project Results Framework and the monitoring approach envisaged in the PRODOC. Furthermore, to ensure the coherence and consistency of the Project's monitoring system, baseline values are reviewed to ensure that they realistically reflect the conditions existing at the start of Project interventions, thereby allowing reported progress to more accurately capture the changes attributable to the Project. All other indicators retain their original baseline values, either because they correspond to infrastructure coverage established at Project inception or because, by their nature (e.g. studies, plans, protocols, training activities and other institutional outputs), a zero baseline remains appropriate. These methodological refinements do not modify the Project targets or expected results; rather, they improve the accuracy, consistency and reliability of progress measurement.

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)	Opportunities	During the reporting period, the Project implemented a range of adaptive management measures aimed at enhancing implementation effectiveness, strengthening community ownership and increasing the long-term sustainability of EbA interventions. These adjustments were informed by implementation experience, continuous field monitoring and ongoing engagement with communities and institutional partners, allowing the Project to respond to emerging needs while maintaining alignment with its overall objectives and results framework. One of the most significant adaptations focused on strengthening community governance mechanisms associated with Project investments. Experience gained during implementation confirmed that the long-term sustainability of water infrastructure, climate-resilient livelihood initiatives and Ecosystem-based Adaptation measures depends not only on physical investments but also on strong community institutions, clearly defined roles and responsibilities, and transparent decision-making processes. In response, the Project further strengthened community management structures and facilitated locally agreed arrangements for the operation, maintenance and monitoring of Project-supported investments, thereby reinforcing local ownership and improving prospects for long-term sustainability. The Project also strengthened its gender-responsive approach by further

		promoting the participation and leadership of women in adaptation processes. Women's groups played a central role in a range of community-based initiatives, including household and community gardens, poultry production, savings groups and community water management. These experiences reinforced the importance of recognizing women not only as beneficiaries of adaptation investments but also as key decision-makers, knowledge holders and leaders in the design, implementation and long-term management of Ecosystem-based Adaptation measures. To maximize the effectiveness and inclusiveness of Project interventions, implementation was expanded through participatory engagement with additional Indigenous communities, applying FPIC procedures throughout the process. The incorporation of new communities was preceded by assessments of local governance arrangements, leadership structures and community readiness, enabling the Project to prioritize interventions where institutional conditions and community commitment provided a strong foundation for sustainable implementation and long-term ownership. At the institutional level, the Project further strengthened coordination with local governments, departmental authorities, the MADES and other strategic partners through technical exchanges, local adaptation planning processes and inter-institutional coordination platforms. These actions improved alignment between community priorities and local climate adaptation
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		and sustainable development agendas, while supporting the gradual mainstreaming of Ecosystem-based Adaptation principles into territorial planning and governance processes. No substantive modifications were made to the overall Project design or expected outcomes during the reporting period. Rather, these adaptive management measures enhanced implementation efficiency, strengthened institutional and community ownership, and improved the long-term sustainability of Project investments. Collectively, they have reinforced the enabling conditions for institutional uptake, replication and the scaling up of successful Ecosystem-based Adaptation approaches across the Paraguayan Chaco, while contributing to more resilient governance systems capable of supporting climate adaptation beyond the lifetime of the Project.
Have the environmental and social safeguard measures that were taken been effective in avoiding unwanted negative impacts?	Opportunities	Yes. The environmental and social safeguard measures implemented by the Project have been effective in preventing and minimizing unintended negative impacts during the reporting period. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESP) continue to be mainstreamed across the Project's planning, procurement, implementation and monitoring processes. This process has been continuously supported by the Safeguards and Gender Specialist, who has provided technical guidance to the implementation teams to ensure that environmental, social and gender considerations are incorporated from activity planning through to execution and follow-up. As a result, environmental and

		social considerations are systematically assessed prior to the implementation of adaptation measures, and safeguard requirements are incorporated into contracting and procurement processes where applicable. The Safeguards and Gender Specialist has also played an important role in strengthening the capacities of the technical team and in accompanying field missions, promoting the early identification of risks, the monitoring of mitigation measures and the incorporation of inclusion, participation and gender equality approaches during the implementation of activities. The Project continues to apply the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) in all activities carried out with Indigenous communities. During the reporting period, FPIC processes were successfully conducted in several participating communities, ensuring that interventions were implemented only after culturally appropriate consultation processes and the obtaining of community consent. The Safeguards and Gender Specialist accompanied these processes, ensuring respect for established procedures, the effective participation of women and men from the communities, and due consideration of social and cultural aspects in decision-making. These processes have strengthened trust, transparency and community ownership of Project actions. The Project also maintained close coordination with relevant government institutions, including MADES and INDI, to address social, governance and inclusion risks. Particular attention was given to
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		communities facing internal leadership or governance challenges, in order to ensure that interventions do not exacerbate pre-existing conflicts. Where necessary, implementation approaches were adapted to local conditions and to the level of community readiness, with technical support from the Safeguards and Gender Specialist. Safeguard considerations were also incorporated into activities related to forest conservation, ecosystem restoration, environmental services certification and livelihood strengthening, ensuring that interventions promoted environmental conservation, respect for community rights, equitable participation and compliance with applicable environmental and social regulations. No significant adverse environmental or social impacts associated with Project activities were identified during the reporting period. The cross-cutting integration of environmental and social safeguards, together with the ongoing support of the Safeguards and Gender Specialist, has contributed to strengthening community participation, improving preventive risk management, effectively incorporating gender and intercultural approaches, and enhancing the sustainability of the results achieved by the Project.
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.	Opportunities	Yes. The Project's Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) measures continued to be effectively implemented throughout the reporting period, contributing to the prevention, mitigation and management of potential environmental and social risks associated with Project

		activities. No significant adverse environmental or social impacts were identified during the reporting period. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) continued to be systematically integrated across all stages of Project implementation, including planning, procurement, implementation and monitoring. This process was continuously supported by the Project's Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist, who provided technical guidance to implementation teams to ensure that environmental, social and gender considerations were effectively incorporated throughout the Project cycle. As a result, potential environmental and social risks were routinely assessed prior to the implementation of adaptation measures, and safeguard requirements were integrated into procurement and contracting processes whenever applicable. The Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist also played a key role in strengthening the capacities of the Project team and supporting field missions by promoting early risk identification, monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures, and ensuring that gender equality, social inclusion and intercultural approaches were consistently integrated into Project activities. This continuous technical support has strengthened the Project's preventive risk management system and contributed to the effective implementation of safeguard requirements across all intervention areas. The Project continued to apply the principles of FPIC in all activities involving Indigenous
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		Peoples. During the reporting period, FPIC processes were successfully conducted in participating Indigenous communities, ensuring that Project interventions were implemented only after culturally appropriate consultation processes and the documented consent of the respective communities. These processes were accompanied by the Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist, who ensured compliance with established procedures, promoted the effective participation of both women and men, and supported the appropriate consideration of social, cultural and governance aspects throughout community decision-making processes. The consistent application of FPIC has strengthened transparency, trust and community ownership of Project interventions. The Project also maintained close coordination with relevant government institutions, including the MADES and the INDI, to address social, governance and inclusion-related risks. Particular attention was given to communities experiencing internal governance or leadership challenges to ensure that Project interventions did not exacerbate existing tensions or vulnerabilities. Where necessary, implementation approaches were adapted to local governance conditions and community readiness, supported by continuous technical guidance from the Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist. Environmental and social safeguard considerations were further integrated into activities related to forest conservation, ecosystem restoration, environmental
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		services, climate-resilient livelihoods and other EbA interventions. This integrated approach ensured that Project investments promoted environmental sustainability, respected the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, supported equitable participation, and remained fully consistent with applicable national environmental and social regulations, as well as the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund. Overall, the systematic integration of Environmental and Social Safeguards, together with continuous technical oversight and capacity development, has strengthened preventive risk management, enhanced community participation, reinforced gender-responsive and culturally appropriate implementation, and increased the long-term sustainability of Project outcomes. More broadly, the Project's safeguard system has contributed to creating an enabling environment for the effective implementation, institutional uptake and long-term sustainability of Ecosystem-based Adaptation interventions across the Paraguayan Chaco.
Were there any delays in implementation? If so, include any causes of delays. What measures have been taken to reduce delays?	Challenges & Opportunities	Yes. Some implementation delays continued to affect selected Project activities during the reporting period. These delays were primarily associated with administrative and procurement processes, logistical challenges arising from the geographic remoteness of target communities across the Paraguayan Chaco, and the time required to ensure meaningful community participation and consensus-building processes. In Indigenous communities,

		implementation also required the application of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) procedures, which, while extending implementation timelines, were essential to ensure culturally appropriate engagement and community ownership of Project interventions. To address these challenges, the Project applied a range of adaptive management measures aimed at maintaining implementation momentum while safeguarding the quality and sustainability of Project outcomes. These included strengthening coordination among implementing partners, improving procurement planning and monitoring, increasing technical support at the community level, and prioritizing interventions with the greatest potential to generate immediate adaptation benefits. In parallel, community governance mechanisms and participatory planning processes were further strengthened to reinforce local ownership, facilitate informed decision-making and enhance the long-term sustainability of Project investments. As a result of these measures, implementation accelerated considerably during the reporting period. The Project expanded the delivery of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) interventions across participating communities, including water harvesting and storage systems, climate-resilient livelihood activities and community-based initiatives designed to strengthen adaptive capacity and climate resilience. Implementation was further expanded through the incorporation of additional Indigenous communities and
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		continued capacity development to strengthen local management, operation and maintenance of adaptation investments. Although operational challenges associated with the climatic conditions and geographic isolation of the Paraguayan Chaco remain, the adaptive management measures adopted during the reporting period have substantially reduced implementation bottlenecks and strengthened the Project's capacity to complete the remaining activities within the planned implementation schedule. More broadly, these experiences have reinforced the importance of flexible implementation approaches, strong institutional coordination and continuous stakeholder engagement in delivering sustainable Ecosystem-based Adaptation outcomes in highly climate-vulnerable landscapes.
What implementation issues/lessons, either positive or negative, affected progress?	Challenges & Opportunities	During the reporting period, the Project continued to consolidate the implementation of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) measures across beneficiary communities, generating important lessons to inform the final phase of implementation. One of the most significant findings has been that integrating interventions on water security, ecosystem restoration and climate-resilient livelihoods substantially enhances community participation, local ownership and the long-term sustainability of adaptation investments. The combined implementation of water harvesting, storage and distribution systems, household and community gardens, apiculture, poultry production, forest nurseries and other productive measures has demonstrated that integrated

		EbA interventions generate multiple and mutually reinforcing benefits, including improved food security, diversified livelihoods, increased household incomes, ecosystem conservation and enhanced resilience to climate variability and extreme weather events. A second key lesson is that the sustainability of Project investments depends not only on physical infrastructure but also on the strength of community governance systems. Experience across the intervention area demonstrates that communities with stronger local organizations, transparent decision-making mechanisms and active community participation show higher levels of ownership, more effective operation and maintenance of Project-supported infrastructure, and greater capacity to sustain adaptation measures beyond Project implementation. Likewise, continuous collaboration among communities, public institutions, local governments and other territorial stakeholders has strengthened multi-level governance arrangements and facilitated the institutional uptake of Ecosystem-based Adaptation principles within local development processes. The Project has also confirmed that continuous technical accompaniment is a critical success factor for the adoption of innovative adaptation practices, particularly in Indigenous communities and geographically isolated areas characterized by high climate vulnerability. Regular field monitoring and technical support enabled Project teams to strengthen local capacities, address operational challenges in a timely manner, adapt
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		interventions to the specific ecological and socio-cultural conditions of each community, and consolidate learning processes that enhance the long-term sustainability of Project investments. These findings further demonstrate the importance of adaptive management approaches that respond to evolving local needs while maintaining the overall strategic direction of the Project. The first months of 2026 represented an important management transition period for the Project. During this period, the previous Project Manager's contract ended, while the Monitoring and Evaluation function was also undergoing transition. To ensure continuity of implementation, Project management, monitoring and follow-up responsibilities were temporarily supported through closer coordination between the Project technical team and the relevant MADES directorates, while field implementation and priority activities continued without interruption. During this transition period, the Project team initiated a comprehensive review of Project implementation, including the Results Framework, indicators, baselines, monitoring methodologies, reporting criteria, pending technical products and implementation priorities. By the end of the reporting period, the recruitment process for a new Project Manager was underway. The review initiated during this transition identified areas requiring methodological clarification, harmonization and strengthening, providing the basis for corrective and adaptive management measures aimed at improving the
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		consistency, traceability and results orientation of Project monitoring and reporting. This transition process also helps contextualize several of the methodological refinements, document updates and reporting adjustments reflected in PPR7. The Project also initiated a comprehensive review and strengthening process for the Community-based Adaptation Plans (CbAPs), with the objective of incorporating the evidence, analytical tools and climate information generated under Component 1. Particular emphasis has been placed on integrating climate monitoring results and the weekly agrometeorological bulletins into community planning processes, thereby strengthening evidence-based decision-making at the local level. The Project also began the progressive incorporation of community-based risk management mechanisms and last-mile Early Warning Systems (EWS), while promoting stronger alignment between the CbAPs and the Sustainable Development Platforms led by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES). These efforts are expected to reinforce the institutional integration of community adaptation planning within territorial development processes and enhance the long-term sustainability of adaptation outcomes. Another important lesson has emerged from the ongoing refinement of livestock production interventions. During the reporting period, the Project initiated a reorientation of these activities to strengthen their alignment with Ecosystem-based Adaptation principles by placing greater emphasis on the ecological conditions that
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		sustain productive landscapes and ecosystem services. Similarly, investments in community water infrastructure have increasingly been framed within a broader EbA narrative, recognizing water harvesting, storage and distribution systems not as stand-alone infrastructure investments but as integral components of landscape-scale adaptation strategies that strengthen climate resilience, conserve ecosystem services and support sustainable livelihoods. Under Component 3, the scope of the Project's lessons learned product was expanded to incorporate experiences, good practices and evidence generated by other climate adaptation initiatives implemented across the Chaco region. This broader approach is expected to strengthen knowledge exchange, facilitate cross-project learning, enhance the evidence base for Ecosystem-based Adaptation, and increase the potential for replication and scaling up of successful adaptation models beyond the Project intervention area. The reporting period also highlighted several implementation challenges. Climate variability continued to affect Project execution through prolonged droughts as well as episodes of intense rainfall and flooding that temporarily reduced access to several communities and required continuous adjustments to operational planning. In addition, selected administrative and financial processes resulted in localized implementation delays. These challenges were effectively addressed through adaptive management, flexible planning, continuous technical and financial monitoring, strengthened inter-institutional
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		coordination, and close collaboration among MADES, UNEP and the Executing Entity. The Project's ability to respond proactively to changing circumstances further demonstrates the value of adaptive implementation approaches in complex and climate-vulnerable environments. Collectively, these lessons have identified concrete opportunities to strengthen implementation during the Project's final phase. While substantial progress has been achieved, several strategic processes—including the strengthening of Community-based Adaptation Plans, their integration with the MADES Sustainable Development Platforms, the incorporation of climate monitoring tools and community-based Early Warning Systems, the further integration of Ecosystem-based Adaptation principles into productive interventions, and the expansion of the lessons learned product to include regional adaptation experiences—remain under consolidation. Their continued implementation will further strengthen institutional ownership, improve the sustainability of Project investments, consolidate the capacities developed within participating communities and institutions, and maximize the Project's contribution to climate resilience and sustainable development across the Paraguayan Chaco. Overall, the Project has progressively evolved from an initial phase focused primarily on demonstrating pilot adaptation measures towards a more mature stage centred on institutionalization, capacity development and the strengthening of territorial
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		governance. This transition reflects one of the Project's most significant achievements, establishing a robust foundation for mainstreaming Ecosystem-based Adaptation into territorial planning and sustainable development processes, while creating the enabling conditions for long-term sustainability, institutional uptake, replication and scaling up across the Paraguayan Chaco.
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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?	During the reporting period, the Project generated valuable lessons from the implementation of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) interventions across climate-vulnerable communities in the Paraguayan Chaco. These experiences provide important evidence to inform the design and implementation of future adaptation initiatives while strengthening the knowledge base for scaling up Ecosystem-based Adaptation in dryland ecosystems. One of the most significant lessons is that water security constitutes the foundation of climate resilience in the Paraguayan Chaco. Investments in rainwater harvesting, storage, supply and distribution systems generated immediate benefits for beneficiary households while creating the enabling conditions for complementary adaptation measures, including household and community gardens, beekeeping, poultry production, ecosystem restoration and climate-resilient livelihoods. The Project demonstrates that integrated approaches linking sustainable water management, ecosystem restoration and livelihood diversification generate stronger and more sustainable adaptation outcomes than stand-alone interventions. Another key lesson is that community ownership is as critical to long-term sustainability as physical infrastructure itself. Adaptation investments proved to be more sustainable where communities actively participated throughout the entire implementation cycle—from planning and prioritization to operation, maintenance and monitoring. Community agreements, strengthened local governance structures and clearly defined institutional responsibilities significantly improved ownership, accountability and the long-term sustainability of Project-supported investments. The Project also confirmed that Ecosystem-based Adaptation delivers benefits that extend well beyond climate risk reduction. In addition to reducing vulnerability to drought and increasing climate variability, Project interventions strengthened food security, diversified livelihoods, improved community organization, enhanced ecosystem conservation and reinforced local capacities for natural resource management and territorial governance. These multiple social, economic and environmental co-benefits illustrate the added value of Ecosystem-based Adaptation as an integrated approach to sustainable development. A further lesson concerns the importance of continuous technical accompaniment throughout implementation. Regular technical support and field monitoring enabled Project teams to strengthen local capacities, address operational challenges in a timely manner and tailor interventions to the ecological, social and cultural conditions of individual communities. This adaptive implementation approach substantially increased the likelihood that adaptation measures would be sustained beyond the Project lifetime.
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	Experience also confirmed that the meaningful participation of women and Indigenous Peoples enhances both the effectiveness and sustainability of adaptation interventions. The Project's gender-responsive approach, together with the consistent application of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) procedures and respect for Indigenous governance and cultural systems, strengthened community ownership and contributed to more inclusive, representative and culturally appropriate decision-making processes. Among the principal lessons for future programme design, the Project identified the importance of strengthening the sequencing of implementation processes. Experience showed that validating Community-based Adaptation Plans (CbAPs) before completing the Ecosystem-based Adaptation implementation protocol and the baseline studies developed under Component 1 reduced the analytical robustness, coherence and integration of these planning instruments. Future initiatives should therefore ensure that vulnerability assessments, climate information, technical studies and methodological frameworks are completed before the final preparation of community adaptation plans, thereby strengthening evidence-based planning and improving the strategic alignment of adaptation investments. The Project also highlighted the importance of moving beyond the implementation of individual adaptation measures towards fully integrated Ecosystem-based Adaptation models at the community level. Water infrastructure, ecosystem restoration, sustainable production systems, organizational strengthening and community governance should be conceived as interdependent components of a single climate resilience strategy rather than as isolated investments. This integrated landscape approach increases synergies among interventions and strengthens the overall effectiveness of adaptation efforts. Another important lesson concerns the strengthening of monitoring and reporting systems. The Project identified the need to complement traditional output indicators with indicators that capture adaptation outcomes and long-term impacts. Beyond measuring infrastructure delivered or productive inputs distributed, future programmes should systematically assess improvements in access to safe water, strengthened community governance, the adoption of climate-resilient practices, enhanced adaptive capacity and sustained improvements in household livelihoods. Such an approach would provide a stronger evidence base for adaptive management and results-based monitoring. The implementation of livestock-related interventions also generated valuable lessons. Experience demonstrated that livestock distribution, when not accompanied by adequate management plans, continuous technical assistance and careful consideration of ecosystem carrying capacity, may reduce its effectiveness as a resilient livelihood strategy while increasing pressure on fragile ecosystems. Future interventions should therefore adopt a more integrated approach that aligns productive investments with ecosystem management principles and the sustainable use of natural resources, consistent with the objectives of Ecosystem-based Adaptation. Finally, the Project highlighted the importance of strengthening collaboration, knowledge exchange and institutional learning across climate adaptation initiatives implemented throughout the Paraguayan Chaco. While individual projects have generated valuable experiences and good practices, significant opportunities remain to systematically document, share and apply these lessons in order to enhance replication, support scaling up and improve the overall effectiveness of Ecosystem-based Adaptation programming at regional and national levels. Overall, Project experience confirms that effective climate adaptation requires an integrated approach combining water security, ecosystem conservation and restoration, sustainable livelihoods, community governance, social inclusion, gender equality, institutional strengthening and strong local ownership. At the same time, it demonstrates that evidence-based planning, the integration of complementary adaptation measures, continuous technical support and institutional learning are essential for designing future adaptation programmes capable of delivering transformative, sustainable and scalable resilience outcomes across the Paraguayan Chaco.
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 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?	N/A
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?	The implementation of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) measures across climate-vulnerable communities in the Paraguayan Chaco has generated valuable lessons that can inform the design and implementation of future climate adaptation initiatives. These experiences have strengthened the evidence base on effective community-based adaptation approaches and provide practical guidance for improving the sustainability, effectiveness and scalability of future interventions. One of the principal lessons is that integrated adaptation interventions generate greater and more sustainable outcomes than stand-alone measures. The combination of investments in water security, climate-resilient livelihoods, community governance and the sustainable management of natural resources has enabled the Project to address multiple drivers of climate vulnerability simultaneously. Water harvesting, storage and distribution systems, combined with household and community gardens, beekeeping, poultry production, forest nurseries and other livelihood activities, have demonstrated strong potential to improve food security, diversify household incomes, strengthen ecosystem services and enhance community resilience to climate variability and extreme weather events. A second key lesson concerns the importance of continuous capacity development and technical support. The adoption of innovative technologies, sustainable production practices and community management mechanisms requires sustained technical assistance, training and follow-up throughout implementation. Communities receiving regular technical accompaniment consistently demonstrated stronger implementation

	performance, more effective operation and maintenance of Project-supported investments, and greater prospects for sustaining adaptation benefits beyond the Project lifetime. The Project also confirmed that adaptation measures are most effective when they are designed through participatory processes that respond to the specific ecological, cultural and socio-economic conditions of each community. The preparation of Community-based Adaptation Plans (CbAPs) enabled communities to identify locally defined priorities and supported the design of context-specific Ecosystem-based Adaptation interventions, thereby strengthening local ownership and improving the relevance and effectiveness of Project investments. Another important lesson relates to the central role of community governance in sustaining adaptation outcomes. The long-term effectiveness of Project investments depends largely on clear institutional arrangements for operation, maintenance, monitoring and collective decision-making. Communities with stronger governance structures, higher levels of social cohesion and active participation consistently demonstrated greater ownership and more sustainable management of adaptation measures. The meaningful participation of women and Indigenous Peoples also emerged as a critical success factor. The consistent application of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), together with the active engagement of women through productive groups, savings groups and community decision-making processes, strengthened social inclusion, improved community ownership and enhanced the long-term sustainability of adaptation interventions. These experiences reaffirm the importance of gender-responsive and culturally appropriate implementation as integral components of Ecosystem-based Adaptation. The Project also identified several implementation challenges that provide important lessons for future programming. Weak community organization, internal leadership conflicts and limited management capacities can significantly affect implementation efficiency and the sustainability of Project investments. Likewise, extreme climatic conditions—particularly prolonged droughts—and the logistical constraints associated with the geographic isolation of many communities in the Paraguayan Chaco continue to present operational challenges that require flexible planning and adaptive implementation approaches. Finally, Project experience demonstrates that effective climate adaptation cannot rely solely on the provision of infrastructure or productive inputs. Long-term resilience requires an integrated approach that combines physical investments with institutional strengthening, capacity development, community governance, social inclusion and the sustainable management of natural resources. Together, these elements create the enabling conditions necessary to sustain adaptation outcomes, strengthen local adaptive capacity and maximize the long-term effectiveness of Ecosystem-based Adaptation investments. These lessons provide a robust foundation for the design of future adaptation programmes and support the replication and scaling up of successful community-based adaptation models across the Paraguayan Chaco and other climate-vulnerable dryland regions.
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 Project has demonstrated strong potential for the replication and scaling up of its climate adaptation interventions, both within the current intervention area and across other climate-vulnerable regions of the Paraguayan Chaco. Throughout implementation, the Project has generated practical experience, strengthened local capacities and validated integrated Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) models that can be adapted and replicated by local communities, local governments, development organizations and future climate adaptation initiatives. First, the Project has successfully demonstrated integrated adaptation models that combine water security, climate-resilient livelihoods and Ecosystem-based Adaptation approaches. Investments in rainwater harvesting and storage systems, community water infrastructure, household and community gardens, poultry production, beekeeping, community forest nurseries and the sustainable management of natural resources have generated tangible benefits for food security, livelihood diversification and climate resilience. These interventions have proven to be cost-effective, adaptable to local

	environmental and socio-economic conditions, and readily transferable to other drought-prone areas facing similar climate challenges. Second, the Project has made substantial investments in strengthening community organizations and local governance structures. Through the development of Community-based Adaptation Plans (CbAPs), community management committees, savings groups, community agreements and locally defined operational regulations, beneficiary communities have enhanced their organizational, administrative and financial capacities. These strengthened governance systems increase the long-term sustainability of adaptation investments while improving communities' ability to mobilize future financial resources and engage with development and climate finance opportunities. Third, the Project has strengthened institutional coordination and collaboration with local governments, departmental authorities, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES), the Paraguayan Indigenous Institute (INDI) and other strategic partners. This collaboration has supported the integration of climate adaptation priorities into territorial development processes and created opportunities for future public investment and institutional support. The establishment of technical coordination mechanisms and inter-institutional platforms provides an important institutional foundation for replicating successful adaptation approaches through local, departmental and national institutions. The Project is also creating opportunities to mobilize additional financial resources through environmental conservation and Ecosystem-based Adaptation approaches. Activities related to forest conservation, sustainable natural resource management and support for environmental services certification processes have the potential to generate financial incentives and innovative financing mechanisms capable of sustaining and expanding adaptation investments beyond the lifetime of the Project. These approaches contribute to strengthening the long-term financial sustainability of climate adaptation while reinforcing the multiple environmental and socio-economic benefits generated through Ecosystem-based Adaptation. In parallel, the Project is strengthening its knowledge management efforts through the preparation of lessons learned publications, technical methodologies, agrometeorological information products and community adaptation planning tools. These knowledge products will facilitate the transfer of practical experience, support institutional learning and promote the wider dissemination of successful Ecosystem-based Adaptation practices across other communities, institutions and climate adaptation programmes. Overall, the combination of demonstrated field results, strengthened governance systems, enhanced institutional partnerships, growing opportunities for resource mobilization and a robust portfolio of knowledge products provides a solid foundation for the replication and scaling up of Ecosystem-based Adaptation interventions. Beyond the direct achievements of the Project, these elements contribute to the institutionalization of climate adaptation, support evidence-based territorial planning and strengthen the enabling conditions for expanding climate resilience investments throughout Paraguay and across the wider Gran Chaco region shared by Paraguay, Argentina and Bolivia.
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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 knowledge and information generated by the Project have been fundamental in informing both the planning and implementation of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) interventions. The assessments and technical studies developed under Component 1 established the evidence base required to understand climate risks, community vulnerabilities, adaptive capacities and opportunities for targeted adaptation investments across the Project's intervention area. Initially, this information was used to support the participatory development of the Community-based Adaptation Plans (CbAPs). Subsequently, the findings from these assessments informed the prioritization of investments, the design of adaptation measures and the implementation of interventions related to water security, climate-resilient livelihoods and the sustainable management of ecosystems. By grounding implementation decisions in scientific evidence and locally generated knowledge, the Project
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	strengthened the relevance, effectiveness and long-term sustainability of its adaptation strategies. The principal sources of information used throughout Project implementation included: - Climate vulnerability assessments, which identified the principal climate hazards, vulnerable population groups and the key drivers of climate risk affecting beneficiary communities. - Climate characterization studies and climate variability analyses, which provided a better understanding of drought patterns, extreme temperatures, rainfall variability and water availability across the intervention area. - Rapid ecological assessments and ecosystem studies, which generated information on ecosystem conditions, ecosystem services and opportunities for implementing Ecosystem-based Adaptation measures. - Livelihood assessments, which analyzed local production systems, household income sources and the principal factors influencing food security and livelihood resilience. - Climate impact chains and risk assessments, which supported the analysis of the relationships between climate hazards, vulnerabilities and their impacts on livelihoods, ecosystems and community well-being. - Traditional and Indigenous knowledge, contributed through participatory community engagement processes, which complemented scientific and technical information and ensured that adaptation measures reflected local experience, cultural values and traditional resource management practices. The integration of scientific evidence, climate information and local knowledge enabled the Project to design adaptation interventions that were technically robust, culturally appropriate and tailored to the specific ecological and socio-economic conditions of each community. This integrated knowledge base has been a key factor in enhancing both the effectiveness of Ecosystem-based Adaptation measures and community ownership of Project interventions. Throughout implementation, the Project also made systematic use of agrometeorological bulletins, field monitoring information and technical supervision of productive activities to support community decision-making and strengthen preparedness for climate-related events. These information products enabled implementation teams and beneficiary communities to make more informed decisions, improve adaptive management and respond more effectively to evolving climatic conditions. Overall, the effective integration of scientific knowledge, climate information and traditional community knowledge has been one of the Project's principal strengths. This evidence-based approach has improved the quality of planning and implementation, strengthened adaptive management, enhanced the relevance and sustainability of adaptation investments, and contributed to building a robust knowledge base that can inform future Ecosystem-based Adaptation initiatives throughout the Paraguayan Chaco and other climate-vulnerable regions.
Has the existing information/data/knowledge been made available to relevant stakeholder? If so, what channels of dissemination have been used?	Yes. The information, data and knowledge generated by the Project have been actively disseminated among beneficiary communities, public institutions, civil society organizations, local stakeholders and other relevant actors through a range of communication, capacity development and knowledge-sharing mechanisms. These efforts have contributed to strengthening technical capacities, promoting evidence-based decision-making and supporting the wider uptake of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approaches across the Project's intervention area. One of the Project's principal knowledge dissemination mechanisms has been the capacity development programme implemented under Component 3, including the virtual training course on adaptation planning using an Ecosystem-based Adaptation approach. This programme enabled the training and certification of local stakeholders, technical personnel and public institutions in key topics such as climate change adaptation, climate vulnerability, adaptation planning, climate risk management and climate finance, thereby strengthening institutional and technical capacities for adaptation planning and implementation. The findings generated through the studies conducted under Component 1 were also disseminated through participatory workshops, community meetings and the preparation of Community-based Adaptation Plans (CbAPs). These processes enabled communities to better understand the climate risks affecting their territories and to actively participate in identifying adaptation

	priorities and locally appropriate Ecosystem-based Adaptation measures that reflect their environmental, social and cultural contexts. The Project has employed multiple complementary mechanisms to facilitate knowledge dissemination and transfer, including: Regular agrometeorological bulletins providing climate information to communities, public institutions and local stakeholders to support climate-informed decision-making. Training workshops and peer-learning exchanges involving communities, local technicians, Project specialists and government institutions to strengthen technical capacities and facilitate the exchange of practical experiences. Educational materials, audiovisual resources and technical publications designed to enhance awareness and capacity on climate change adaptation and Ecosystem-based Adaptation. Knowledge products documenting implementation experiences, methodologies and lessons learned, supporting institutional learning and future adaptation programming. Technical coordination meetings and inter-institutional dialogue platforms involving local governments, departmental authorities, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES), the Paraguayan Indigenous Institute (INDI) and other organizations engaged in climate adaptation. Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) processes, which also served as important platforms for dialogue, information exchange and the meaningful participation of Indigenous communities throughout Project implementation. In addition, the Project has actively promoted the integration of scientific knowledge with traditional and Indigenous knowledge systems. By combining technical evidence generated through specialized studies with locally held knowledge and experience, the Project has strengthened the cultural relevance, community ownership and overall effectiveness of Ecosystem-based Adaptation interventions. At the same time, implementation experience has identified opportunities to further strengthen internal knowledge management. While the Project's principal technical outputs and findings have been widely disseminated among external stakeholders, additional efforts are needed to enhance the internal dissemination and systematic use of vulnerability assessments, climate risk analyses, baseline studies and other analytical outputs developed under Component 1. Strengthening a shared understanding of the available evidence, identified knowledge gaps and their implications for implementation across the entire Project team will improve integration between components and support more consistent evidence-based decision-making. Accordingly, the Project will reinforce internal technical exchange and knowledge-sharing processes as part of the Management Response to the Mid-Term Review (MTR). Overall, these knowledge dissemination mechanisms have expanded access to information, strengthened the capacities of communities and institutions to plan and implement climate adaptation measures, and supported broader institutional learning across the Project. Continued investment in knowledge management and internal learning processes will further enhance integration across Project components, maximize the use of evidence for adaptive management, and strengthen the long-term sustainability, replication and scaling up of Ecosystem-based Adaptation interventions in the Paraguayan Chaco.
Please list any knowledge products generated and include hyperlinks whenever possible (e.g. project videos, project stories, studies and technical reports, case studies, training manuals, handbooks, strategies and plans developed, etc.)	Materiales audiovisuales: https://www.flickr.com/photos/abechaco/ Componente 1 Mapas de comunidades: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1cj6V7dzep1Trzv-yPyL4_jrObNqgI_fX Diseño modelos AbE Medios de Vida: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1P-mXtfA1IBy8_VHoedazkZUK4hWW5CDJ Protocolos BPM: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1b5lj7dw1bjOO6T184tjnB5JSQU5EFfIT Reportes Meteorológicos: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1MxgCBw245woWDswvNhnS5zivVUkRMMy0 Manual de mejores prácticas Forestales, agrícolas y silvícolas: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1NBRcjATPC7pM_mjYAYD_twplJuo0OAN Incentivos y desincentivos: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1ConY5rtjO_2CQ4hWVQmY7zAL5tGN4NM6 Estudios de Vulnerabilidad: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/15Y86pxi-

	MABDvxWeKPuS6rA7SmAGwNRb Componente 2: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1mNRC1rz6kbTqAbBJsWl3z2x3xv_vcvxc Planes de adaptación: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1lbNHlA_lSscGsFnLos6nY-fOOEfcaACH Actores locales capacitados: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1I6RbU31Jg0sS22HC_j7Fi5VcQCK-EMjY Componente 3: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1HjSplx-4Lc_DO41IGBKsWy9rOnXoN3b3 Lecciones aprendidas: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1n_0vlKcD3alC9BTlqRIkAyD6a54RYtRI Análisis de sostenibilidad de medidas de adaptación: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1NduK7_861T-CEqfTppwK-K8VZf3DNUEq
If learning objectives have been established, have they been met? Please describe.	Yes. Although the original Project design did not establish formally defined learning objectives, the revised Theory of Change developed during the Mid-Term Review (MTR) identified a series of critical learning outcomes required to strengthen the implementation and long-term sustainability of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA). Evidence gathered during Project implementation indicates that these learning objectives have been achieved to a large extent through a combination of capacity development, participatory planning, technical assistance and practical field implementation. One of the Project's most significant learning outcomes has been an improved understanding of climate risks, local vulnerabilities and adaptation options among beneficiary communities, local governments and other participating stakeholders. Through capacity development programmes, community workshops, the preparation of Community-based Adaptation Plans (CbAPs), agrometeorological bulletins and continuous technical support, beneficiaries have strengthened their ability to identify climate hazards, assess local risks and make more informed decisions regarding climate adaptation and natural resource management. The Project has also significantly enhanced understanding of the role of ecosystems and ecosystem services in climate adaptation. Participating communities increasingly recognize the contribution of forest conservation, sustainable natural resource management, water source protection and ecosystem restoration to reducing climate vulnerability, strengthening water security and improving climate-resilient livelihoods. This strengthened understanding has reinforced community ownership of Ecosystem-based Adaptation interventions and supported more sustainable resource management practices. Another important learning outcome has been the recognition and integration of traditional and Indigenous knowledge within adaptation planning and implementation processes. Participatory methodologies, together with the consistent application of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), enabled local knowledge systems to be incorporated into the identification, prioritization and implementation of adaptation measures. This integration has strengthened the cultural appropriateness, relevance and acceptance of Project interventions while promoting more inclusive and locally owned adaptation processes. The Project has also strengthened the understanding and practical application of Ecosystem-based Adaptation approaches among local technicians, public officials, community organizations and community leaders. The virtual training course on Ecosystem-based Adaptation planning, complemented by technical training activities and continuous field support, made a significant contribution to building technical capacities and increasing institutional understanding of EbA principles and their practical application within territorial planning and climate adaptation initiatives. Beyond conceptual learning, the Project enabled beneficiary communities to translate knowledge into practical action. Through the operation and management of community water systems, household and community gardens, beekeeping, poultry production, community forest nurseries and other climate-resilient livelihood activities, communities acquired practical experience in implementing and managing Ecosystem-based Adaptation measures. This experiential learning has strengthened local adaptive capacity and increased confidence in the long-term application of adaptation practices. Overall, the Project

	has made a substantial contribution to strengthening individual, community and institutional capacities to understand, plan and implement climate adaptation measures. The learning outcomes achieved throughout implementation have strengthened the evidence base for Ecosystem-based Adaptation, enhanced institutional and community ownership, and established a solid foundation for the continued replication, scaling up and mainstreaming of Ecosystem-based Adaptation approaches across the Paraguayan Chaco and beyond.
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.	One of the principal challenges encountered during Project implementation has been the limited availability of up-to-date, geographically disaggregated climate, hydrological and socio-economic information for the Paraguayan Chaco. The low density of meteorological stations, interruptions in long-term climate records and the limited spatial coverage of monitoring systems constrain the generation of detailed analyses on climate trends, water availability and climate-related risks. These limitations affect the availability of robust evidence to support adaptation planning and climate risk management at the local level. The Project also identified important information gaps related to local livelihood systems, community-specific vulnerabilities and traditional adaptation practices among Indigenous Peoples and rural communities. Although these communities possess extensive traditional ecological knowledge and long-standing adaptation practices, much of this knowledge has not been systematically documented or made available in formats that can effectively support planning, policy development and evidence-based decision-making. Another challenge concerns the fragmentation of information across multiple public institutions, research organizations and development partners. The dispersion of data among different organizations can limit timely access to relevant information, reduce opportunities for institutional learning and constrain knowledge exchange among stakeholders involved in climate adaptation and territorial development. To address these limitations, the Project invested in the generation of primary information through climate vulnerability assessments, rapid ecological assessments, livelihood studies, climate characterization analyses and participatory processes with beneficiary communities. In parallel, the Project strengthened the use of agrometeorological information to support local decision-making and promoted the integration of scientific evidence with traditional and Indigenous knowledge, thereby improving the relevance and applicability of adaptation planning and implementation. Based on implementation experience, the Project has identified several priorities for strengthening access to information and knowledge in future adaptation initiatives: Expand and strengthen meteorological and hydrological monitoring networks across the Paraguayan Chaco to improve the availability and spatial resolution of climate information. Promote interoperable information management systems among public institutions, research centres and development organizations to facilitate data sharing, coordination and evidence-based planning. Increase the generation and dissemination of climate information in accessible and user-oriented formats that support decision-making by local communities, municipalities and departmental governments. Systematically document and integrate traditional and Indigenous knowledge related to natural resource management and climate adaptation, ensuring that local knowledge systems complement scientific information. Strengthen knowledge-sharing platforms to facilitate the exchange of information, lessons learned and good practices among projects, institutions, researchers and communities working on climate adaptation. Overall, Project experience demonstrates that timely access to reliable scientific information, combined with traditional and local knowledge, is essential for designing, implementing and sustaining effective Ecosystem-based Adaptation interventions. Strengthening climate information systems, improving knowledge management and fostering institutional collaboration will not only enhance evidence-based decision-making but also reinforce adaptive management, increase the effectiveness of future adaptation investments and support the replication and scaling up of successful Ecosystem-based Adaptation approaches across the Paraguayan Chaco.

Has the identification of learning objectives contributed to the outcomes of the project? In what ways have they contributed?	Yes. The identification and strengthening of learning objectives have made a significant contribution to the achievement of Project results by providing a solid foundation for evidence-based decision-making, capacity development and the effective implementation of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) measures. The learning processes promoted throughout Project implementation have strengthened both institutional and community capacities, contributing directly to the quality, sustainability and long-term effectiveness of adaptation interventions. Learning processes enabled beneficiary communities, local technicians, subnational governments and national institutions to develop a stronger understanding of climate risks, territorial vulnerabilities and available adaptation options. This strengthened knowledge supported the participatory development of Community-based Adaptation Plans (CbAPs) and facilitated the prioritization of adaptation measures that respond to the specific environmental, social and cultural conditions of each community. As a result, adaptation investments have been better aligned with locally identified priorities and supported by a stronger evidence base. Capacity development in climate change adaptation, sustainable natural resource management, water security and climate-resilient livelihoods also contributed to increasing community ownership of Project interventions. Enhanced technical knowledge and practical skills encouraged greater participation in the implementation, operation and maintenance of Project-supported investments, thereby strengthening their long-term sustainability and improving local adaptive capacity. The Project's learning objectives also strengthened the understanding and practical application of Ecosystem-based Adaptation principles among communities and institutional partners. This contributed to a more integrated vision of climate adaptation, recognizing the interdependence between ecosystem conservation and restoration, water security, food security, sustainable livelihoods and community well-being. This broader understanding has supported more holistic planning and implementation of adaptation measures across the Project's intervention area. The integration of traditional and Indigenous knowledge into learning processes further enriched adaptation strategies and enhanced the cultural relevance of Project interventions. Combining scientific evidence with locally generated knowledge strengthened community ownership, promoted more inclusive planning processes and increased the effectiveness of adaptation measures by ensuring that they reflected local experience and governance systems. At the institutional level, training activities, knowledge exchange and the development of technical knowledge products strengthened the capacities of government institutions, local authorities and other Project partners to plan, implement and replicate climate adaptation interventions beyond the direct scope of the Project. These efforts have contributed to building institutional capacity for the broader uptake and mainstreaming of Ecosystem-based Adaptation within territorial planning and climate adaptation policies. Overall, the learning objectives achieved throughout Project implementation have established a robust foundation of knowledge, technical capacity and practical experience that has enhanced the effectiveness of Project interventions, strengthened the adaptive capacity of beneficiary communities and increased the prospects for the long-term sustainability, replication and scaling up of Ecosystem-based Adaptation approaches. More broadly, these learning outcomes have reinforced the enabling conditions for institutional learning, evidence-based planning and the continued integration of Ecosystem-based Adaptation into climate-resilient development across the Paraguayan Chaco.
Innovation	
Describe any innovative practices or technologies that figured prominently in this project.	The Project has promoted a range of technical, methodological and institutional innovations designed to strengthen the climate resilience of vulnerable communities in the Paraguayan Chaco through integrated Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approaches. These innovations have enhanced the effectiveness of adaptation interventions by combining scientific evidence, community participation, ecosystem management and sustainable livelihood development within a coherent climate

	resilience framework. One of the Project's most significant innovations has been the integration of water security systems with climate-resilient livelihood interventions. Rather than implementing isolated adaptation measures, the Project combined investments in rainwater harvesting, storage and distribution infrastructure with locally adapted productive activities, including household and community gardens, beekeeping, poultry production, community forest nurseries and ecosystem restoration. This integrated approach addressed multiple dimensions of climate vulnerability simultaneously by strengthening water security, food security, sustainable livelihoods and ecosystem resilience, while demonstrating the practical application of Ecosystem-based Adaptation at the community level. Another important innovation has been the application of participatory community adaptation planning processes that integrate scientific climate information with traditional and Indigenous knowledge systems. Community-based Adaptation Plans (CbAPs) were developed through participatory methodologies that enabled communities to identify climate vulnerabilities, prioritize adaptation investments and establish locally owned governance arrangements for the implementation, operation and long-term management of adaptation measures. This approach has strengthened community ownership while ensuring that adaptation strategies are both evidence-based and culturally appropriate. The Project has also introduced innovations in knowledge management and climate information services. These include the preparation and dissemination of locally tailored agrometeorological bulletins, the development of virtual training programmes on Ecosystem-based Adaptation, the systematization of lessons learned and the preparation of technical guidance and decision-support tools. Together, these knowledge products have strengthened institutional and community capacities, improved climate-informed decision-making and supported adaptive management throughout Project implementation. Innovative approaches to community organization and financial resilience have also been promoted through the establishment of community savings groups, particularly those led by women. These mechanisms have strengthened local organizational capacity, improved financial resilience and increased communities' ability to sustain adaptation investments beyond the Project lifetime. By reinforcing both social capital and financial inclusion, these initiatives have enhanced the long-term sustainability of community-based adaptation efforts. The Project has further advanced innovative approaches that link ecosystem conservation with climate adaptation through support for environmental services certification processes in Indigenous communities. These initiatives create opportunities to connect forest conservation, ecosystem services and climate adaptation with innovative financing mechanisms, thereby strengthening incentives for sustainable natural resource management while creating potential pathways for mobilizing additional resources to support long-term adaptation and sustainable development. Collectively, these innovations demonstrate that integrating scientific knowledge, traditional and Indigenous knowledge systems, community governance, sustainable ecosystem management and climate-resilient livelihoods provides an effective and scalable model for strengthening climate resilience in highly vulnerable dryland ecosystems such as the Paraguayan Chaco. Beyond their immediate contribution to Project outcomes, these approaches establish a strong foundation for institutional learning, evidence-based planning and the replication and scaling up of Ecosystem-based Adaptation across similar socio-ecological contexts.
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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.	
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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	50.00	37.00
Baseline information	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	73840	54.00	37.00
Baseline information	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	82300	52.00	37.00
Target performance at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	8460	50.00	37.00
Target performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	77743	54.00	37.00
Target performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	86203	52.00	37.00
Performance at mid-term	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	6300	50.00	30.00
Performance at mid-term	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	700	54.00	30.00
Performance at mid-term	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	7000	52.00	30.00
Performance at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at	Indirect beneficiaries			

completion	supported by the project			
Performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0.00	0.00

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	0.00	Drought	1: Ineffective
Target performance at completion	7000	50.00	Drought	5: Very effective
Performance at mid-term	31	50.00	Drought	2: Partially effective
Performance at completion				

Output 1.1 Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated

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

	No. of projects/programmes that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments	Sector	Scale	Status
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
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
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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				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
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
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Indicator 2.1.2: No. of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks

	Type	Scale	Sector	Capacity Level
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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
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Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes

Indicator 3.1: Increase in application of appropriate adaptation responses

	Percentage of targeted population applying adaptation measures	Sector
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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
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Output 3.2: Stenghtened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning

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

	No. of technical committees/associations	% of women represented in committes/associations	Level of awareness
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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
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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
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Core Indicator 4.2: Assets produced, developed, improved or strengthened

	Sector	Targeted asset	Changes in asset (quantitative or qualitative)
Baseline information			
Baseline information			
Baseline information			
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Target performance at completion			
Target performance at completion			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
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
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Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress

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

	Natural resource improvement level	Sector	Type
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

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

Core Indicator 5.1: Natural Assets protected or rehabilitated

	Natural asset or Ecosystem (type)	Total number of natural assets or ecosystems protected/rehabilitated	Unit	Effectiveness of protection/rehabilitation

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

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

	No. of targeted households	% of female headed households	% increase in income level vis-à-vis baseline	Alternate Source
Baseline information				
Baseline information				
Baseline information				
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Target performance at completion				
Target performance at completion				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
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
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)	

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	
Target performance at completion	
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
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Indicator 7.2: No. of targeted development strategies with incorporated climate change priorities enforced

	No. of Development strategies	Regulation	Effectiveness

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

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

replicated

	No. of innovative practices/ tools technologies	Sector	Status	Effectiveness
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Indicator 8.2: No. of key findings on effective, efficient adaptation practices, products and technologies generated

	No. of key findings generated	Type	Effectiveness
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