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MIDTERM ASSESSMENT

Project
"Building resilience to climate change and variability in vulnerable smallholders"

AFB/NIE/Agri/2011/1

SANDRA CESILINI

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ADAPTATION FUND

ALEJANDRA LLADO
Traductora Pública

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ANII: Agencia Nacional de Investigación e Innovación (National Agency of Research and Innovation)

AP: Alianza del Pastizal (Alliance)

ASSE: Administración de los Servicios de Salud del Estado (State Administration of Health Services)

WB: World Bank

BROU: Banco de la República Oriental del Uruguay (Bank of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay)

CAP (sic): Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol

COP: Conference of the Parties

UNFCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

CC: Climate Change

DACC: Proyecto Manejo Sustentable de los Recursos Naturales y Cambio Climático (Project on Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Climate Change)

DIEA: Dirección de Estadísticas Agropecuarias (Office of Agricultural and Livestock Statistics)

DGDR: Dirección Nacional de Desarrollo Rural (National Bureau of Rural Development)

EIN: Entidades de Implementación Nacional (Entities of National Implementation)

AF: Adaptation Fund

FAGRO: Facultad de Agronomía (School of Agronomy)

GEF: Global Environment Facility

RF: Revolving Fund

INALE: Instituto Nacional de la Leche (National Milk Institute)

INC: Instituto Nacional de Colonización (National Institute of Colonization)

INEFOP: Instituto Nacional de Educación y Formación Profesional (National Institute of Professional Education and Training)

INIA: Instituto Nacional de Investigación Agropecuaria (National Institute of Agricultural and Livestock Research)

INUMET: Instituto Uruguayo de Meteorología (Uruguayan Institute of Meteorology)

IPA: Instituto Plan Agropecuario (Institute of Agricultural and Livestock Planning)

MDR: Mesas de Desarrollo Rural (Roundtables on Rural Development)

MGAP: Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Pesca (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries)

OPYPA: Oficina de Planeamiento y Política Agropecuaria (Office of Agricultural and Livestock Planning)

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

RENARE: Dirección General de Recursos Naturales Renovables (National Direction of Natural Renewable Resources)

UACC: Unidad Agrícola de Cambio Climático (Agricultural Unit on Climate Change)

UDELAR: Universidad de la República (Univeristy of the Republic of Uruguay)

UFIP: Proyecto Interinstitucional de Extensión de "Mejora en la Sostenibilidad de la Ganadería Familiar en el Uruguay" (Inter-institutional Outreach Project on "Sustainability Improvement on Family Livestock Farming in Uruguay)

UP: Unidad de Paisaje (Landscape Unit)

INTRODUCTION. BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT

Institutionalization of Climate Change in Uruguay

In Uruguay there is a strong institutional framework on environmental issues with a close relationship between the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MGAP) and the Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and Environment (MVOTMA). The first is the proponent of this project and the latter is the body in charge of the national environmental competence, specifically in the area of the National Directorate of Environment (DINAMA).

Within the MGAP, there are different General Directions related to the environmental aspects of this project; to highlight, the National Direction of Natural Renewable Resources (RENARE) is the one responsible for promoting the rational use and management of natural resources, whose aim is to achieve sustainable development of the agricultural sector and contribute to the conservation of biodiversity. It has an active participation in the implementation of the project "Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Climate Change" (DACC), both in the direct implementation of institutional strengthening activities, and in its role as supplier of technical support for the implementation of the Project.

The National Bureau of Rural Development (DGDR) is the body coordinating the implementation of Component II of the DACC Project and the General Directorate of Agricultural Services defines and regulates everything concerning the authorization of the use of agrochemicals at the agricultural and livestock level.

Objectives of the GFCC Project:

The project's **overall objective** is *to help build national capacity to adapt to climate change and variability, focusing on sectors critical to the national economy, employment and exports.*

It also has the following **specific objectives:**

a) To reduce vulnerability and build resilience to climate change and variability in small establishments of livestock production (mainly calving and full cycle) located in Landscape Units (UP) of the eco-region[1] of the Cuesta Basaltica (Sedimentary Basin) and the eco-region of the Sierras del Este (Eastern Hills) extremely sensitive to drought.

b) To strengthen local institutional networks at the level of the selected Landscape Units focused on the adaptation to climate change (prevention) and response to extreme events (emergency) in areas highly sensitive to drought.

c) To develop Mechanisms for better understanding and control of the impact and variability of climate change, to anticipate and assess adverse events, take the lessons learned and identify and validate best practices and tools for adaptation to the increasing variability of climate change.

[1] An eco region is a relatively large part of the territory (land or water) with a distinctive group of natural communities characterized by sharing most of the species within a similar framework of environmental conditions and dynamics.

Components and territories:

To achieve the objectives mentioned, the project comprises three Components described below:

- **Component I**: Reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience at the farm level, in smallholders located in Landscape Units extremely sensitive to drought.
- **Component II**: Strengthening institutional local networks at the level of selected Landscape Units, aimed at the adaptation to climate change (prevention) and response to extreme events (emergency).
- **Component III**: Knowledge management in relation to climate change and variability.

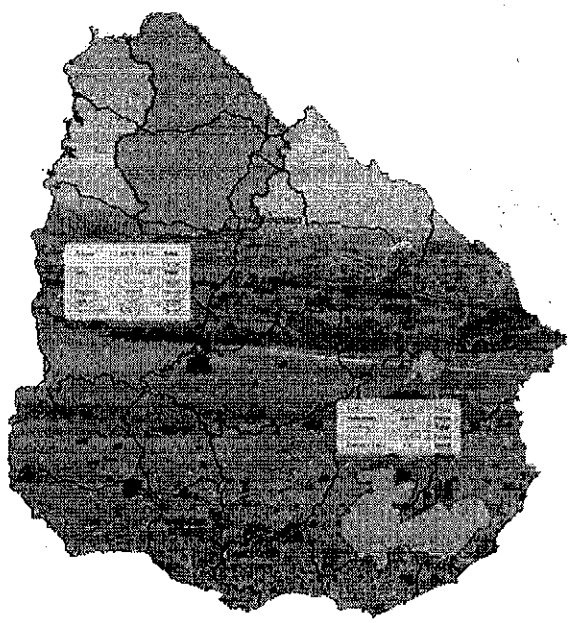

Figure 1: Landscape Units selected as territories for the Project: eco-regions of Cuesta Basáltica (green) and Sierras del Este (magenta). Source: MGAP Communication 2013

The **two eco-regions most vulnerable to drought and water stress** correspond to the eco-regions: i) Cuesta Basaltica (in the north/northwest of the country), where most of the area corresponds to the Departments of Artigas, Salto, Paysandu and Tacuarembó, and ii) Sierras del Este (in the Southeast/East of the country), located mainly in the departments of Treinta y Tres, Lavalleja, Maldonado and Rocha.

The project has focused its efforts and resources on **two selected territories**, so called Landscape Units (UP's), particularly vulnerable in terms of the physical-natural and socio-economic framework.

The selected UP's include the departments of Artigas and Salto, and to a lesser extent, territories of Tacuarembó, Rivera and Paysandu for Cuesta Basaltica, and the departments of Lavalleja, Maldonado and Rocha, in the case of Sierras del Este (see **Figure 1**).

Also, during the execution of the Project, the Eastern area was expanded by integrating an area of the department of Treinta y Tres.

A. REVIEW OF THE PROJECT'S LOGICAL FRAMEWORK AND STATUS OF COMPLIANCE WITH INTERMEDIATE INDICATORS.

As it appears from reading the results framework, it is necessary to identify and evaluate the sensitivity of the systems to know how to build *resilience*. Contributions to building resilience are: improving infrastructure, adopting technologies and best practices, managing climate information, using agricultural insurance and improving the quality of governance, among others.

In terms of livestock, rainfall variability translates directly into productivity of pastures and their variability (primary ecosystem level), and this in turn is transferred to livestock production (secondary ecosystem level), affecting key indicators, such as the *calving rate, weight gain of animals and animal mortality* that directly affect producers' net income.

Pasture livestock farming is particularly suitable for adaptation based on ecosystem services, which intends to maximize and stabilize the primary productivity of pastures, introducing sustainable management practices.

One limitation to increase and stabilize the net income of producers derives from the need for resources to make investment and the lack of adoption of technological options that allow farmers to increase income levels and maintain environmental resources.

At the same time, one of the objectives is the use of water from surface runoffs in reservoirs and water from the subsoil, thus improving efficient distribution in different paddocks of the farm, as well as improving the quality of drinking water for animals.

However, an approach based solely on ecosystem considerations would be partial, since social, cultural and institutional aspects must also be integrated in this analysis. The MGAP proposes an adaptation based on local communities, and for this it is considered essential to strengthen local institutions, create and develop capacity in people, and therefore build social capital.

Within this context, the Project intended to carry out a comprehensive process that combines reducing vulnerability with increasing resilience to climate change (CC); strengthening local institutional networks at the level of the two selected UP's; increasing the capacity of local organizations to manage climate risks locally; and managing the generated knowledge.

This process required an approach based on **three Components** in the UP's, as a methodological requirement that allows progress in generating capacities to adapt to CC.

In 2000 basic data show that the main social characteristics of farmers and livestock producers, which are similar to current family farmers, correspond to the category of 0-200 and 200-400 hectares. With respect to gender-differentiated producers, 78% were male and 22% were female. With respect to age, the most common age range was 50 years old and with a tendency to increase in units of a smaller size.

The analysis on the educational level indicated that 66% of farmers had completed primary school. Regarding nationality, it indicated that 98% are Uruguayan. 52% of farmers lived permanently on the establishment; and in relation to ownership, 63% of farmers owned the property and 26% leased it.

Based on these data on social structure, it is inferred that it is difficult to think about having young people become involved in management, as well as reaching 33% of qualified women, according to the objectives stated within the context of results for the universe of producers and technical staff involved in the project. As mentioned above, the percentage of women trained was 22%.

Also, according to the "General Agricultural Census" of 2011, the universe of agricultural and livestock producers declined by 20% compared to 2000.

Activities carried out within Component I:

As part of the actions to the realization of this component, investments in productive units were made through non-reimbursable support to increase efficiency in harvesting and water use, encourage the production and maintenance of the natural field, expand shelter and shade and implement a Revolving Fund (RF).

These funds are a resource management tool for organizations that have limited possibilities of access to financing and are aimed at cooperatives or associations of smallholders with capacity to develop productive projects. The RF allows them to finance individual productive activities while strengthening joint projects of the organization such as the purchasing of supplies, marketing and/or value adding. RF management involves rethinking a new order of social relations in the organization where production, trade and labor consumption practices do not seek profits exclusively, but are held by values of solidarity, self-management, trust, cooperation and participatory democracy.

Despite the above mentioned, it is necessary to have the "diagnostic study" as a reference to analyze progress in productivity; which should analyze availability of fodder, animal performance (assessed by different rates), and the stability of the composition of livestock, among other variables. All this is very important, beyond "comprehensive investments of water supply and shade." However, these indicators can hardly be measured in the context of the present midterm assessment (EMT 2016); and probably neither in the final one (EF), as they are *impact indicators* analyzed ex post.

Activities carried out within Components II and III:

To complete the assessment of Components II and III, it will be necessary, once the Midterm Assessment is finished, to have the studies and reports of the Monitoring and Assessment Plan that appear below:

Activity	Quantity/Frequency	Who is responsible?	Progress status (at July 2016)
Study for the diagnosis of UP's (reference study)	At the beginning of the implementation of the Project (2012)	MGAP/DGDR Project Coordinator and staff	7 participatory diagnosis were carried out in 2013
Annual and semester reports	Each year during the implementation of the Project	ANII and MGAP / DGDR Project Coordinator and staff	Reports to the Fund are sent every year in the month of October. Reports to ANII are sent every semester.

Case studies at UP level.	3 of each UP during the implementation of the Project	UACC / Network of the UP	5 case studies built in the learning platform.
Annual workshops on Knowledge Management at UP level.	Every year during the implementation of the Project	UACC / network of the UP	17 workshops took place (6 in 2014, 7 in 2015 and 4 in 2016) in both UP's together.
External Midterm Assessment (EMT)	2014	ANII and MGAP/ UACC	2015-2016
External Final Assessment	2017	ANII and MGAP/ UACC	Planned for 2017

Regarding **intermediate indicators** to measure compliance, a specific model was developed with the Monitoring and Assessment Area. In this sense, the Adaptation Capacity and Sensitivity Index was created, which is calculated on the basis of 3 blocks of information: Solutions, Technical Assistance and Production System. Each block can weigh the same or can be differentiated as desired, thus showing the importance of any of them according to technical or political criteria.

The Solutions block acquires maximum value if the included solutions weigh in total more than a predefined threshold; otherwise, it takes the value of the ratio between the weighted sum of solutions and the threshold's reference value.

The Technical Assistance block (AT for its acronym in Spanish) considers projects depending on the intensity of the technical assistance in the project, and only technical workshops on monitoring are considered (individual and group), as they are those that can make a real difference in projects. The workshops are relativized against a number of reference days to normalize the index.

The Production System block would potentially allow assigning different weights depending on the orientation of the producer to reflect the strategic concern of the ministerial policy.

The Comprehensiveness Index formula is: sub-index solutions* solutions weigher + AT sub-index * AT weigher + sub-index category * category weigher.

At the same time, the Adaptation Capacity and Sensitivity Index (ISCA for its acronym in Spanish) is calculated.

During the second half of 2015, the MGAP convened an interdisciplinary team to formulate a National Program of Outreach and Technical Assistance. In March 2016 this team created a draft Program that promotes rural development (with the current resource available) by means of technical seminars given to private technicians to provide technical support and monitoring to livestock producers in synergy and support of local institutional groups interacting together.

Component II of the GFCC project was commissioned to conduct training for MGAP technicians in participatory strategic planning at the level of Rural Development Roundtables (MDR), with the aim of building a Territorial Strategic Plan once the training is finished.

At the date of preparation of this report, progress in relation to Component III can be seen in various formal agreements, including the one carried out with the School of Agronomy of the University of the

Republic (UDELAR) for the building of the baseline and the development of a co-innovation strategy and monitoring on the reference farms; the updating of the farm management model (MEGANE)[2] as a support tool for decision-making through Plan Agropecuario; and the agreement signed with the Uruguayan Institute of Meteorology (INUMET) in coordination with the National Institute for Agricultural Research (INIA), for the construction of the Agro-climatic Monitoring Network and training in the management of natural fields.

On the other hand, in collaboration with other areas of the national government, indicators and methodologies to monitor and evaluate CC and variability have been identified and started being applied.

The review of the description of Components II and III indicators has been raised within the proposal of this Consultancy. This was presented to the respective units, although no confirmation has been obtained so far (May 2016).

At the time of finishing this Midterm Assessment (EMT), partial information is available to carry out a full review on the compliance status with intermediate indicators and the corresponding revision of the Logical Framework of the Project (MML)[3] (see Chart on pages 10 to 16 below).

Therefore, it is considered that a complete review will be available **as from the second half of 2016.**

[2] MEGANE: Simulator of productive results in extensive livestock farming

[3] See pages 10 to 14 of this report.

Results	Objectives	Indicators	Status at the time of the EMT (April2016)
Result 1. Vulnerable smallholders have improved their resilience through the implementation of adaptation investments.	1.1. 640 smallholders in the Sierra del Este UP with adaptation investments before 2016, 25% of which must be women, heads of households.	Number of producers with adaptation investments and percentage of women per UP.	Sierras del Este UP: 490 out of the 640 estimated (75.5%).
			Cuesta Basáltica UP: 366 out of the 700 estimated (52.28%).
	1.2. 700 smallholders in the Cuesta Basáltica UP with adaptation investments before 2016, 25%of which must be women, heads of households.		In total 856 smallholders (64%) with investments out of the expected 1,340 (640 in Sierras del Este UP and 700 in Cuesta Basáltica UP). 17% of women heads of households.
	1.3. 10% of smallholders in the Sierra del Este UP to implement agro-forestation systems before 2016.	Percentage of smallholders of the Sierra del Este UP that has implemented agro-forestation systems.	Producers that have received the benefit: 596, with 1,579 solutions (196 shade solutions; 603 water solutions; and 780 field management solutions).
	1.4. 1,340 livestock producers to receive technical assistance for the implementation of investments, 25% of which must be women.	Number of livestock producers that received technical assistance and % of women.	100% have received technical assistance and 17% of them are women.

	1.5. An adequate animal load, according to the load capacity of the agricultural and livestock producers that will receive the benefit.	Medium load capacity. Since this indicator was not measured, it is replaced by "current medium load".	Data are analyzed by taking the Base Line, which analyzed beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.[4] For beneficiaries, the base line indicates 30.4, for non beneficiaries 40.1
	1.6. 10% increase in productivity of livestock smallholders for 2016.	Productivity evolution of livestock smallholders.	It is advisable to change this indicator (see below: indicator modification proposed for the project).
	1.7. Increase of the mortality rate under 20% and decrease of birth rate under 20% in cases of severe or moderate draught.	Evolution of mortality rate (deaths/total number of animals)	The mortality rate in the southern UP (Sierras del Este) is 3.4%.
			The mortality rate in the northern UP (Basalto) is 4.8%.
		Evolution of birth rate (calves every 100 animals)	The calves to number of animals ratio has remained practically constant during the period analyzed, both in the northern UP (Basalto) and in the southern one (Sierras del Este), although in the latter it has been slightly higher during these years.

[4] According to the base line study, full information was obtained from 2116 transactions, with a total of 56,269 heads corresponding to 216 surveyed establishments. Therefore, it was decided to take data from DICOSE and SNIG corresponding to the DICOSE declared by those surveyed. The formula used for calculation was: Vg (sales of fat cattle for slaughter); Vf (sales of cattle to be fattened); Cf (purchases of cattle to be fattened). Sub-index i indicates the producer.

			For 2015, birth rate values are 62 calves every 100 animals in the Northern UP and 64 every 100 animals in the Southeastern UP.
Result 2. There is a local institutional network that manages climate risk at UP level, involving young people and manages operational instruments that respond in case of emergency, in close cooperation, with the Roundtables on Rural Development (MDR) and the National Emergency System (SNE).	2.1. Two local networks established before the end of 2012 covering at least 28 organizations.	Number of local networks established by the end of 2012:	2 local networks covering 60 organizations.
	2.2. Diagnosis and strategic plan prepared for each UP before the end of 2012.	Diagnosis and strategic plans developed:	Participatory diagnoses in 7 zones, through the Roundtables on Rural Development (MDR): Pintado (Artigas), Basalto Superficial (Salto), Masoller (Rivera), Bañado de Cañas (Tacuarembó), Sur (Rocha), Maldonado and Lavalleja.
	2.3. Two fully operational networks in 2013.	Number of operational networks in 2013:	Two local networks with 22 organizations with projects related to the Project.
	2.4. Training program on CC of the 2 networks to begin in 2013.	Number of Training courses given:	In the Northern UP (Basalto) there were 2,920 technical seminars. In the Southeastern UP (Sierras del Este) there were 6,330 technical seminars.
	2.5. Training of 140 local leaders and MDR members and boards of the organization, 40% of which must be women.	Number of local leaders and MDR members trained, and % of women:	70 on organizational management, 50 on management of revolving funds.
	2.6. Training of at least 4,500 producers and technical staff, 33% of which must be women.	Number of producers and technical staff trained, and % of women:	All producers and technicians have had at least 2 training instances. The final number of trained producers and technical staff is expected to be defined, as well as the % of women by the end of the Project.

	2.7. Meteorological equipment installed in 6 organizations/schools or local institutions since 2013 and regular data collection.	Number of meteorological equipment installed:	1 full WMO equipment will be installed in Sierras del Este and 10 automatic equipments at farm level.
	2.8. Action plans and operating manuals according to alert levels for 2015.	Number of operational instruments developed in coordination with the MDR's, the Early Warning Climate Systems developed by the MGAP and the National Emergency System:	Update of MEGANE (electronic field ledger) as a mechanism for reporting and verification. Agroclimatic monitoring network (in progress).
	2.9. 8 demonstrative graphs in rural schools and organizations per UP established for 2016.		This changes to demonstrative farms; some rural schools are present with projects of young people.
	2.10. Technical team providing support to organizations and the implementation of the strategic plan selected from the network, working since 2013 with at least 33% of female staff.		24 technicians in Basalto UP and 35 technicians in Sierras del Este UP.
	2.11. 30% of the actions identified in the strategic plan of each UP under implementation or completed for 2014 and 70% for 2016.	Actions of the strategic plan concluded for 2014 and 2016:	The typology of sub-projects (I, II and III) explicitly reveals that a high % corresponds to comprehensive proposals. However, the indicator is quantitative and the typology refers to the quality of sub-projects. It highlights that sub-projects mostly adopted the measures proposed and are executing them correctly. Sierras del Este UP: 90% of projects are type I. Basalto UP: 63% of projects are type I, 15% type II; 14% type IV, and 9% type III.

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	2.12. At least 14 youth projects implemented with gender equality.	Number of youth projects developed and % of women :	15 youth projects starting execution, with 136 young people involved.
	2.13. At least 3 actions per each network identified and implemented with sources of funding other than the MGAP.	Actions implemented by each network:	There are several actions per each network, involving the INIA, IPA, Municipalities, INEFOP, etc.
Result 3. There is a systematic control of CC and its impact on agriculture, a manual of best practices, innovative tools and lessons learned from systematized experiences endorsed by all stakeholders, with respect to CC adaptation, with special reference to draughts and water stress	3.1. At least 1 annual meeting at the local level and 1 at the national level identify the best practices and lessons learned and reach a consensus on research priorities incorporated into public policies.	Number of meetings held (local and national):	11 workshops have been conducted on awareness and communication and publicity of farm intervention strategies related to problems of adaptation in the livestock sector with producers and a technician in both landscape units. At least 3 workshops per year have been planned for the presentation and debate of results within the framework of the agreement with F. AGRO (School of Agronomy).
	3.2. At least 120 stakeholders participate in local meetings each year.	Number of people attending the meetings per year:	On average 25 people per workshop. Some of them have had massive attendance such as the ones in Salto and Rocha in 2016.

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	3.3. At least 50 people from academic, research and policy institutions attend national seminars each year.	Number of people who attended the seminars:	A seminar to debate projects indicators and the TCP 3302 is organized at the beginning of the project. On the other hand, SARAS has held a seminar in relation to the problems of livestock adaptation where we participated as organizers and assistants. And the roundtable on natural fields has also conducted seminars to debate on research and outreach agendas. It was understood that conducting more seminars was redundant and overlapped with other actions of the institutions involved. In the future, seminars are planned to present and discuss results arising from the experience of innovation in reference farms and their monitoring.
	3.4. Financing of 8 innovative and original study and research projects that follow the agreed priorities.	Number of research projects funded:	Agreement 1 MGAP- IPA-FAGRO: typology baseline; Agreement 2 IPA-FAGRO: monitoring of reference farms; Working agreement with INUMET for agroclimatic monitoring; IPA-MGAP agreement for the development of an improved MEGANE and field ledger.

	3.5. National communication and publicity campaigns implemented annually by the MVOTMA increase awareness of the rural population in relation to CC and variability.	Number of publicity and communication campaigns:	2 calls made to livestock producers for the presentation of projects (1 in 2014 and 3 presentation dates in 2015).
	3.6. Have a website of the project to communicate and publicize information and promote the exchange of experiences and lessons learned.	Website of the project:	News and calls announced on the website: www.mgap.gub.uy. In parallel, a communication product has been created with the communication team and component 3 which has become available at https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/AdaptationStory-Uruguay-May2016.Spanish.WEB .pdf
	3.7. 6 case studies have been conducted and 2 assessment studies.	Number of case studies:	5 case studies, where the learning platform is built. 30 case studies are expected to be conducted for the end of the Project.
		Number of assessment studies conducted:	Impact assessment strategy. Carry out Baseline (LB), and Closure Line (LC).

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MODIFICATION OF INDICATORS PROPOSED FOR THE PROJECT:

The original Project document proposes a set of indicators to verify compliance with the objectives of each of the components. For Component 1, two main types of indicators are suggested: monitoring indicators (number and type of projects executed, infrastructure works carried out) and those which impact on production systems (fodder production and efficiency of livestock production).

Since the beginning of 2015, the GFCC project has been subject to the process of assessing the impact of policies and projects, which has been led by the MGAP, setting up a specific technical team for the task. This team has suggested a change in the impact indicators of Components I and II of the Project.

Taking this into consideration, within the framework of the midterm assessment (EMT), it is considered appropriate to recommend a set of indicators which together constitute a better overview of the impact of Component 1 on the intervened livestock production systems. A summary table with the proposed indicators, their description and means of verification is presented below.

Indicator	Unit	Description	Means of verification
Production efficiency	Kg meat/ha/year	Beef and sheep meat production per surface unit and per year	Baseline and closure line surveys
Reproductive efficiency	Weaning %	Number of weaned calves per pregnant cow	Baseline and closure line surveys
Handling practices[5]	Appropriate and very appropriate %	Adoption of good handling practices of livestock systems	Baseline and closure line surveys

All indicators will be expressed both in absolute terms (level of indicator for the beneficiary population at the beginning and end of the project) and in relative terms, i.e., comparing the indicator level for the beneficiary population with the indicator level for a population defined as control or "witness".

It is understood that this group of indicators is a good way of approaching two key dimensions which the Project aims at, which are the management and production efficiency of livestock systems of the UP's.

[5] The development of this index consists of the identification, classification and weighing in a single indicator of a set of best handling practices of mixed livestock systems. It is assumed that the greater adoption of such practices, the greater adaptation capacity of the systems to climate variability and change. Each practice is broken down according to adoption levels that correspond to different scores. The index is built for each exploitation and assumes five levels of " system handling ": very inappropriate, inappropriate, regular, appropriate and very appropriate.

B. GENERAL RESULTS AND PER COMPONENTS. RESTRICTIONS FOR BETTER PERFORMANCE.

Component I of the Project is aimed at reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience at the farm level, on smallholders located in UP's selected for being extremely sensitive to drought. **Component II** aims at strengthening the institutional local networks of selected UP's, focused on adapting to climate change (prevention) and responding to extreme events. **Component III** works on knowledge management in relation to variability and climate change.

Extreme climate events affecting agriculture have devastating effects on the Uruguayan economy. For example, direct losses in the livestock sector caused by the drought of 2008-2009 were estimated at US$ 342 million and the impact on the overall economy generated more than US$ 1 billion, with a negative multiplier effect higher than crises in any other economic sector and negative effects over time as a result of the production cycle.

Therefore, although the purchase of weather stations and the monitoring of weather variables have been delayed, these have been of great importance; and it is key that INUMET can become responsible of and continue with the data from these stations, since the institutions which have acquired stations before had trouble maintaining them.

Regarding Component I, despite the initial delay, the Project achieved great momentum in the second year in both UP's, enabling the presentation of a number of important proposals, which managed to reach a large number of beneficiaries.

As to Component II, at the beginning of the Project, farming organizations worked without clear objectives, with little training on issues related to climate change and its consequences; and technicians had little training on strategic planning issues. The Project levelled off in these areas. However, once this barrier was overcome, the execution was laborious since this component should also strongly articulate with other public institutions (which have undergone changes in their direction, thus generating implementation delays).

With respect to Component III, since this was initially proposed with academic institutions and at the UP and National scale, the achievement of the corresponding agreements delayed its start, and major progress is expected for the second half of the Project.

The **Project is of great importance**, considering that the total area of the country is 17 million hectares, and that 77% of it corresponds to meadows and pastures suitable for livestock, which can be sensitive to be severely affected by extreme climate events.

The **focus of the Project is appropriate** and focuses on possible measures to be adopted, specifically on three key variables: fodder, shade and water.

Out of the 856 producers who participated in the project, 490 are from Sierras Del Este (57%), the remaining 366 are from Basalto. 17% of the participating producers are women, responsible for establishments in the landscape units, a figure still below the target initially proposed (25%); 32% of all beneficiaries are under 50 years old.

Among the solutions already provided by the Project, almost half of these (780) are designed to solve

problems in farm management, which means that the achievement is that 91% of beneficiary producers adopted measures related to the natural management of the farm; around 603 correspond to water solutions and about 196 tend to solve shade problems (see Table on following page).

	Landscape Unit		
	Cuenca Basáltica UP	Sierras del Este UP	Total
Number of beneficiary producers	366	490	856
% of women			17%
% younger than 50 years old			32%
Number of shade solutions	82	114	196
Number of water solutions	258	345	603
Number of farm management solutions	273	507	780

The Project is currently in the execution process as planned; and it is only now when some of its expected results are becoming visible.

Documentary analysis and the interviews made show that it has been necessary to invest more time than expected to level knowledge and institutional capacities of the MGAP and other institutions. In this sense, what had been planned in the original design started being achieved (at the time of this EMT), such as access of young individuals and women submitting projects at the Roundtables on Rural Development (MDR) , currently in the call process for both young individuals and women.

At the time of starting the Project, the institutional conditions to carry it out were not present, and it took some time to overcome the barriers given by bureaucratic complexities. So much so, that delays in the hiring of people could actually corrected as the Project moved forward.

The MGAP did not have the human resources with the skills required to meet the goals and the results of the Project either. For this reason, in a first stage, investment was made to level institutional knowledge among staff of the Ministry and staff in the territory. This process of human resources training took a year and a half.

On the other hand, in the second half of the Project, difficulties to reach a second group of beneficiaries must be overcome; in particular, to involve those who so far have either been reluctant to interact with the State, or have had difficulties due to their isolation situation.

When hiring technicians, proximity to the selected implementation sites was considered; thus causing a favorable impact on lowering implementation costs.

In short, from the point of view of human resources **the Project is very efficient** and much of the expected results have been achieved with limited resources.

The first result of the Project, in terms of institutional relations, corresponds to the agreements signed with UDELAR, IPA and INUMET and the development of an action plan; in addition to establishing synergies

with the UFFIP project executed by INIA, IPA and Ag Research.

Various activities to communicate and publicize the Project were conducted in the areas of intervention of both UP's resulting in a good response to the call for proposals.

On the other hand, public campaigns have contributed to the awareness of the sector and local communities. Since many of the measures of adaptation to climate change have to do with perceiving and managing risk, this is a favorable progress towards the goals and expected results of the project.

Undoubtedly, these measures will have favorable impacts based on positive results and improvements in the availability of shade and better water and pasture management. In addition, creativity of the participating/beneficiary groups in their territories is expected to be strengthened as a result of the implementation of the Revolving Fund.

Implementation progress status:

Components	Expected progress	Progress reached	Rating[6]
Component I	400 projects/ solutions	704 implemented	AS
Component II	Development of the participatory diagnosis, of strategic planning and development of several communication activities	- A call made to the youth project with CC and adaptability - Participatory diagnosis and defined specific actions - Work is carried out on planning community actions to sensitize to issues of CC and adaptability	S

[6] Highly satisfactory (AS): actions/activities planned are making progress and exceed the expectations of reaching all results and without major defects. The project can be presented as "a good practice". Satisfactory (S): actions/activities planned are making progress to achieve most of the main results, with minor deficiencies. Moderately satisfactory (MS): actions/activities planned are making progress to achieve results, but with significant deficiencies or moderate general relevance. Moderately unsatisfactory (MI): actions/activities planned are not making progress to achieve results; with large deficiencies or are expected to reach only some of the main findings. Unsatisfactory (I): actions and activities planned are not making progress to achieve most of the main results. Highly unsatisfactory (AI): actions/activities planned are not under development and there is evidence that results will not be achieved.

Component III	Selected reference farms and farm progress control is in progress	-MEGANE: creation of tool available at: http://megane.planagropecuario.org.uy/ -Baseline: field studies were completed and final data are being processed. -MGAP and BSE launched a reliable pilot plan for farmers, based on a modern draught index; visit: http://www.mgap.gub.uy/portal/afiledownload.aspx?2,1,12,O,S,0,13653%3BS%3B1%3B16	MS

As for replicability, the **Project is likely to be replicated.** Producers consulted, mentioned that they are currently thinking of replicating the "management strategies" for natural pastures in other areas, extending them as much as possible with the incentive of agricultural insurance policies.

As a barrier to be removed, it may be considered that some producers still prefer to have a large number of animals, because they say they have no savings capacity.

The following can be highlighted among restrictions for better execution:

1. Although results were planned to be achieved between the first and second year of work, sometimes constraints (cultural or financial) caused them not to be met within the scheduled times, resulting in delays to adopt the recommended measures.

2. The need for adaptation to climate change is perceived as a reality, and this is a valuable tool. However, sometimes older producers, when applying for funding/financing, do not necessarily do so for what is needed in terms of technological transformation with respect to CC (e.g., developing improved natural pastures).

3. The sustainability of the Project will occur when increasing resilience, but a limiting factor is the advanced age of many of the producers involved. To counter this, there were efforts to incorporate young people, although many of them do not find staying in their territories attractive enough.

4. Since the initial diagnosis did not include the issue of technical assistance and low efficiency in resource management; infrastructure may remain, even though future sustainability of the progress made in the territories is uncertain (at a local scale).

5. With regard to gender, in future calls it will be necessary to incorporate issues to reduce the gap in gender equality. This is particularly important because, in times of crisis, women have been able to sustain family groups, leading groups of organizations.

6. Working with grass roots organizations led to the incorporation of new producers in activities promoted by the MGAP - 50% of the beneficiaries were involved through these institutions-, which impacted on the Project's visibility at a national level.

7. Training/coaching of producers is key in the implementation of financing instruments, since they are the ones who will continue to use them.

8. For better performance, it is necessary to continue with improvements on the coordination between the various components of the Project, particularly focusing on the improvement of capacities achieved in terms of skills for fund management and for future procurement procedures.

9. Although there is consolidated learning within the Ministry, and sustainability of the network begins to rely more heavily on the Project's partners, in certain institutions /sic/ participants must still resolve issues related to the replacement of those responsible and improve the effectiveness of short and medium term responses.

C. SUGGESTIONS.

i. Mechanisms for communication and publicity of the Project.

The project establishes different communication mechanisms with beneficiaries and with public opinion; especially with local MDRs and grassroots organizations (CSOs) located in selected UP's, participating in the project through the Strengthening of Local Networks component.

The technical staff working within the UP's, as well as the staff of regional offices within the National Bureau of Rural Development (DGDR) leads the Project's communication.

Furthermore, the key role in communicating and publicizing the Project has been played by private technicians who work along with producers and establish mechanisms for personal communication to explain the characteristics of the calls. Organizations such as cooperatives and development associations have helped in communicating and publicizing these calls, which were made together with other MGAP projects with an impact on institutional strengthening; some organizations that had identified this need prior to the GFCC project and applied to be recipients of the funds also contributed to publicize the calls.

Regarding the communication with the public, we suggest using communication spaces in national and local media explaining the characteristics of beneficiaries/recipients of the project, partial achievements that are on the way, both direct and indirect, including achievements in terms of population retention in rural areas; and the impact on vulnerable groups, especially youth and women.

We also suggest that the meaning of these investments in relation to unwanted CC should be explained, focusing on the prevention and mitigation of its unwanted effects, e.g. by reducing the vulnerability of local communities and mitigating the effects on their economies.

Whereas these categories are known in the media, technicians and producers are not perceived as having a clear understanding of the changes caused by CC that are impacting on UP.

There is general understanding that CC produces harmful effects, but not specific knowledge as to which are due to CC and which to other phenomena such as the effects of *El Niño* event.

The *"Cuaderno de Campo"* (Field Ledger) is an important tool that will be made available soon, but so far,

almost no inquiries have been made about its implementation, and the potential problems that may arise are currently being examined in order to achieve an effective implementation.

It was initially considered that, if applied in 100 farms, it would be possible to identify the information and use given to the model. This also would serve to detect intermediate results. However, the development of the Field Ledger came to an end when many producers had already been selected as beneficiaries.

In addition, the baseline was performed with technicians as interviewers, i.e., playing a role that does not strictly match with their professional profiles. This shows that so far technicians have not used it to deal with progress scenarios and analyze producers in the long term (and occasionally advise them not to restrict their actions to the "leverage" of resources for solving specific issues that result from their immediate needs and deficiencies.

This implies that there is a need for associating the concepts related to communication and publicity of the Project to the Monitoring and Assessment (M&E for its acronym in Spanish) System, as well as designing an appropriate methodology for each UP.

In order to attain this goal, coordinated efforts and a clear monitoring methodology are needed. A participatory assessment should be made but the ultimate responsibility should lie with the central authorities.

ii. Tools used in the assessment and monitoring.

The recommendation is to conduct studies using secondary data from 2010 Census as a starting point to analyze the population structure within areas of implementation of Component I. This would provide population diagnoses that could be used to assess opportunities for working with the youth and women heads of household during the execution of projects with producers.

Regarding the studies under way upon the start of the Project, the following are present:

1- A qualitative study

The studied population included producers and technical teams in Salto, Lavalleja, Maldonado and Treinta y Tres, totaling 120 people, 80 of which are producers (all of them members of about 12 development associations) and 40 technicians of MGAP, of National Institute of Colonization (INC), Agricultural and Livestock Planning (PA), of the State Administration of Health Services (ASSE), among others; all of them participants of the Roundtables on Rural Development (MDRs).

<u>There follows a summary of opinions of producers who took part in the MDRs:</u>

Among the problems identified by producers there were water shortages for animal consumption; unreliable weather forecasts, the occurrence of droughts for which they have no fodder reserves (because shade is not perceived as a need); too much bureaucracy and paperwork to realize payments linked to project submissions.

Some of the palliative/solutions proposed include: that the National Institute of Agricultural and Livestock Research (INIA) develops drought-resistant pastures; that the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MGAP) speeds up execution of plans, extending coverage nationwide with a comprehensive approach.

In order to face the main drawback perceived, i.e., economic disadvantage, they request technical and financial assistance. To overcome individual problems MDRs and producers' associations should promote partnerships to overcome individualism and prioritize "from that outer space" the use of machinery and other resources. In the opinion of one of the associations consulted, the MGAP must take a more active role.

Technicians highlight lack of infrastructure, mainly of machinery needed to build water supplies and livestock feed.

It can be concluded that many of the producers' associations have been recently created as a result of MDRs.

Besides, it is clear that many of the problems that hamper progress to consolidate the actions of adaptation to climate change are linked to cultural barriers.

After MGAP technicians completed their training in Participatory Strategic Planning, MDRs set out to design a nationwide Strategic Plan for those which are within the UP. Along this process, a Call (March 2016) to submit projects related to management strengthening, natural resources and climate change was designed in the MDRs.

2- Estimate of the universe of potential beneficiaries by the Department of Agricultural Policy Evaluation (update in April 2016 by Veronica Durán, OPYPA).

The project is targeted to livestock producers located in the Basalto and Sierras del Este UP's.

According to Decree 219/014 of the MGAP, to be considered "livestock smallholders" the following requirements must be met simultaneously:

a) Performing agricultural and livestock production activities by hiring wage labor force of up to two permanent non-family employees or its equivalent in non-family seasonal day wages with a ratio of annual seasonal day wages to permanent employee of 250:1.

b) Performing agricultural and livestock exploitation of up to 500 hectares, CONEAT 100 index, under any form of landholding.

c) Residing in the farm where agricultural production activities are carried out, or in a location not further than 50 km.

d) The monthly average of gross household income not generated as a result of the agricultural and livestock exploitation activities or agricultural production activities declared must be less than or equal to 14 BPC (benefit and contributions basis, for its acronym in Spanish).

Based on micro-data from the General Agricultural Census made in 2011 it is possible to make an estimation of the number of producers who meet the requirements to be declared beneficiaries of the program. For a farm to qualify for the GFCC Project the following conditions must be met:

1. *Be a smallholder*: in this regard, a variable indicating whether the farm meets the requirements a, b and c to be considered a smallholder was generated. However, its complete characterization cannot be performed because the census did not gather complete information about household income. It should also be pointed out that, because an accurate spatial definition of each farm is not available, to assess condition b) eligibility an estimate was made, weighing the total hectares declared by the average CONEAT index for each enumeration area.

2. *The main activity must be livestock exploitation*. A census variable that indicates the main line of business of the facility was used, and those cases where the main line of business declared was "beef cattle" or "sheep" were included.

3. *The farm must be located within the geographical area of the program*. The most accurate location of the farm that can be obtained arises from the combination of department, monitoring area and enumeration area variables. In this case, the setback is that there is no exact match between the program geographical area and census enumeration areas. Indeed, the scope of the program covers 91 enumeration areas, but only 58% are included in full.

Thus, we conclude that the number of producers that are eligible for the program amounts to 2,052 units, distributed relatively evenly between the two UP's: 1,100 units for Sierras del Este and 951 units for Basalto.

3- Midterm assessment of Development and Adaptation to Climate Change Project (DACC) - Component II, Sustainable management of natural resources for rural development.

The complementary relationship between GFCC and DACC Projects, means that in the case of group projects including smallholders and medium-scale producers according to the definition provided by the Office of Agricultural and Livestock Planning (OPYPA), the latter have been considered beneficiaries in the same call based on another financial source (DACC Project - WB) given the similarity of objectives for both projects.

Setbacks: The following setbacks were identified by some of the respondents: a) technical management in relation to sub-projects, specifically with regard to sub-projects cycle times (formulation-submission-approval-financing); b) follow-up by experts of the National Bureau of Rural Development (DGDR) of the information gathered at field level; c) delay in the systematization of information and lack of a baseline that is being solved but with a certain time lag in relation to the initiation time of sub-projects (although information is systematized, this MGAP Project being the only one that has its own information system); d) support of Rural Organizations.

Progress: efforts made by technicians in the field are observed; particularly the Participatory Strategic Plan implemented in relation to the MDRs. The need for a "baseline" identified as a setback, refers to the need to adequately measure the intermediate and final results of the project. This arises from interviews with M&E areas of several institutions related to the MGAP, to standardize the ways of gathering information in the field. This is currently underway and we hope this problem will be solved in the second half of the project's implementation period.

iii. **Mechanism for the disbursement of advance payments, closures and payments for technical assistance.**

Pursuant to the resolutions 5/CMP.2 and 1/CMP.3, paragraph 5 (b), the Adaptation Fund Board adopted the

Policies and Operational Guidelines of the Adaptation Fund (AF) for entities to access AF resources, including fiduciary risk management standards to be met by implementing entities, in this case the ANII, entity that has been given the grant for the implementation of the project according to the provisions set out in the agreement.

In this regard, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) agreed to act as Trustee of the AF Trust and, as such, to make transfers from the grant to the ANII as agreed with the Board, under the following terms: i) the grant given to the ANII should be for a maximum amount equivalent to nine million nine hundred sixty-seven thousand six hundred seventy-eight US dollars (US$ 9,967,678); and ii) the transfer of the funds should be made to the current account in dollars that ANII has with BROU in Montevideo.

Upon receipt of the funds, the ANII made available to the execution entity the funds disbursed in accordance with their practices and procedures.

Daily operations of Adaptation Investments and Strengthening of Local Networks components have been carried out by the DGDR, and the UACC that leads the implementation of the Knowledge Management component. Both units work in close cooperation with the ANII for compliance with procurement procedures and timely payment of project funds.

The DGDR and the UACC are responsible for all technical steps required prior to disbursement of funds, for example, the selection of sub-projects, letters of agreement and contracts with beneficiaries, terms of reference for procurement and contracts, etc.

It was agreed that should the ANII – during the management of the grant– identify any material inconsistencies between the AF Policies and Operational Guidelines and their own standard practices, it shall: (a) notify the Board immediately, through the Secretariat, about such inconsistency, and (b) the ANII and the Board will discuss and immediately decide upon the necessary or appropriate actions to resolve the inconsistency.

In the event that the ANII makes any payment of the grant in a manner inconsistent with the AF Policies and Operational Guidelines, and these inconsistencies cannot be resolved in accordance with the terms set out in the agreement, the ANII must return such payments to the AF Trust, through the Trustee.

ANII is responsible for the overall management of the Project, including all financial, control and reporting responsibilities. In this regard, it must ensure that grant funds are used exclusively for the purposes of the project and return to the AF Trust, through the Trustee, any payments that may have been made for other purposes. Should the Board consider that grant funds have been used for purposes other than those of the project, it must inform the ANII the reasons that support their point of view and give it an opportunity to provide an explanation or justification for such use.

Any material[7] changes made by the ANII to the original project budget allocation, in agreement with the MGAP, shall be communicated to the Board for approval. "Material Change" means any change involving a 10% (ten percent) or more of the total budget. The ANII will be fully responsible for the acts, omissions or negligence of its employees, agents, representatives and contractors under the Project.

It was also agreed that the Board may suspend the Project implementation for reasons including, but not limited to: (i) financial irregularities in its implementation, or (ii) material breach of the Agreement signed and/or poor performance in implementing the Project leading the Board to conclude that the project can no longer achieve its goals.

It was agreed that procurement and contracting (including consultancy services) for activities funded by the grant were carried out in accordance with ANII standard practices and procedures, including its guidelines regarding consultants and contracting. Should ANII effect any payment in a way considered inconsistent with the AF Policies and Operational Guidelines by the Board, the ANII will be informed back about it stating the reasons and requesting rectification of the inconsistency. Should the inconsistency not be resolved, the ANII should return such payments to the AF Trust through the Trustee.

The financial management is considered to be appropriate, including the use of international fiduciary standards, focused on a unit staffed with acquisition specialists who are experts in the procedures set forth by the Multilateral Credit Agencies.

Based on lessons learned from previous projects, the Project has adopted a comprehensive approach that includes investments, awareness, knowledge and organizational strengthening, enabling an efficient and sustainable management of resources by reducing the carrying capacity without reducing revenues. This also includes the possibility of providing grants to investments as an incentive to induce changes that producers do not consider important or profitable in the short term, but that are needed for long-term sustainability of natural resources and the competitiveness of agricultural activities.

According to PRODOC, the project has allocated 76% of the total budget to direct investments for small livestock producers. The intervention is heavily concentrated in that two drought-prone UP's (North and Southeast) within each vulnerable eco-region have been selected, and considering that grants are focused on investments of livestock smallholders with a technical approach to improve productivity, food safety, stability, sustainability and resilience (climate-smart agriculture). As a result, the project provides tangible support for the most vulnerable groups in territories identified as highly sensitive to drought and water shortage, making a significant contribution to the resilience in supporting a sector that lacks resources and capacity to transform itself and requires immediate action to increase productivity and resilience to be sustainable and remain in business.

With regard to expenditure, there follow the details of the **disbursements made by the ANNI to MAGP.**

[7] "Material Change" means any change involving a 10% (ten percent) or more of the total budget.

Disbursements made by ANII from October 23, 2012 to October 22, 2015:

Based on information provided by the GFCC Project in July 2016. No disbursements between October and March 31, 2016.

DATE	ITEM	CURRENCY	AMOUNT
Nov.12, 2012	Disbursement # 1	US$	300,000
May 2, 2014	Disbursement #2	US$	930,000
Nov. 20, 2014	Disbursement #3	US$	1,360,000
May 4, 2015	Disbursement #4	US$	784,000
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS BY ANII			**US$ 3,374,000**

Cash received and disbursements made by October 22, 2015:

Based on information provided by the GFCC Project in July 2016. No disbursements between October and March 31, 2016.

CASH RECEIVED – accrued at October 22, 2014 (US$)		1,230,000	
Throughout the year			
- ANNI Disbursement		2,144,000	
- Reimbursement of expenses		-	
- Other		-	
TOTAL CASH RECEIVED BY OCTOBER 22, 2015		**3,374,000**	**I**
DISBURSEMENTS MADE – accrued at October 22, 2014		**1,036,520**	
Throughout the year			
- Component I Investments		1,443,741	
- Component II Investments		283,155	
- Component III Investments		54,908	
- Component IV Investments		55,342	
Investments Subtotal		1,837,146	
- Cash advances to be accounted for		461	
- Conversion costs		12,271	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS MADE BY OCTOBER 22, 2015		**2,886,399**	**II**
CASH AVAILABILITY at OCTOBER 22, 2015		**487,601**	**I - II**
Current account BROU US$		481,074	
Current account BROU U$		6,166	
Petty cash		361	
TOTAL CASH AVAILABLE		**487,601**	
RECONCILIATION at OCTOBER 22, 2015			
Availability		487,601	
Cash availability I-II		487,601	
DIFFERENCES		**0**	

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

Family livestock Producers and Climate Change Project

Adaptation Fund Grant

Investment chart – at March 31, 2016

Component	Assets	Consultancy	Sub-projects	Expenses, services, training	Total per component
Component 1	-	-	2,374,429	-	2,374,429
Component 2	-	370,650	-	26,473	397,123
Component 3	318	273,907	-	4,573	278,798
Component 4	11,821	53,110	-	51,458	116,389
Total per category	**12,139**	**697,667**	**2,374,429**	**82,504**	**3,166,739**

Figures expressed in US dollars

Based on information provided by the GFCC Project in July 2016.

Component	Investments at March 31, 2016		Investments until 2014 according to PRODOC		Total budget**
	currency/dollar	Percentage (%)*	currency/dollar	Percentage (%)*	
Component I	2,374,429	32.7	4,140,000	57.0	7,260,000
Component II	397,123	45.5	553,000	63.3	873,000
Component III	278,798	38.6	418,000	57.8	723,000
Component IV	116,389	26.7	261,000	59.9	436,000
TOTAL					**9,292,000**

* Percentage (%) over the total of each component.

** Figures expressed in US dollars.

iv. Mechanisms developed for the creation of Revolving Funds.

Revolving Funds were implemented through the development of a guideline for the management of these funds. A joint work of participating organizations and groups and other entities linked to the project participants and associated resulted in the development of fund management regulations.

At present there are 27 revolving funds in operation: 13 for the Northern Landscape Unit (UP) (Cuesta Basáltica) and 14 for the Eastern UP (Sierras del Este).

Revolving Funds are beginning to be implemented among the producers who participated in the first call. In many of the cases said funds are earmarked for development associations and cooperatives to become credit tools for their members. Since these funds have been recently launched and even though several regulations are in place, at least in preliminary versions, they must be monitored in order to understand their long-term performance.

There are also groups of producers who manage funds individually and not through organizations. In order to ensure the sustainability of these funds, it is suggested their custody is placed on civil society institutions, rather than on groups of individual producers and in this regard, the inclusion of a specific clause for the next call is advisable.

v. Processes, works and progress status for the strengthening of local networks

(Component II).

Component II is focused on strengthening local institutional networks at UP level, promoting adaptation to CC and response to extreme climate events in drought-prone areas.

As part of the strategy to achieve this goal, the first step was to make an in-depth diagnosis within UP's and to develop a local network of local grassroots organizations and public institutions, to carry out a participatory assessment of capabilities.

Next, workshops and courses were conducted targeted at technicians from the private and public sector, producers and youth generating tools for managing networks and at farm level.

Local networks were intended to validate, in local workshops with all stakeholders, diagnoses of each UP and action plans proposed to increase resilience to CC.

Local grassroots organizations, livestock producers and service providers have been identified in order to build up networks to provide support to smallholders in need. However, the economic sustainability of networks built up in this way from the roundtables and from the structure generated in the UP's remains to be determined.

During meetings with producers they mentioned their difficulty in financing their attendance to workshops, taking into account distances and the cost of fuel.

At an institutional level the conditions needed to carry out the project had still not been satisfied and bureaucratic procedures delayed contracting and therefore the start of activities was delayed too.

In this regard, we recommend establishing a small fund to finance activities, especially producers' attendance to workshops and meetings.

The project is currently in the planning implementation process. Some agreements have been reached and some results are starting to be noticed. However, it is still premature to make an assessment.

While the work with the young has been successful, as a result of which 14 projects involving 120 people have been implemented; the task for next year will be to design a tool for incorporating women.

With regard to *climate change mainstreaming* there is currently no way to measure it if the need for information arises, since trainings in the field of CC adaptation have not been enough.

vi. Mechanism, efforts and level of progress to achieve the goals of Component III.

Component III should have started its implementation through the Agricultural Unit on Climate Change (UACC). As a result, specialized institutions such as the University of the Republic of Uruguay (UDELAR) and INIA were expected to participate in training through specific agreements and in research projects by providing consultancy services.

The purpose was to build the institutional capacity to develop strategies and guidelines for sustainable use and management of natural resources, and build local and national capacities.

Given that the execution of *Component I* was very successful, we recommend that research projects to be agreed upon be based on local experiences with projects executed in the UP's that represent the most vulnerable area of the eco-regions Sierras del Este and Cuesta Basáltica.

The experiences of local efforts can provide significant input (bottom-up approach) for designs and training in the creation of regional management structures.

With regard to progress, an evaluation strategy and a baseline have been developed, reaching an agreement with the School of Agronomy of the UDELAR to develop survey forms and provide training to interviewers.

The capacity needed for the implementation and monitoring of the survey was installed. The information obtained through the survey has been analyzed and processed.

In agreement with the Institute of Agricultural and Livestock Planning (IPA) and technicians of the National Institute of Agricultural and Livestock Research (INIA) an Excel spreadsheet that integrates the land model with MEGANE model was developed.

This is a preliminary system, whose primary objective is to be a learning tool that also allows planning of the livestock farm management. While it is innovative and with good prospects for the future in this type of

projects; its implementation did not produce the expected results because technicians have not yet implemented it in their daily activities -at least in this first stage of the project.

INIA together with the MGAP developed a template for measuring grass, and training sessions with producers and technicians are currently underway. The development of an early warning system and drought insurance by index is in the pipeline.

vii. Organizational structure for efficient and effective compliance with the Project.

According to PRODOC, the management model of the project would be carried out through an execution entity in charge of the project implementation under the overall management of the Implementation Entity. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MGAP) is appointed as the execution entity and the National Agency of Research and Innovation (ANII) as the Implementation Entity that is the beneficiary of the grant.

The National Bureau of Rural Development (DGDR) of the MGAP is the institution responsible for rural development and also responsible for the implementation of all projects that are funded with external financing. The MGAP created the DGDR in 2005 with the purpose of promoting rural development and the specific objective of ensuring equal access to development opportunities for small producers and rural workers. In 2007, a decentralized structure was established for operations, with a reduced structure at the beginning, though. The DGDR is responsible for the execution of two main components of the project (Investment Adjustment and Strengthening of Local Networks) through its headquarters and regional offices in the Basáltica and Sierras del Este regions.

Also, the DGDR has shared administrative and management services for all projects, thus creating synergies and reducing operating costs. The UACC is responsible for leading the implementation of the Knowledge Management component. The role of the MGAP, through its departments and specialized technical units has been to stay focused and ensure compliance with technical standards; and the UACC has led technical strategies in order to ensure that the CC and variability remain as the essence of the project. To this end, it is responsible for the implementation of case studies and evaluation studies required by the M&E system as a specialized body outside the DGDR, ensuring independence and specific technical expertise to assess the quality of studies based on the fundamental objectives of the project. The RENARE is responsible for providing technical guidance for the management of natural resources, especially water, soil and pastures management.

The main instrument used has been roundtables at departmental (Council of Agricultural Development, CDA) and local (Roundtables on Rural Development, MDR) levels as an innovative and participatory mechanism introduced since 2007. The CDA and MDR are forums where grassroots organizations and public institutions work together to translate national policies into action with meaning at the local level, ensuring the participation of all stakeholders.

The main objective of the DGDR is to identify and adopt best practices and successful experiences of projects and incorporate them into regular programs.

In this regard, and as a complement, the DACC Project (nationwide) financed the medium-scale producers of the aforementioned regions that did not meet the requirement of being "smallholders". Therefore, both

the DACC Project and the Adaptation Fund financed projects submitted by this sector.

As an example of the MGAP commitment to rural development, a Fund for Rural Development (FDR), financed by the national budget and administered by the DGDR has been created to implement actions and activities that have proved successful in previous projects.

The establishment of a Steering Group, composed of relevant ministries including the MGAP and the MVOTMA, has favored the development of the Project and compliance with the established goals. In addition, an Advisory Committee involving experts from academic, technical and research institutions (INIA, IPA, UDELAR, INC, INEFOP and UFFIP) has been created.

The project's implementation has proved effective; the **implementation approach was satisfactory**.

Technical assistance to farm, multi-farm and partnership sub-projects has been provided by independent technicians, called "field technicians". Among other duties, they are responsible for monitoring all stages of the investment implementation, as well as for preparing and submitting progress and final reports.

An important aspect to bear in mind is that these technicians or other professionals hired for this purpose should ensure continuity to the training of producers on matters that have been detailed in the business plan submitted to the DGDR.

Field technicians who carried out investment, monitoring and technical assistance plans – financed by the DACC Project- must have authorization to operate. In this regard, those who passed the training courses designed by the DGDR and the Project Management Unit (UGP) and implemented through the Moodle platform (e-learning courses) were granted the authorization.

In order to be eligible to participate in the call to family livestock farming as authorized technicians, professionals had to take the course "Training on family farming and sustainability," which included an instance of evaluation. This enabled to reach the territory with technical equipment, with the capacities needed to support producers with effective project implementation. However, in interviews conducted with producers some of them stated that the monitoring of farms performed by some technicians did not meet their expectations, and that it would be desirable to incorporate a monitoring instance for system execution and specific training on monitoring for technicians.

Another MGAP institution that articulates with the Project is the National Direction of Natural Renewable Resources (RENARE) that implements an inter-institutional outreach project on "Sustainability Improvement on Family Livestock Farming in Uruguay" (UFIP); a project linked to AG Research (New Zealand) that aims at strengthening the management of natural areas.

Specifically, the UGP Training Unit, together with the area of Technical Assistance and Outreach of the DGDR, lead the execution of Component II of the GFCC project. This has involved promoting development and strengthening processes of territorial local networks, implemented by territorial rural development teams. Training Unit works in a coordinated manner with the development teams of the DGDR, integrating the execution of this component to other components of the GFCC and the DACC.

It is worth mentioning that, based on the expected results for the GFCC Project an *in situ* participatory assessment with stakeholders was performed, with the aim of getting to know current practices related to adaptation to climate change.

D. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS.

viii. Preliminary economic analysis (at the time of the EMT) of impacts made by each of the project's components.

Based on the information provided by the GFCC Project in July 2016, the Research project provides a better understanding or technical recommendations to address climate variability with special emphasis on droughts (water supply, fencing, shade trees, average rate). Disbursements until October 2015 amount to about US$ 2,873,667, broken down as follows:

[Translator's note: the translation provided for this paragraph is approximate as some lines of the original text in Spanish are repeated and contain punctuation mistakes.]

Investment in water supply, best practices for shade trees and management of native pastures and animal management improvements, which benefit about 700 producers in the UP of Cuesta Basáltica (for about US$ 733,665).

Investment in water supply, best practices for shade trees and management of native pastures and animal management and agroforestry improvements, which benefit about 640 producers in the UP of Sierras del Este (for about US$ 1,459,956).

Elaboration of an in-depth diagnosis of both UP's; development of a local network of grassroots organizations and public institutions to conduct a participatory assessment of local capacities, and to prepare and begin to implement a strategic plan for CC and variability (about US$ 171,210).

Early implementation in schools and organizations, using the Internet platform of Plan CEIBAL, essays and youth projects on adaptation measures (for about US$ 8,228).

Actions identified in strategic plans, developed to be implemented at UP level, with technical coordinated support from the training program (for about US$ 88,401).

Development of indicators and methodologies to monitor and assess CC and variability, which have already been identified and are expected to be implemented as from 2016 (for US$ 84,208).

Investments to strengthen the MGAP UACC to monitor and assess CC in relation to the agricultural sector (US$ 42,381).

Development of research projects that provide a better understanding and technical recommendations to address climate variability with special emphasis on droughts (water supply, fencing, shade trees, average rate) (for about US$ 84,208).

A systematic review and exchange of experiences regarding CC adaptation with research and outreach

institutions in addition to an ongoing participatory systematization of the Project experience and of expectations for future projects and for the region (about US$84,208).

ix. Evaluation of plans and tools related to the communication, publicity and training of the Project and its impact both on agricultural and livestock institutional bodies and the rest of the associated stakeholders (in and out of the MGAP)

The project is promoting and funding new studies and research projects related to CC and variability, responding to the needs of the selected UP's and other vulnerable territories. Some of these studies are being included in the training efforts.

The methodology for the selection of projects should involve local networks that have the support of the MDRs in order to ensure its relevance at production level. This, in addition to promoting the acquisition of knowledge based on local experiences would avoid potential duplication and isolated experiences (which cannot produce validated results).

x. Analysis of the Project's impact on Landscape Units (UP's)

A diagnosis of the UP's was made within the Project framework in order to measure the impact of the project. To this end, a control group and an intervention group were used to identify similarities and differences.

While no significant impact is expected in terms of productivity, a significant impact of technology adoption on intervention groups as compared to control groups is expected. However, in order to effectively assess the impact on this field, it would be necessary to perform this measurement in 6 or 7 years' time. In view of the project times, this evaluation is planned for the final stage of project implementation in 2019.

Targeting Project actions at a specific and highly vulnerable territory has allowed a better and comprehensive approach to the territory and the needs of producers and to include these producers as beneficiaries of public policies to which they had had no access so far.

The affirmative measures that have been taken in relation to the inclusion of young people in the project, through a specific project for youth initiatives in both UP's are worth mentioning. In this regard, it should be highlighted that the youth have begun to be involved in the submission of projects from the MDR, according to the provisions of the original design.

Among the most relevant results of implementation are the use of the MEGANE model in the GFCC project and in the inter-institutional coordination process which involved investing time in leveling institutional knowledge, both at MGAP level and within other institutions with the aim of establishing a shared start time for project implementation.

Although the project terms provide that family livestock producers (individuals or legal entities) and rural

employees are to benefit from incremental co-financing when they are livestock holders individually or in partnership, but given their composition of income they do not fall into the category of smallholders as the most vulnerable group for the allocation of grants, the participation of all stakeholders is encouraged in both UP's (Cuenca Basáltica and Sierra del Este) to validate technologies, methodologies and tools that can be implemented in other regions and sectors, thus reducing vulnerability and increasing the resilience of agro-ecosystems.

Likewise, those family livestock producers who share the same situation of UP's but are off limits are also considered beneficiaries of the incremental financing in case they share similar vulnerability conditions to those of the UP's in view of their natural resources.

The impact on the UP's was enhanced through the inclusion of group projects composed of "smallholders" and "medium scale producers" according to the definition of OPYPA, which were served in the same call based on other financial source (DACC Project - BM) given the similarity of objectives for both projects. In this case, the complementarity of funding sources made it possible to extend coverage and impact on the area. However, as indicators of intermediate results have not been made available yet, the outcomes are still difficult to assess (see page 7).

Training and capacity building have focused on the strategic needs of UP's as regards:

a) Building resilience to climate variability and change, including adaptation measures and best production practices; and

b) Management and increased organizational skills and innovative approaches to networking that promote communication and address climate risks.

A significant number of adaptation measures both on the issue of field management and water management have been adopted.

Among the solutions related to field management, investing activities (empowering, addition of species) and others related to soft technologies (load adjustment, pasture management, forestry management, etc.) are included.

Among the measures related to water management, investments in Australian tanks and water troughs stand out.

xi. Examination of the Project's co-benefits.

We worked on identifying demands and on the start up of lines of work, such as setting objectives in the field of microcredit. Also, the community component, helped to build trust and re-establish links with the community and connect with their demands.

The project promoted a policy to encourage the involvement and commitment to partnership working, which has been discovering and consolidating during the implementation process.

The project helped producers to connect with each other, to work together as a group, and in many cases to leave an individualistic attitude that permeated their production and relations.

Regarding the management of the Revolving Fund, as a tool that allows them to access other resources, it enabled producers to be empowered and take the lead to manage it even though these possibilities should be assessed over a longer term.

Through meetings and opportunities for discussion and exchange of best practices, the need for renewal in technologies applied to their tasks was encouraged. However, it is necessary to continue working on this line and put on the agenda the issue of generational replacement (which many producers identified as a weakness when it comes to the continuation of their activities).

Regarding communication / dialogue, despite efforts made in this respect further actions are needed. Likewise, gender- and youth-related issues should continue to be addressed and be more present in projects, as well as instances of dialogue and communication.

Although some results are recent, it appears that technical and production-skills building allows transferring specific knowledge to improve production vis-à-vis climate change, with the aim to extend the production capacity of beneficiaries.

Although women are included as beneficiaries, there is a need for implementing a special strategy with a view to encouraging their participation. The aim is to create new opportunities for income generation for rural women, with an impact on the livelihood strategies of households, using targeted mechanisms.

MDRs are doing a great job in the promotion of an inter-institutional framework, i.e., teamwork with technicians, with chambers and business groups. A bottom-up approach for proposals is favored with discussions at roundtables level enhancing the social fabric in the areas thus encouraging sustainability of their actions.

Regarding the topics addressed by the project, one co-benefit is the possibility of developing a conceptual framework with a clear escalation that encourages interaction between academia and family producers in relation to the variability of climate change and Uruguayan production model.

E. PROPOSAL OF THE INITIAL DESIGN OF AN ACTION PROTOCOL FOR THE EARLY ESTIMATION OF THE PROJECT'S IMPACT.

The following actions are suggested: analysis of indicators from the LC, and selection, according to the information obtained in the LB, what the impact at the end of the project could be by group

(producers by UP, by gender and by age group) and development of a separate form for including the impact analysis at rural organizations level. In addition, a survey to the various target groups at the end of the project and upon receipt of funds from the sub-projects is recommended. The survey should include the role of technicians in the impact analysis as far as producers and rural organizations are concerned.

Estimating project impact in 5 years' time regarding the income level of producers (considering the average costs of other producers with the same characteristics who are not recipients of the project, thus creating a sort of control group and intervention group) and changes as far as population retention in rural areas is concerned, comparing those areas where there has been no project intervention with intervened UP's.

Developing an impact survey and analysis of secondary data 5 years after project completion with a view to generating critical information for new projects

F. ANALYSIS AND RATIONALE FOR THE NEED TO MODIFY THE EXECUTION TIME OF THE PROJECT.

Project execution is more related to the specific needs of producers. It directly correlates with the original objectives of the three articulated components, but has undergone changes through the work done with other stakeholders.

Basically the change in the number of potential beneficiaries may be attributed to a change among components regarding the percentages allocated and also regarding implementation deadlines.

It would be advisable to provide an explanation for some delays occurred in connection with lines of action linked to the institutional complexity, and clearly state how far the financial implementation and studies have reached (PPT data are available as of September 2015).

Regarding the project, it would be wise to redesign the execution times with an emphasis on technical support rather than investment. This should be complemented by actions within organizations and funds, providing a line of work for making further progress on developing networks. That additional time for execution could be used for providing further technical training to the teams working in the area with a view to ensuring the sustainability of actions.

In light of the above it seems advisable to **consider a project extension**, mainly in relation to ensuring a comprehensive approach to producers; and achieving the conditions necessary for utilizing support tools that are monitoring -and impact assessment-oriented regarding livestock production and adaptation to climate change.

G. RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE ALLOCATION OF AVAILABLE RESOURCES FOR THE PROJECT.

Maybe part of the original budget for project funding can be allocated to strengthening local teams and ensuring a comprehensive approach to producers and spaces of collective work.

H. SCHEDULE OF ACTIONS AT THE GENERAL LEVEL AND PER COMPONENT

Based on information provided by the GFCC Project in July 2016 implementation rates (by March 31, 2016) are as follows: Component I, 63.3%; Component II, 54.5%; Component III, 61.4%; Component IV, 73.3%.

A schedule with a one year extension would involve reviewing the execution of each component and extending all of them for another 12 months, including, as critical measures, the analysis of the country budget and the possibility of ensuring counterpart contributions to define execution for each extended component.

The most important topic is component II, whose implementation is about half-way through; the question whether a one year extension would be enough to execute the remaining 50% remains to be discussed.

According to interviews, the program could ensure an adequate level of execution and the extension would allow the use of all available resources, taking advantage of the implementation of a network of ORs, technicians and producers already launched at the UP's level.

The initial start-up time implied a delay of about 12 months, which is the time expected for an extension to be able to adjust and complete the entire project cycle.

I. TOPICS REQUIRING MONITORING THAT ARE NOT GUARANTEED IN THE PROJECT.

1. Strengthening the role of field technicians is key, both in the communication and publicity of calls as in the work done with producers, where personal and professional relationships are established. IT It is recommended to develop a strategy to establish regular qualified technical teams working on MGAP-linked territories.

2. Given the profile of producers, in terms of cultural criteria on working with animals and their relationship with the Government, technical support to contribute to the transformation of production culture should be ensured.

3. It would be desirable to ensure the use of MEGANE (electronic field ledger) as a monitoring tool.

4. In parallel with this, technicians would be receiving training in its use and improving their skills to support producers. This would install the capacity needed to provide future support to other producers who have not yet applied for the calls.

J. RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. Sustaining a network without the necessary resources has always been challenging. Organizations do not have the capacity to develop their own projects and resources if they do not receive funds from the State. In this regard, the recommendation is to strengthen the development and implementation of differential public policies to subsidize informal groups and most vulnerable sectors, including a component that consolidates the effective strengthening of producers' organizations, and actions that promote formation of partnerships among stakeholders.

2. In this regard, even though partnerships are an escalating tool / method that is contemplated in the project, expected results are not always achieved. Confidence building and partnership formation are the

rights of producers. Enhancing MDR's as spaces that facilitate the dialogue and promote the exchange of experiences with other producers is recommended.

3. Providing producers with further training on climate change adaptation is recommended. Interviews show that some producers believed that MEGANE had to be used in all tasks, whereas others did not know its applicability.

4. The more MEGANE is used, the easier to assess its applicability. However, for this to materialize, it will be necessary to strengthen the use of tools among key players to display its full potential.

5. Conducting Technical Assistance sessions and the use of the field ledger and the MEGANE by technicians and producers is recommended. This would allow the organic monitoring of progress made in the implementation of the project.

6. Two aspects to highlight are knowledge management through online publications which have facilitated the use of the model, and the systematization of 4 or 5 cases based on which the learning platform building is currently underway (30 reference farms).

7. The proposal to conduct a simulation for the next quarter is interesting, since it is considered a very easy-to-use tool for producers (field ledger).

8. Although the purpose of the electronic field ledger is to extend coverage and reach more beneficiaries, in many instances it ends up being used by those who have access to technology (e.g. those who have a smart cell phone). Therefore, we recommend that documents and manuals be available in a format that allows access to producers (e.g. in the form of booklets and videos).

9. A key work area is to continue with the training of technicians on subject-matters related to climate change adaptation and vulnerability reduction, since there only a few qualified experts in these areas (only a few agronomists, veterinarians and technicians are qualified to deal with issues related to this specific field). Therefore, we recommend providing technicians who work in the area with further training with a view to including producers in the medium- and long- term.

10. In line with the above recommendation, and in order to strengthen the local critical mass and specialized human resources for these tasks, we recommend, for future initiatives, encouraging scholarship granting for students of Economics, Anthropology and Social Sciences to become aware of and specialize in these areas. Besides, in future projects, it would be advisable to incorporate lines of research on these environmental issues and their impact on the production system in studies of Social Sciences) in addition to the ones directly linked to production).

11. It would be appropriate for the project to contribute to the approval of the "índice de conservación de Pastizal" (Grassland Conservation Index) (ICP for its acronym in Spanish) as a monitoring tool. This would imply institutional coordination with the "Alianza del Pastizal" (AP) initiative. The main objective of the AP is to promote conservation of grasslands in the Southern Cone. In addition to the positive environmental effect (resulting from the conservation of plant and animal species typical of the grassland ecosystems), AP promotes the development of specific markets for meat as well as policies that encourage the conservation of natural grasslands. This would help to maintain and improve socio-economic conditions and therefore move forward towards achieving the welfare and rooting of traditional livestock producers and their

families.

12. We recommend doing further collaborative inter-institutional work with other organizations not yet included in the project. In this regard, it would be advisable to take on a more active role in involving the municipalities in both UP's.

K. LESSONS LEARNED.

1. Experience has been gained through the work with organizations such as rural development associations that build and develop producers' capacities and are essential to increase resilience to climate change and variability, as one of the critical sectors in Uruguay's economy.

2. The inclusion of a specific component of institutional strengthening for organizations involved in adaptation projects, allocating a dedicated budget to ensure continuation of these tasks and future sustainability of progress made and results achieved. The project can be replicated in other geographical areas requiring protection to biodiversity and resilience to climate change based on diagnoses.

3. The experience gained with Revolving Funds represents an instrument that contributes to the strengthening of producers in the long run. Promoting the adoption of these instruments in projects of climate change resilience ensures an ongoing intervention scheme in the field.

4. The irregularity in land tenure is one of the biggest problems that contribute to the vulnerability of producers and the relative weakness of investment and training efforts.

5. It is necessary, in initiatives such as the one of the Project, which are based on territories (UP) to strike a balance between schemes based on "resilience packages" and those based on "specific resilience measures", since the former is based on a comprehensive approach while the second, calls for coordination with the various institutions involved in the territory in order to complement each other and have long-term sustainability.

6. It is important to consider and enhance the design, and to support the implementation of specific activities of follow up / monitoring and assessment of resilience projects, and thus measure their progress and document results and achievements obtained in terms of objectives.

7. Field projects designed in collaboration with the community generate adherance and mobilization of human and financial resources from all levels of government and the community itself, ensuring potential development of both production and social capital that is sustainable over time.

8. The contributions of scientists can be used to assist in climate change resilience at micro levels so that scientific concepts are clearly conveyed and easily understood with the help of technicians who can become the link between such knowledge and producers.

9. Projects with a clear vocation of coordination between different levels of government and the community collaborate to achieve a better understanding of variation and climate change events, which are often considered very abstract topics by the population, whose behavior can be modified towards adaptation.

Regarding the measures implemented by the Project in connection with climate change resilience:

10. Measures related to infrastructure improvements are necessary but not sufficient for the purposes of improving the resilience of agro-systems. Strengthening public outreach strategies with a long-term vision is required.

11. The potential of the measures/solutions implemented is good, especially when it comes to measures of water and shade/shelter for livestock. Enhancement of technical assistance strategies in livestock management and pastures management is needed.

Regarding adaptation interventions:

12. Greater emphasis is needed on grazing management measures; as well as to continue improving reporting and verification mechanisms (MR&V). The "field ledger" prepared by the Project (as input for technicians) is a preliminary step in this respect.

13. The potential impact of measures tested in handling is very high. This shows that low-cost measures can have a high production impact on the livestock raising sector.

Regarding Knowledge management (KM):

14. The fact that MGAP finally understood the need for creating a learning environment based on research and participation processes is relevant and has made it possible to execute agreements with partner institutions to install a network of benchmark farms in the country.

15. Gradual changes in the perception of producers on the problems faced by their agro-production facilities are becoming to be noticed. Specifically they have started to realize that limitations on investments in infrastructure improvements are not the primary constraint to improving production indicators, income and resilience, but changes in their management systems (such as herd management, nutritional management and management of loads in time and space) must be implemented. Producers that are beginning to perceive the need for technical advice will be the main partners to promote the creation of a network of benchmark facilities.

L. ANNEXES.

Annex I. Terms of Reference

Midterm Assessment - GFCC Project

Background information:

On December 27, 2011 the National Agency for Research and Innovation (ANII) signed the Grant Agreement AFB/ NIE/Agri/2011/1 with the Adaptation Fund Board (Adaptation Fund), for the purposes of financing the Building Resilience to Climate Change and Variability in Vulnerable Smallholders Project (GFCC Project).

The Grant Agreement sets forth that the ANII will be the Implementation Entity of the Project and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MGAP) will be the Execution Entity.

The overall objective of the project is to help build national capacity to adapt to climate change and variability, focusing on sectors that are critical to the national economy, employment and exports.

According to the provisions of the Grant Agreement a Midterm Project Assessment must be performed with the assistance of independent consultants.

General consultancy objectives:

Reviewing and assessing, the process implemented by the GFCC Project to date under an instructive approach, in order to provide input and guidance to the Project team and ministerial authorities about improvements in continuing the implementation process.

Quantifying the level of progress in implementing the Project for the goals set out in the Logical Framework, analyzing the factors that explain them; characterizing the effectiveness and efficiency of the implemented processes and organizational structure designed; and formulating a proposal of corrective measures which will leverage execution, along with a suggestion for a protocol of appropriate actions to establish early estimates of the impact linked to the overall objective established for the Project.

Specific consultancy objectives:

a. Analyzing whether results and products defined by the Project, strategy, approach and topics addressed continue to be valid (relevant) to the priorities and needs identified at the beginning.

b. Conducting an economic analysis of progress per Component and present Project achievements, including co-benefits and impacts on agricultural and livestock institutions and other partner stakeholders.

c. Quantifying and identifying the factors that may represent a past, present or future restriction for better implementing the Project Components from the standpoint of obtaining results according to its purposes. If appropriate, suggest a specific action plan per Component.

d. Characterizing the capabilities and operational structure of Component 1 for the assessment and monitoring of submitted proposals; analyzing the assessment protocol for proposals, mechanisms and disbursement processes.

e. Characterizing capabilities, operational structure, works of Component 2 underway, for complying with products and goals established in the Logical Framework.

f. Analyzing the progress of sub-projects implementation; assessing their quality of approved proposals, implementation and monitoring.

g. Determining the capabilities and operational structure of Component 3 for product compliance and goals established in the Logical Framework.

h. Defining tools for the assessment and monitoring of submitted proposals.

i. In case of constrains, suggesting recommendations and/or action plans as appropriate.

j. Analyzing Project management and results and its Components and, if necessary, making recommendations for greater efficiency and effectiveness of implementation.

k. Characterizing and assessing the level of physical and financial execution and in case any gaps are identified, suggesting corrective measures to optimize resources in order to obtain the expected results in the Loan Agreement.

l. Assessing the adequacy of the organizational structure and performance of the same. If appropriate, making recommendations for greater efficiency and effectiveness.

m. Analyzing the identification and assessment of Project risks established at the beginning and making a reassessment in case any variations are perceived.

n. Suggesting adjustments to the Logical Framework based on the results of this assessment, considering MGAP strategic guidelines for the 2010-2015 period.

Expected outcome:

The Final Report should include the following:

a. A Review of the Project Logical Framework and level of compliance with intermediate indicators.

b. A chart with overall and per Component results and identification of factors that represent a restriction for a better implementation.

c. Make suggestions regarding:

i. Project communication and publicity mechanisms

ii. Assessment and Monitoring system

iii. Tools used for assessment and monitoring

iv. Mechanism for the disbursement of advanced payments, closings and payments for technical assistance

v. Mechanisms developed for the creation of Revolving Funds

vi. Processes, works and progress status for the strengthening of local networks. (Component II)

vii. Mechanism , works and progress status to fulfill the objectives of Component III

viii. Organizational structure for efficient and effective compliance with the Project.

d. An economic analysis including:

ix. Preliminary economic analysis of the impact made by each of the Project Components

x. Evaluation of plans and tools related to the communication and publicity as well as training of the Project and its impact both on agricultural and livestock institutional bodies and the rest of the associated stakeholders (in and out of the MGAP)

xi. Analysis of the Project impact on Landscape Units

xii. Examination of the Project co-benefits.

f. Analysis and if appropriate a justification of the need to modify the Project execution period.

g. Recommendations that may apply in the allocation of Project available resources.

h. A schedule of overall actions and per component incorporating categories, time and inputs needed to lift restrictions and implement suggestions from previous items.

Consultancy services:

Consultancy services will be provided for approximately 60 days as from the agreement execution. To this end, the appointed consultant shall:

a. Detail the proposed methodology to be used for consulting

b. Develop the work plan based on the strategy to be followed for the assessment and interviews to key stakeholders.

c. Submit a preliminary summary report within 30 days following the agreement execution.

d. Carry out two instances of validation of preliminary results and build content for the Final Report.

e. Assist the Project Management Unit in the submission of results and proposals of the Midterm Assessment to the funding agencies and MGAP authorities.

Consultant's qualifications and expertise:

The professional hired to provide consultancy services must either have a degree in Natural Sciences with training in Economics, or a degree in Economics with training in Agronomy, with extensive experience and knowledge of the regional agricultural and livestock sector. Moreover, general knowledge on the agricultural and livestock sector in Uruguay will be a plus. This professional must also have a proven track record in Project assessment and/or monitoring, especially those related to livestock and/or climate change.

Hands-on experience and training in intervention tools targeted to the primary sector and in the design of management processes related to the implementation of agricultural and livestock policies will be considered a plus.

Annex II. List of documents received

#	File name	Format
1	Final Midterm Report- November 14	PDF
2	Submission of GFCC Components 1 & 3 , October 2015	PPT
3	PRODOC	PDF
4	PPT Components 1, 2 & 3	PPT
5	A copy of the GFCC Budget updated at January 31, 2016	EXCEL
6	Project Performance Report 2015	EXCEL
	Financial Statements by October 22, 2015 (request of update by March 31, 2016	
8	GFCC Revolving Fund – Final technical & operational regulations	WORD
9	Submission of GFCC component 1- March 16	PDF
10	Salto Program	WORD
11	Survey form	PAPER
12	Field Ledger	PAPER
13	Advance of survey results	PRELIMINARY
14	Charts of organizations and groups	WORD
15	de -34.8456546	PDF
16	Final layout of GFCC form for BENEFICIARIES	WORD
17	Tour around Landscape Units for Midterm Assessment	WORD

Annex III. List of Interviews made

Assessment of Family livestock producers and Climate Change Project - INTERVIEWS			
First and last name	Title/Entity	Date of Interview	Modality
María Methol	Agricultural insurances, OPYPA	April 8, 2016	face-to-face
Marcelo Battó	Operations area of ANII (National Agency of Research and Innovation)	April 7, 2016	face-to-face
Verónica Duran	OPYPA (Office of Agricultural and Livestock Planning), coordinator of agricultural and livestock policies department	April 6, 2016	face-to-face
Diego Sancho	Responsible for Component III, Execution Unit	April 7, 2016	face-to-face
Ignacio Narbondo	Responsible for Component III, Execution Unit	April 7, 2016	face-to-face
Francisco Diéguez	Instituto Plan Agropecuario, Responsible for outreach activities	April 6, 2016	face-to-face
Claudia Chakerian	Finance and Administration Manager, Ex. Unit	April 7, 2016	face-to-face
Alejandro Racchetti	Comisión Nacional de Fomento Rural (CNFR). Reference person for the technical team	April 6, 2016	face-to-face
Fernando López	Comisión Nacional de Fomento Rural. (CNFR). Secretary General.	April 6, 2016	face-to-face
Johanna Raykoff	Component II, Execution Unit	April 8, 2016	face-to-face MGAP
Cecilia Blixen	Component II, Execution Unit	April 8, 2016	face-to-face MGAP
Guillermo Scarlatto	Ecosystems department Manager, DINAMA	April 8, 2016	face-to-face MGAP

Santiago Medina	SNAP Responsible for the coordination of producers in the areas.	April 8, 2016	face-to-face MGAP
Pablo Socas	Professor at the School of Agronomy	April 8, 2016	Skype
Gabriela Cruz	Estudio Basaltos	April 8, 2016	Skype
Virginia Porcile	Agronomist, INIA, program coordinator	April 8, 2016	Skype
José C. Tadeo	Head of Promotion and Management of Territorial Development Division, MAGP	April 8, 2016	face-to-face

Annex IV. Interview guide

Assessment of Family Livestock Producers and Climate Change Project

The interview will be completed to the extent that respondent considers that he/she can provide the appropriate answers; ***it can be completed either partially or totally****.*

If the respondent believes the interview should be completed by another member of his/her team please provide the name of this person by filling in the respondent identification section in duplicate.

Respondent
Name of Respondent:
City:
Title/position at his/her organization:
Link between the organization you belong to and the Project and personal link, if other:

1. Relevance, coherence and comparative advantage of his/her organization to participate in a climate change project:
1. a. Is the Project addressing priorities in accordance with the country needs and experiences?
1. b. How would you describe the approach and strategy of the Project? Is the strategy based on a coherent and comprehensive decentralization approach? Why?
2. Partners, strategies and relationships at territorial level:
2. a. How is the work with entities associated at the territorial level with the Project performed? Do you think that local organizations support the Project's strategies and take on responsibility for achieving the intended results? Could you provide any examples?

2. b. How is the work with other organizations at territorial level performed? And with other government programs or United Nations Agencies or external financed programs? Please comment on women access to planning and execution and that of other vulnerable groups such as those of African descent (in case you are familiar with any initiatives in this regard)

3. Results-based management:

3. a. Do expected results justify the investment of resources?

3. b. Have group and partnered investments been made? Yes, No. Why or why not?

3. c. To what extent do you think resilience to climate change increased and/or vulnerability to climate change decreased as from the Project implementation? Can you provide any examples?

3. d. In your opinion, how was the impact of the Project on the capacity to form partnerships at the local level? Can you think of an example?

3. e. Were there any instances for sharing experiences and knowledge with the different institutional stakeholders involved? Yes, No. What kind of instances? Who participated?

3. f. Are there any issues regarding data transfer among stakeholders? Which one?

3. g. What are the most significant results regarding activities that you or your organization engaged in?
3. h. Can potential impacts related to Climate Change be envisaged?
4. Efficiency and effectiveness in the Project organizational structure:
4.a. How do you reckon the role of the Project as regards the support to key stakeholders from each geographical area intervened? Please comment on women access to planning and execution and that of other vulnerable groups such as those of African descent (in case you are familiar with any initiatives in this regard)
4. b. Is mobilization of both human and economic resources carried out in an efficient and effective manner? Were there any challenges regarding resource mobilization? If so, how were they resolved?
5. Knowledge management and dissemination:
5. a. Is information available to national partners? How did the information loop perform? Has it been gender-receptive? Has it taken into account other vulnerable groups such as those of African descent?
5. b. Has the Project been successful in building capacity and generating knowledge and methodology at the local level for climate change monitoring? Yes, No. Why or why not? Has any good practice been systematized? Yes, No. Why or why not?

5. c. Does the Project use/strengthen national networks of NGOs and grass roots organizations for knowledge dissemination? Please give some examples.

We will analyze priorities and results of the Project. As you may not be familiar with them all, I will ask you to mention those results on which you can provide more detailed information (this box is completed by the interviewer at the end)

RESULT				

Level of resources:
Does the plan have enough resources? In what areas is there a deficit? Why?
Product delivery:
What were the products to be delivered upon Project completion?
Were all products delivered at the end of the period reviewed?
Is the quality and quantity of products delivered satisfactory?
Use of products by partner institutions and beneficiaries:
Are delivered products used by partners and beneficiaries?

Progress made towards expected results:
Have any progress or changes been noticed in the country within the period reviewed? Yes, No Why? And in focus areas?
Emerging risks and opportunities:
Are there any emerging risks and/or opportunities affecting the progress on this result?
Does the Project take these risks/opportunities into account and adjust results and/or strategies?

6. SUSTAINABILITY
Do you think Project results are sustainable? Why? How can the organization you belong to support sustainability?
7. RECOMMENDATIONS
What would be your recommendations to enhance Project results?

Annex V. Fieldwork Report

The visit to the region, whose schedule of activities is attached hereto, took place on March 16-18, 2016. Organized focus groups made tours to selected farms accompanied by producers and technicians, as well as by national officials. During the visit it was possible to notice the result of the implementation of projects financed through component 1 and to analyze producers' satisfaction with the strategy used.

Likewise, another visit to Montevideo was carried out on April 6-8 where interviews to officials and technicians from the government, the academia and civil society were held, a detail of which is shown in the Interviews Annex.

SCHEDULE OF VISITS MARCH 16 – 18, 2016

March 16, 2016

9 a.m. Departure from Montevideo

12 p.m.: Lunch in Minas

2 p.m.: Meeting with Marmarajá group, producer Benítez and technical consultant

Agronomist Santiago Halty

5 p.m.: Meeting with CALAI organization in Aigua

8 p.m.: Arrival in Minas

March 17, 2016

8 a.m.: Departure from Minas

3 p.m.: Arrival in Colonia Lavalleja (Salto), visit to a group proposal

9 pm: Arrival in Salto

March 18, 2016

8 a.m.: Departure from Salto

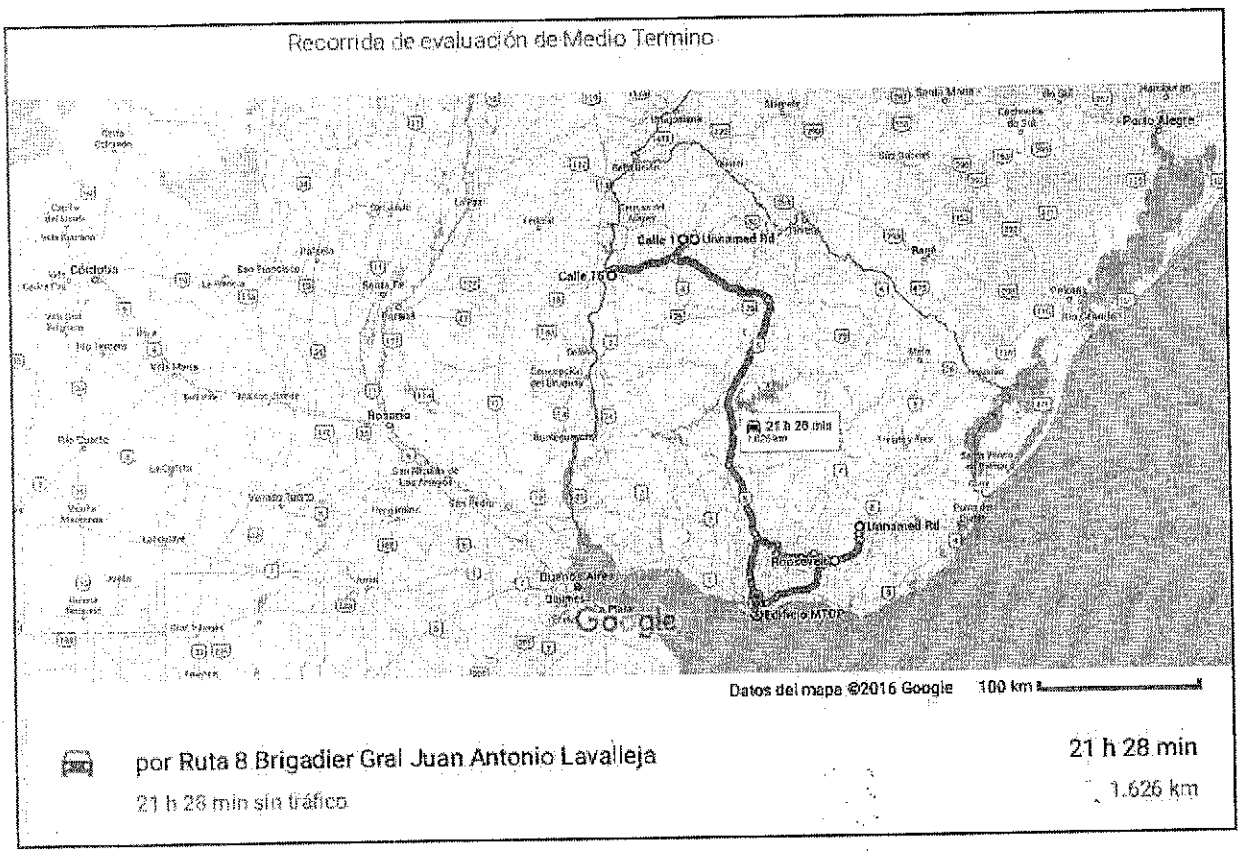
10 a.m.: Meeting with Guaviyu del Arapey organization

2 p.m.: Departure to Montevideo

List of Focus Groups

Focus Group	Farm	Date
Silva & Portillo families. Participation of Producers & technicians	Family farm Los Ceibos	March 17, 2016
Producers from Lavalleja. Participation of Producers &	Family house Fredi Benítez, Lavalleja	March 16, 2016
Producers from Colonia Lavalleja & Lluveras, Development association of Lavalleja. Producers & technicians. Visit to farms.	Rural development association, Colonia Lavalleja	March 18, 2016

Tour map



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Annex VI. Matrix of Assessment Questions

Assessment Criteria - Questions	Indicators	Source	Methodology
Relevance:			
To what extent do you believe the project has been **aligned with the priorities, policies or strategies related to climate change impact mitigation** on the UP's of Cuesta Basáltica and Sierras del Este eco-regions?	-Quality of design. - Level of adjustment of the project design to the country interests and priorities. -Number of initiatives aimed at reducing the effects of climate change on family livestock producers.	-Documentation produced by the project. Documentation produced by beneficiaries and by various national and sub-national government departments and other key stakeholders. -Key stakeholders: MGAP (OPYPA, DGDR, RENARE and other key areas of the Ministry, UACC), MVOTMA (DINAMA, DINOT, UDELAR, SNAP, MDR - Government authorities of focus areas (both UP's).	-Document review -In-depth interviews -Focus groups.
And with regard to **local needs**? Has there been an assessment of their needs?	- Extent to which activities are tailored to local priorities (measured by scale).	-Documentation at local level. - Interviews to local government and civil society stakeholders. - Documentary Production of NGOs, academia and livestock producers' organizations. Technical organizations.	Document review -In-depth interviews to key players especially MDR's, technicians of targeted areas. - Field visit (direct observation). -Focus-groups with livestock producers. MGCN IPA, INIA and MGAP, MDR.

Do you believe that improvements have been made in infrastructure to cope with extreme weather conditions? Have new management practices been introduced? (Regarding component A, investments in adaptation to increase resilience and reduce vulnerability to drought and climate variability in family livestock producers).	-Extent to which changes have been implemented in livestock producers' ways of production in both UP's. -Management practices incorporated.	--Documentation produced by the Project. --Key players (MGAP - OPYPA, DGDR) -IPA, INIA, Institute of Colonization, MDR, MCN, SNAP, DINOT, Municipalities - Departmental Agricultural Councils (CAD), climate early warning systems developed by MGAP and the National Emergency System, beneficiaries.	-Document review -In-depth Interviews to qualified informants, technicians directly related to projects and technicians from organization s that work in both UP's. -Resorting to previous assessments developed at national level.
Do you think that objectives and expected results have been specific and realistic?	-Extent to which designed activities are relevant to achieve the expected results.	-Documentation produced by the project. -Documentation produced by beneficiaries, reviewed. MAGAP Key players (OPYPA, DGDR, RENARE and other key areas of the Ministry, UACC) MVOTMA (DINAMA, DINOT, UDELAR, SNAP, MDR Government authorities of focus areas (both UP's). - IPA, INIA, Institute of Colonization, Municipalities, Department Agricultural Councils	Document review -In-depth interviews to key players - Field visit (direct observation) -Focus-groups

		(CAD), climate early warning systems developed by MGAP and the National Emergency System.	
Effectiveness:			
To what extent do you believe the project has helped to **achieve the specific objectives**? Namely: (I) reducing vulnerability and building resilience to CC and variability on small family farms located in the Landscape Units (UP) Cuesta Basáltica and Sierras del Este. (Ii) strengthening local institutional networks at selected UP's and increasing the capacity of local organizations to manage climate risks. (Iii) managing generated knowledge by developing mechanisms for better understanding and monitoring of impacts and variability of CC, anticipation and assessment of adverse events, lesson learning and identifying and validating best practices and tools for adaptation to variability and climate change.	-Extent to which expected Project results have been achieved (as a percentage and as non numerical scale considering that it is a EMT).	-Documentation produced by the project. -Documentation produced by beneficiaries -Documentation produced by researchers on the Project subject-matter. --MAGAP Key players (OPYPA, DGDR, RENARE and other key areas of the Ministry, UACC) - Government authorities of focus areas (both UP's). - IPA, INIA, Institute of Colonization, MDR, MCN, SNAP, DINOT, Municipalities - Departmental Agricultural Councils (CAD), climate early warning systems developed by MGAP and the National Emergency System, beneficiaries.	-Document review -In-depth interviews to key players -In-depth interviews to qualified informants-Field visit (direct observation) -Focus-groups

What are the **key results achieved**? To the extent possible, perform individual and cross-cutting analyses.	-Perception indicators of results achieved by key players of scale project.	-Documentation produced by the project. -Documentation produced by beneficiaries, reviewed - Key players (MAGAP OPYPA, DGDR, RENARE and other key areas of the Ministry, UACC) - -IPA, INIA, Institute of Colonization, MDR, MCN, SNAP, DINOT, Municipalities - Departmental Agricultural Councils (CAD), climate early warning systems developed by MGAP and the National Emergency System, beneficiaries.	In-depth interviews to key players - Field visit (direct observation) -Focus-groups
What are in your opinion the **weaknesses and strengths** of the implementation of the Project?	-Identification of factors affecting the achievement of results in each of the components. -Identification of factors that have favored the achievement of results. -SWOT-analysis per result according to the Logical Framework (LF).	- Documentation produced by the project -Views of local players, key players (MGAP OPYPA, DGDR, RENARE and other key areas of the Ministry, UACC) - IPA, INIA, Institute of Colonization, MDR, MCN, SNAP, DINOT, Municipalities - Departmental Agricultural Councils (CAD), climate early warning systems developed by MGAP	-Document review -In-depth interviews to key players - Field visit (direct observation) -Focus-groups

		and the National Emergency System.	
What are the **factors** that contributed to the achievement of results? What are the **factors** that have prevented the achievement of results?	-Factors that inform the performance indicators established in the LF. -Factors established by document information triangulation, interviews and focus groups.	-Documentation produced by the project and documentation produced by beneficiaries, reviewed. EMT - Key players (MAGAP OPYPA, DGDR, RENARE and other key areas of the Ministry, UACC) - -IPA, INIA, Institute of Colonization, MDR, MCN, SNAP, DINOT, Municipalities - Departmental Agricultural Councils (CAD), climate early warning systems developed by MGAP and the National Emergency System	-Document review -In-depth interviews to key players - Field visit (direct observation) -Focus-groups
Efficiency:			
In your view, **to what extent** has the project made **good use** of its (human/financial) resources?	-Availability and quality of financial and progress reports -Use of monitoring tools equivalent to those of DACC/BM and own MGAP own tools.	-Documentation produced by the project -Documentation produced by beneficiaries, reviewed -MGAP (MGAP, OPYPA, DGDR, RENARE and other	-Document review -In-depth interviews to key players - Focus groups

		key areas of the Ministry, UACC) – and BM office or Project manager to whom the implementation of FACC is linked.	
What **monitoring and assessment** mechanisms have been established to ensure efficiency?	-Quality of Monitoring and assessment tools to improve project management, type of information collected. Use of tools equivalent to those of DACC	-Documentation produced by the project, reviewed. -MGAP (MGAP, OPYPA, DGDR, RENARE and other key areas of the Ministry, UACC) – and BM office or Project manager to whom the implementation of FACC is linked.	-Document review -In-depth interviews to key players - Focus groups
Sustainability:			
To what extent do you believe the benefits of the project have been **sustainable**? (i.e. able to continue over time)	-Inter-institutional agreements signed to ensure sustainability of Project results. Sustainability schemes implemented at the departmental and MDR levels. Schemes launched by the livestock producers themselves.	-Documentation produced by the project. -Documentation produced by key players, reviewed - Key players (MAGAP OPYPA, DGDR, RENARE and other key areas of the Ministry, UACC) - -IPA, INIA, Institute of Colonization, MDR, MCN, SNAP, DINOT, Municipalities - Departmental Agricultural Councils (CAD), climate early warning systems developed by MGAP and the National Emergency System	-Document review -In-depth interviews to key players and qualified informants - Focus groups

What are the **factors that contribute to** sustainability? What are the **hampering factors**?	-Existence or not of a strategy for institutional and financial sustainability -Participation of key players in the sustainability strategy as measured through agreements and regulations	-Documentation produced by the project and beneficiaries, reviewed. - Key players (MAGAP OPYPA, DGDR, RENARE and other key areas of the Ministry, UACC) - -IPA, INIA, Institute of Colonization, MDR, MCN, SNAP, DINOT, Municipalities - Departmental Agricultural Councils (CAD), climate early warning systems developed by MGAP and the National Emergency System	-Document review -In-depth interviews to key players - Focus groups
What measures related to **project core work areas have been institutionalized** to ensure sustainability of activities/ achievements?	-Commitment of stakeholders to support projects achievements as measured through documents and public statements	-Documentation produced by the project - Key players (MAGAP OPYPA, DGDR, RENARE and other key areas of the Ministry, UACC) - -IPA, INIA, Institute of Colonization, MDR, MCN, SNAP, DINOT, Municipalities - Departmental Agricultural Councils (CAD), climate early	-Document review -In-depth interviews to key players – Interviews to qualified informants

		warning systems developed by MGAP and the National Emergency System	
Impact:			
Did the assumptions and risks considered in the Project design influence its implementation and fulfillment of goals?	-Analysis of evidence of potential threats defined as assumptions and risks in the Project LF. -Identification of unforeseen emerging threats.	-Project documents, Matrix of Logical Framework, documentation produced by the project and by beneficiaries, reviewed. DACC EMT - Key players (MAGAP OPYPA, DGDR, RENARE and other key areas of the Ministry, UACC) - -IPA, INIA, Institute of Colonization, MDR, MCN, SNAP, DINOT, Municipalities - Departmental Agricultural Councils (CAD), climate early warning systems developed by MGAP and the National Emergency System, beneficiaries.	-Document review -In-depth interviews to local players - Focus groups
Have any unforeseen (positive/negative) effects been pinpointed as a result of project implementation?	-A shift in the use and application of sustainable livelihoods. -Analysis of effects on populations in a critical poverty situation / vulnerable groups	-Documentation produced by the project and beneficiaries, reviewed. - Key players (MAGAP OPYPA,	-Document review -In-depth interviews to key players - Focus groups

		DGDR, RENARE and other key areas of the Ministry, UACC) - -IPA, INIA, Institute of Colonization, MDR, MCN, SNAP, DINOT, Municipalities - Departmental Agricultural Councils (CAD), climate early warning systems developed by MGAP and the National Emergency System, beneficiaries	
Has the risk posed by climate change to family livestock producers been internalized and incorporated?	-Incorporation of climate risk change into plans and projects targeted to collaborate with livestock producers, particularly with those in the 2 UP's.	-Documentation produced by the project and beneficiaries, reviewed. -Key players (MGAP OPYPA, DGDR, RENARE and other key areas of the Ministry, UACC) -IPA, INIA, Institute of Colonization, MDR, MCN, SNAP, DINOT, Municipalities - Departmental Agricultural Councils (CAD), climate early warning systems developed by MGAP and the National Emergency System, beneficiaries.	-Document review -In-depth interviews to key players - Focus groups
Have any changes been observed in terms of local support to the implementation of measures and	-Specific regulations and allocation of resources for implementing	- Documentation produced by the project and	-Document review -In-depth

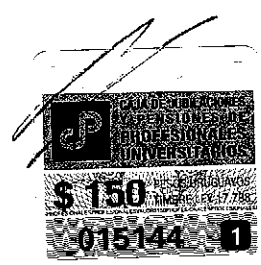
adaptation strategies to climate change?	measures and adaptation strategies to climate change impacts in both selected UP's	beneficiaries, reviewed-Key players (GAP OPYPA, GDR, DENARE and other key areas of the Ministry, UACC)-IPA, INIA, Institute of Colonization, MDR, MCN, SNAP, DINOT, Municipalities Departmental Agricultural Councils-CAD, early warning systems developed by MGAP and the National Emergency System, beneficiaries.	interviews to key players
Are communities and groups in targeted UP's committed to implementing climate change adaptation measures on an ongoing basis?	-Awareness campaigns and other social communication means on climate change and proposed adaptation measures	-Documentation produced by the project and beneficiaries, reviewed. -Key players (MGAP OPYPA, DGDR, RENARE and other key areas of the Ministry, UACC) -IPA, INIA, Institute of Colonization, MDR, MCN, SNAP, DINOT, Municipalities - Departmental Agricultural Councils (CAD), climate early warning systems developed by MGAP and the National Emergency System, beneficiaries.	-Document review -In-depth interviews to key players - Focus groups

Have you noticed any improvements in climate change adaptation (prevention) and response to extreme climate events (emergencies) in UP's? To what extent has the relationship with other stakeholders changed?	-Differential analysis regarding other concomitant projects and information gathered on BL changes (this should be checked against the document)	-Documentation produced,reviewed -Key players (MGAP OPYPA, DGDR, RENARE and other key areas of the Ministry, UACC) -IPA, INIA, Institute of Colonization, MDR, MCN, SNAP, DINOT, Municipalities - Departmental Agricultural Councils (CAD), climate early warning systems developed by MGAP and the National Emergency System, beneficiaries	-Document review -In-depth interviews to key players - Focus groups
Visibility:			
How were the activities developed by the Project communicated and publicized? Who were the recipients of such actions?	-Mode and scope of communication and publicity measures of project activities	-Documentation produced by the project. -Documentation produced by qualified informants - Media and public portals -Key players (MAGAP OPYPA, DGDR, RENARE and other key areas of the Ministry, UACC) - -IPA, INIA, Institute of Colonization, MDR, MCN, SNAP, DINOT, Municipalities - Departmental Agricultural Councils (CAD),	-Document review -In-depth interviews to stakeholders - Focus groups

		climate early warning systems developed by MGAP and the National Emergency System, beneficiaries.	
Replicability:			
Do you think the project can be applied to other areas in Uruguay based on the assumption that it can lead to similar results? Project features/components that can and cannot be applied to other regions	-Assessment of other UP's.	-Documentation produced by the project and beneficiaries, reviewed. -Key players (MGAP OPYPA, DGDR, RENARE and other key areas of the Ministry, UACC) -IPA, INIA, Institute of Colonization, MDR, MCN, SNAP, DINOT, Municipalities - Departmental Agricultural Councils (CAD), climate early warning systems developed by MGAP and the National Emergency System	-Document review -In-depth interviews to key players -In-depth interviews to qualified informants - Focus groups
Climate change mainstreaming:			
Can you provide any examples of incorporating climate change adaptation measures into your daily activities?	Examples of the incorporation of climate change mainstreaming measures to activities / institutions documented by each key player	-Documentation produced by the project and beneficiaries, reviewed. -Key players (MGAP - OPYPA,	-Document review -In-depth interviews to key players

		DGDR, RENARE other key areas of the Ministry, UACC) -IPA, INIA, Institute of Colonization, MDR, MCN, SNAP, DINOT, Municipalities - Departmental Agricultural Councils (CAD), climate early warning systems developed by MGAP and the National Emergency System, beneficiaries	-In-depth interviews to qualified informants - Focus groups
Are there any topics that have not been covered but that are important to address?	-Examples of topics of interest that have not been addressed to be considered for future actions on climate change -Citizens' concerns on climate change, deterioration of the environment. -Internalization of Project activities by social and institutional players (reliability).	-Documentation produced by the project and beneficiaries, reviewed. -Key players (MGAP OPYPA, DGDR, RENARE and other key areas of the Ministry, UACC) -IPA, INIA, Institute of Colonization, MDR, MCN, SNAP, DINOT, Municipalities - Departmental Agricultural Councils (CAD), climate early warning systems developed by MGAP and the National	-Document review -In-depth interviews to key players -In-depth interviews to qualified informants - Focus groups

The undersigned Public Translator declares the foregoing to be a faithful and complete translation of the attached document (Midterm Assessment of the Project: "Building resilience to climate change and variability in vulnerable smallholders"), written in Spanish, a copy of which is registered in her private file under no. 812/16. Montevideo, October 14,2016.



ALEJANDRA LLADO
Traductora Pública