



ADAPTATION FUND

AFB/PPRC.18/16
3 March 2016

Adaptation Fund Board
Project and Programme Review Committee
Eighteenth Meeting
Bonn, Germany, 15-16 March 2016

Agenda Item 8 a)

PROPOSAL FOR CHILE AND ECUADOR

Background

1. The strategic priorities, policies and guidelines of the Adaptation Fund (the Fund), as well as its operational policies and guidelines include provisions for funding projects and programmes at the regional, i.e. transnational level. However, the Fund has thus far not funded such projects and programmes.

2. The Adaptation Fund Board (the Board), as well as its Project and Programme Review Committee (PPRC) and Ethics and Finance Committee (EFC) considered issues related to regional projects and programmes on a number of occasions between the Board's fourteenth and twenty-first meetings but the Board did not make decisions for the purpose of inviting proposals for such projects. Indeed, in its fourteenth meeting, the Board decided to:

- (c) Request the secretariat to send a letter to any accredited regional implementing entities informing them that they could present a country project/programme but not a regional project/programme until a decision had been taken by the Board, and that they would be provided with further information pursuant to that decision*

(Decision B.14/25 (c))

3. In its eighth meeting in March 2012, the PPRC came up with recommendations on certain definitions related to regional projects and programmes. However, as the subsequent seventeenth Board meeting took a different strategic approach to the overall question of regional projects and programmes, these PPRC recommendations were not included in a Board decision.

4. In its twenty-fourth meeting, the Board heard a presentation from the coordinator of the working group set up by decision B.17/20 and tasked with following up on the issue of regional projects and programmes. She circulated a recommendation prepared by the working group, for the consideration by the Board, and the Board decided:

- (a) To initiate steps to launch a pilot programme on regional projects and programmes, not to exceed US\$ 30 million;*
- (b) That the pilot programme on regional projects and programmes will be outside of the consideration of the 50 per cent cap on multilateral implementing entities (MIEs) and the country cap;*
- (c) That regional implementing entities (RIEs) and MIEs that partner with national implementing entities (NIEs) or other national institutions would be eligible for this pilot programme, and*
- (d) To request the secretariat to prepare for the consideration of the Board, before the twenty-fifth meeting of the Board or intersessionally, under the guidance of the working group set up under decision B.17/20, a proposal for such a pilot programme based on consultations with contributors, MIEs, RIEs, the Adaptation Committee, the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), and other relevant bodies, as appropriate, and in that proposal make a recommendation on possible options*

on approaches, procedures and priority areas for the implementation of the pilot programme.

(Decision B.24/30)

5. The proposal requested under (d) of the decision above was prepared by the secretariat and submitted to the Board in its twenty-fifth meeting, and the Board decided to:

- (a) Approve the pilot programme on regional projects and programmes, as contained in document AFB/B.25/6/Rev.2;*
- (b) Set a cap of US\$ 30 million for the programme;*
- (c) Request the secretariat to issue a call for regional project and programme proposals for consideration by the Board in its twenty-sixth meeting; and*
- (d) Request the secretariat to continue discussions with the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN) towards operationalizing, during the implementation of the pilot programme on regional projects and programmes, the Synergy Option 2 on knowledge management proposed by CTCN and included in Annex III of the document AFB/B.25/6/Rev.2.*

(Decision B.25/28)

6. Based on the Board Decision B.25/28, the first call for regional project and programme proposals was issued and an invitation letter to eligible Parties to submit project and programme proposals to the Fund was sent out on 5 May 2015.

7. According to the Board Decision B.12/10, a project or programme proposal needs to be received by the secretariat no less than nine weeks before a Board meeting, in order to be considered by the Board in that meeting.

8. The following project pre-concept document titled “Reducing climate vulnerability in urban and semi urban areas in cities in Latin America” was submitted by the *Banco de Desarrollo de America Latina* (CAF; Development Bank of Latin America), which is a Regional Implementing Entity of the Adaptation Fund.

9. This is the second submission of the proposal. It was first submitted as a pre-concept in the twenty-sixth Board meeting and the Board decided to:

- a) Not endorse the project pre-concept, as supplemented by the clarification response provided by the Banco de Desarrollo de America Latina (CAF) to the request made by the technical review;*
- b) Suggest that CAF reformulate the proposal taking into account the observations in the review sheet annexed to the notification of the Board’s decision, as well as the following issues:*

- (i) *The proposal should further demonstrate the relevance of the regional approach, and should re-consider the decision to implement the project in two very different kinds of cities;*
 - (ii) *Upon justification of the regional approach, the proposed activities should be reformulated in order to achieve the regional objective, demonstrating innovation in the approach and clarifying the role of national institutions (including the National Implementing Entity) in the implementation arrangements for the project; and*
- c) *Request CAF to transmit the observations under item (b) to the Governments of Chile and Ecuador.*

(Decision B. 26/21)

10. The present submission was received by the secretariat in time to be considered in the twenty-seventh Board meeting. The secretariat carried out a technical review of the project proposal, with the diary number LAC/RIE/DRR/2015/1, and completed a review sheet.

11. In accordance with a request to the secretariat made by the Board in its 10th meeting, the secretariat shared this review sheet with CAF, and offered it the opportunity of providing responses before the review sheet was sent to the PPRC.

12. The secretariat is submitting to the PPRC the summary and, pursuant to decision B.17/15, the final technical review of the project, both prepared by the secretariat, along with the final submission of the proposal in the following section. In accordance with decision B.25/15, a response table is also attached, explaining where and how the observations made by the Board when considering the project pre-concept in the twenty-sixth meeting had been addressed by the proponent in the current submission. The proposal is submitted with changes between the initial submission and the revised version highlighted.

Project Summary

Chile and Ecuador – Reducing climate vulnerability in urban and semi urban areas in cities in Latin America

Implementing Entity: CAF

Project/Programme Execution Cost: US\$ 350,000

Total Project/Programme Cost: US\$ 12,880,000

Implementing Fee: US\$ 1,030,400

Financing Requested: US\$ 13,910,400

Project Background and Context:

The objective of the proposed project is to reduce the vulnerability in the face of floods due to the effects of climate change in three coastal cities located in Latin America, promoting the exchange of information and lessons learned, building networks and the development of a culture of adaptation solutions in coastal urban areas throughout the region. This would be achieved through: (i) generating learnings on risk-based adaptation through on-the-ground implementation of measures in three social and economic scenarios; (ii) strengthening human and social capital to advance towards a culture of adaptation, and (iii) building a community of learning among the stakeholders of the three coastal cities and to distil and disseminate lessons to the region.

Component 1: Priority actions (US\$ 10,230,000)

The objective of this component would be to increase resiliency to climate-related floods, mudflows and landslides by mainstreaming a risk-based approach to adaptation. The three cities have development and emergency plans and have identified key actions to protect their citizens and infrastructure. However, risk-based adaptation has not been fully integrated into local planning, businesses and society at large. In addition to infrastructure measures (e.g., flood defences), there is a need to integrate other measures like rebuilding / restoring natural ecosystems (e.g., mangrove areas in Esmeraldas), enhance citizen's awareness to risk, or improve budgetary allocations to adaptation-related activities. This component would focus on designing and implementing adaptation measures (e.g., flood control works, early warning, and emergency response) within the common context of a risk-based approach to adaptation. Four lines of work would be developed, (i) non- structural measures, (ii) infrastructure measures, (iii) early warning systems, and (iv) emergency response.

Component 2: Strengthen capacities for adaptation (US\$ 1,300,000)

The objective of this component would be to improve local capacities to implement risk-based adaptation measures in the coastal zone. This component would focus on providing common tools to technical staff in the three cities and to raise awareness and understanding of local population and government personnel responsible for adaptation measures. Training events would be used to provide knowledge and tools to local governments and authorities to design and implement adaptation measures and actions to address emergencies and expedite post-emergency rehabilitation and reconstruction. Training would provide a common base for practitioners in the three cities and would support implementation of component 1 of the project. A trainer of trainers' approach would be used, to facilitate that trainees would be able to train others. Training materials and guidelines would be posted on-line to facilitate their use and dissemination. Training events would include in-person workshops and web-based seminars. To

raise awareness, public communication and education strategies would be prepared and implemented. This would include the adaptation and implementation of the “narrators” experience developed in Japan. Narrators is a tool to maintain a living memory of past events and to transfer knowledge to new generations.

Component 3: ICTs and partnership between coastal cities in Latin America. (US\$ 1,000,000)

The objective of this component would be to facilitate learning and collaboration on risk-based adaptation in coastal cities. This component would provide the means to document and share lessons and experience and to facilitate stakeholders’ collaboration on each site and among the three sites. A regional on-line platform would be developed to share experiences and learnings. This would be a combination of a website to host and facilitate access to information, blogs to document experiences, micro-videos (probably a YouTube channel), and web-based collaboration tools. At site level, networking and collaboration would be facilitated to contribute to the construction of social capital. The aim would be that key stakeholders get in contact and develop communication channels and constructive relationships. In addition, study visits to each site would allow for the exchange of experiences and strengthening collaboration among sites. Finally, an integration committee would be formed to oversee and guide implementation through a learning approach. CAF, in its role as a development bank, would orient key participating stakeholders for accessing diverse sources of financing to support the implementation of risk-based adaptation measures.



ADAPTATION FUND

ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CATEGORY: Pre-Concept for a Regional Project

Countries/Region: **Chile, Ecuador**
 Project Title: **Reducing climate vulnerability in urban and semi urban areas in cities in Latin America**
 Thematic focal area: **Disaster risk reduction and early warning systems**
 AF Project ID: **LAC/RIE/DRR/2015/1**
 IE Project ID: Requested Financing from Adaptation Fund (US Dollars): **13,910,400**
 Reviewer and contact person: **Mikko Ollikainen** Co-reviewer(s): **Daouda Ndiaye**
 IE Contact Person: **María Carolina Torres**

Review Criteria	Questions	Comments on 1 February 2016	Comments on 22 February 2016
Country Eligibility	1. Are all of the participating countries party to the Kyoto Protocol?	Yes.	
	2. Are all of the participating countries developing countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change?	Yes.	
Project Eligibility	1. Have the designated government authorities for the Adaptation Fund from each of the participating countries endorsed the project/programme?	Yes.	

	2. Has the pre-concept provided necessary information on the problem the proposed project/programme is aiming to solve, including both the regional and the country perspective?	Yes.	
	3. Have the project/programme objectives, components and financing been clearly explained?	Yes.	
	4. Has the project/programme been justified in terms of how: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - it supports concrete adaptation actions? - it builds added value through the regional approach? - it promotes new and innovative solutions to climate change adaptation? - it is cost-effective? - it is consistent with applicable strategies and plans? - it incorporates learning and 	Not very well justified. When considering the previous version of the pre-concept in its meeting in October 2015, the Adaptation Fund Board observed that “The proposal should further demonstrate the relevance of the regional approach, and should re-consider the decision to implement the project in two very different kinds of cities”. The current proposal focuses on three cities, two in Chile and one in Ecuador, and explains that they are all coastal cities that are prone to mass movements such as landslides. Despite this change, it is noted that the activities proposed for the two countries remain almost entirely separate, with only Component 3 (representing mere 2 per cent of the total component budgets) containing activities that would take	

	<p>knowledge management? - it will be developed through a consultative process with particular reference to vulnerable groups, including gender considerations, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund? - it will take into account sustainability?</p>	<p>place in both countries. As such, the regional approach cannot be considered very efficient.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apart from Component 3 and project execution, please clarify how the activities in the two countries would form one regional approach rather than two (or three) separate sets of activities, and how the project would be approaching the adaptation challenges at the regional level. <p>The decision by the Adaptation Fund Board also called for demonstrating innovation in the approach. The application of a solution developed in Japan may indeed be innovative but it is not clear why it is only applied in the context of Chile and not Ecuador. The other type of activity that has been identified by the proponent as innovative, the use of ICTs to develop a mass communications system that can serve as a tool for dissemination and replication of experiences may also be innovative, depending on how it is implemented, but it seems this activity represents a very small part of the overall project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Please further clarify and if necessary, bolster the innovativeness of the proposed project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Addressed: the regional approach has been sufficiently explained. - Addressed: the Japanese solution would be implemented throughout the three sites. The planned budget of the ICT solution has been increased as well.
	<p>5. Does the pre-concept briefly</p>	<p>Yes. However, when the Adaptation Fund Board considered the previous</p>	

	<p>explain which organizations would be involved in the proposed regional project/programme at the regional and national/sub-national level, and how coordination would be arranged? Does it explain how national institutions, and when possible, national implementing entities (NIEs) would be involved as partners in the project?</p>	<p>version of the pre-concept, it noted a need to clarify the role of national institutions (including the National Implementing Entity) in the implementation arrangements for the project. The current proposal does not outline a potential role for the Chilean NIE, AGCI, instead the response sheet states, "More specific information will be provided during a later project phase."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Please clarify the potential role of the Chilean NIE in the proposed project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not addressed. The response sheet states: "Considering the pre-concept it is a regional project, the NIE from Chile was not included. The NIE has been dedicated to national projects." This reflects an apparent continuing misunderstanding of the question. AGCI is involved in a number of South-South and regional projects (e.g. http://www.agci.cl/index.php/acciones-para-el-desarrollo/cooperacion-sur-sur/proyectos-para-la-cooperacion-sur-sur).
<p>Resource Availability</p>	<p>6. Is the requested project / programme funding within the funding windows of the pilot programme for regional projects/programmes?</p>	<p>No. The proposed funding request is US\$ 14,989,029 which is higher than the largest window of the pilot programme, US\$ 14,000,000.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Please revise the budget so that the funding request (including the Implementing Entity Management Fee) remains at or below US\$ 14,000,000. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Addressed: the funding request has been revised and at US\$ 13,910,400 is within the funding window.
	<p>7. Are the administrative costs (Implementing Entity Management Fee and Project/ Programme Execution Costs) at or below 20 per cent</p>	<p>Yes.</p>	

	of the total project/programme budget?		
Eligibility of IE	8. Is the project/programme submitted through an eligible Implementing Entity that has been accredited by the Board?	Yes.	

Technical Summary	<p>The objective of the proposed project is to reduce the vulnerability in the face of floods due to the effects of climate change in three coastal cities located in Latin America, promoting the exchange of information and lessons learned, building networks and the development of a culture of adaptation solutions in coastal urban areas throughout the region.</p> <p>The proposal presents an interesting case of working with three cities in two South American countries. The initial technical review found that while the planned project activities were described relatively clearly, the justification for implementing those as a regional project was not very strong, as already noted in the previous review. The following findings were made:</p> <p>Apart from Component 3 and project execution, please clarify how the activities in the two countries would form one regional approach rather than two (or three) separate sets of activities, and how the project would be approaching the adaptation challenges at the regional level.</p> <p>Please further clarify and if necessary, bolster the innovativeness of the proposed project.</p> <p>Please clarify the potential role of the Chilean NIE in the proposed project.</p> <p>Please revise the budget so that the funding request (including the Implementing Entity Management Fee) remains at or below US\$ 14,000,000.</p> <p>The final technical review found that the revised proposal had adequately addressed almost all of the issues raised. The only exception was the potential role of the Chilean NIE for which the response was unclear.</p>
Date:	22 February 2016



ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

ADAPTATION FUND

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CATEGORY: Pre-Concept for a Regional Project

Countries/Region: **Chile, Ecuador**
 Project Title: **Reducing climate vulnerability and flood risk in coastal urban and semi urban areas in cities in Latin America**
 Thematic focal area: **Disaster risk reduction and early warning systems**
 AF Project ID: **LAC/RIE/DRR/2015/1**
 IE Project ID: Requested Financing from Adaptation Fund (US Dollars): **14,989,029**
 Reviewer and contact person: **Mikko Ollikainen** Co-reviewer(s): **Christian Severin, Daouda Ndiaye**
 IE Contact Person: **Maria Carolina Torres**

Review Criteria	Questions	Comments on 25 August 2015	Comments on 15 September 2015	Comments CAF on 11 jan 2016
Country Eligibility	1. Are all of the participating countries party to the Kyoto Protocol?	Yes.		
	2. Are all of the participating countries developing countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change?	Yes.		
Project Eligibility	1. Have the designated government authorities for the Adaptation Fund from each of the participating countries endorsed the project/programme?	Yes.		

	2. Has the pre-concept provided necessary information on the problem the proposed project/programme is aiming to solve, including both the regional and the country perspective?	Yes.		
	3. Have the project/programme objectives, components and financing been clearly explained?	Yes.		

	<p>4. Has the project/programme been justified in terms of how:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - it supports concrete adaptation actions? - it builds added value through the regional approach? - it promotes new and innovative solutions to climate change adaptation? - it is cost-effective? - it is consistent with applicable strategies and plans? - it incorporates learning and knowledge management? - it will be developed through a consultative process with particular reference to vulnerable groups, including gender considerations, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund? - it will take into account sustainability? 	<p>Not very well justified:</p> <p>The two cities planned to be targeted by the proposed project are very different and it is difficult to see how their collaboration would be mutually beneficial. As noted in the pre-concept, their climate risks and socio-economic realities are different. This may not facilitate cross learning.</p> <p>The size difference of the two cities, one being a small city of less than 200,000 inhabitants, and the other the main urban centre of its country with nearly 7,000,000 inhabitants, may cause imbalance.</p> <p>The activities in the two urban areas seem mostly separate and it is difficult to see what the added value from collaboration is.</p> <p>The innovativeness of the approach is not very clear</p>	<p>Not well addressed. The argument is given that all kinds of cities are vulnerable to climate change is not very strong. Same as above. Exchange visits have been added to bolster regional approach but this seems inadequate</p>	<p>In this new version of the project, three (3) coastal cities have been included whose risks in the face of climate change impacts are similar, in particular due to mass movement (landslides, etc) events. Likewise, this coastal urban perspective facilitates blueprints for cooperation; additionally their outcomes can be shared and taken as examples for other coastal cities in the region (half of the world's population lives in or around coastal cities).</p> <p>The very size of the cities included, Esmeraldas in Ecuador, and Antofagasta (both mid-sized) and Taltal (small) in Chile, facilitates cooperation between the three.</p> <p>The Actions that define the major component of the project have been defined in consideration of the local priorities for each city.</p>
--	---	--	--	---

				<p>As regards the innovation component, two aspects stand out: (i) the reinforcement of capacities which includes the execution of a pilot program that replicates an initiative developed in Japan with vulnerable communities, and (ii) the use of ICTs to develop a mass communications system that can serve as a tool for dissemination and replication of experiences.</p> <p>About the exchange visits, still remain in the proposal in order to disseminate the platform among stakeholders in each country.</p>
--	--	--	--	--

	<p>5. Does the pre-concept briefly explain which organizations would be involved in the proposed regional project/programme at the regional and national/sub-national level, and how coordination would be arranged? Does it explain how national institutions, and when possible, national implementing entities (NIEs) would be involved as partners in the project?</p>	<p>Yes. However, the potential role that the AF NIE for Chile could take as a partner of the project could also be explained, if any.</p>	<p>Not addressed.</p>	<p>A new general answer was provided. More specific information will be provided during a later project phase. It is important to highlight the fact that Chile has already carried out a detailed and coordinated action with all its national and regional entities for the adequate formulation and endorsement of this initiative.</p>
<p>Resource Availability</p>	<p>6. Is the requested project / programme funding within the funding windows of the pilot programme for regional projects/programmes?</p>	<p>Yes.</p>		
	<p>7. Are the administrative costs (Implementing Entity Management Fee and Project/ Programme Execution Costs) at or below 20 per cent of the total project/programme budget?</p>	<p>Yes.</p>		

Eligibility of IE	8. Is the project/programme submitted through an eligible Implementing Entity that has been accredited by the Board?	Yes.		
-------------------	--	------	--	--

Technical Summary	<p>With an emphasis on disaster risk reduction, the project aims at directly reducing vulnerability and increasing the resilience of two (2) urban settings in Latin America, promoting the exchange of information and lessons learned, building networks and the development of a culture of adaptation solutions in urban areas throughout the region.</p> <p>Component 1 Objective: Implement the highest priority actions in order to reduce vulnerability and to increase adaptation capacity of the most vulnerable settings in each city. Santiago de Chile: restore the degraded ecosystems of city's urban areas and outskirts and implement green infrastructure. Esmeraldas: implement a multidimensional strategy (improving physical infrastructure, green infrastructure, conservation/recovery of ecosystems and risk zones).</p> <p>Component 2 Objective: Implement/enhance the Early Warning Systems that complement the priority actions, in order to foster risk reduction. In each city, place 3 meteorological stations.</p> <p>Component 3 Objective: For both cities, implement communication and training actions in order to engage involved communities, authorities, and ensure the sustainability of the results.</p> <p>Component 4 Objective: Foster the exchange of information and lessons learned, network building, and the development of regional culture of adaptation solutions, through the development of a website that facilitates dissemination and of coordinated joint planning.</p> <p>The initial technical review found that the proposal presented an interesting case of working with two cities in two South American countries. While the planned project activities are described relatively clearly, the justification for implementing those as a regional project is not very strong.</p> <p>The two cities planned to be targeted by the proposed project, Esmeraldas (Ecuador) and Santiago (Chile) are very different and it is difficult to see how their collaboration would be mutually beneficial. As noted in the pre-concept, their climate risks and socio-economic realities are different. This may not facilitate cross learning.</p>
-------------------	--

	<p>The size difference of the two cities, one being a small city of less than 200,000 inhabitants, and the other the main urban centre of its country with nearly 7,000,000 inhabitants, may cause imbalance.</p> <p>The activities in the two urban areas, as described in the project activities table, seem mostly separate and it is difficult to see what the added value from collaboration is.</p> <p>The innovativeness of the approach is not very clear.</p> <p>The final technical review found that most of the issues identified in the initial technical review had not been addressed.</p>
Date:	15 September 2015 (??)



ADAPTATION FUND

PRE-CONCEPT FOR A REGIONAL PROJECT/PROGRAMME

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Title of Project/Programme:	Reducing climate vulnerability and flood risk in coastal urban and semi urban areas in cities in Latin America
Countries:	Chile and Ecuador
Thematic Focal Area ¹ :	Disaster risk reduction and early warning systems
Type of Implementing Entity:	Regional Implementing Entity (RIE)
Implementing Entity:	CAF, Development bank of Latin America
Executing Entities:	Ministry of the Environment (Chile), Ministry of the Environment (Ecuador)
Amount of Financing Requested:	13.910.400 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

Project / Programme Background and Context: Latin America (LA) is the most urbanized region in the world, with 80% (UN Habitat, 2012) of its almost 600 million people living in cities, and with 111 million people living in informal settlements, in conditions accentuated by poverty and inequality that make them highly vulnerable to disasters. Many of the cities in the LA region are experiencing rapid growth and frequently without any planning (Planet of Cities, 2015), often located on the coasts, in ecosystems that experience quickly climate change's adverse effects (IPCC, 2007)). This proposed project focuses on reducing vulnerability in the face of flooding and landslides in three (3) urban coastal settings in Latin America, by supporting specific adaptation actions and strengthening early warning systems and drawing lessons and experience which will be useful to other coastal cities.

The urban settings are Antofagasta and Taltal in Chile, and Esmeraldas in Ecuador. These cities are highly vulnerable to flooding and mass movements caused by intense rainfall associated with El Niño and extreme weather events. It is probable that with climate change these events will become more frequent and intense, therefore increasing even more the threat to human population and private and public infrastructure (e.g., water and sanitation). Antofagasta is Chile's fifth most populated city (ca., 390.000 inhabitants) and Taltal is a small coastal village (ca., 10.322 inhabitants) (estimate 2014, National Institute of Statistics, INE, for its acronym in Spanish) located about 195 km south of Antofagasta. Both sites are located in the coastal plain of the Atacama Desert, the climate is dry with very low rainfall (about 1,7 mm/year). However, they have been subject to intense mudflows, the strongest recorded was in 1991 and was caused by unexpected and unusual heavy rain (recorded rainfall about 42 mm). The balance was 92 dead and 16 missing persons and about USD 70 million in losses. The most recent mudflow occurred in march 2015 and was related to the development phase of the current 2015/2016 El Niño. According to a study done by the National Emergency Bureau of the Ministry of the Interior and Public Security of Chile (ONEMI, 2015), there are records of 21 torrential rain events that caused mudflows in the cities of Antofagasta and Taltal. Alluvial episodes in the coastal area of northern Chile coincided with the development phase of moderate to strong El Niño events (Vargas et al., 2000). Esmeraldas has a population of about 174,125 inhabitants, and has severe problems of un-planned urban expansion and deficient public services and infrastructure. The city is located in a tropical and humid area (average rainfall about 738 mm/year), at the mouth of the Esmeraldas river, and is highly vulnerable to flooding, mudflows and landslides. The main threats related to climate change are (i) increased sea level – it is estimated that by 2100 between 3% and 6% of the city will be permanently flooded --, and (ii) stronger and more frequent El Niño (torrential rain and flooding) and La Niña (drought) conditions. In January 2016, heavy rain, related to the current El Niño event, caused landslides, river overflow and severe flooding.

Table 1. General Vision: Number disaster related to the climate in **EC & CH**, and economic and human impacts 1980 - 2013.

COUNTRY	# DISASTERS	TOTAL ECONOMIC LOSS (USD 1000s)	AVERAGE YEARLY LOSS (AS A % OF GDP)	# FATALITIES	# PERSONS AFFECTED	AVERAGE YEARLY # PERSONS AFFECTED (PER 1000 INHAB)
Chile	30	2317934	0.034	653	1110352	2.63
Ecuador	30	1983881	0.095	1066	915104	2.42

Source: Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change Index in the Latin American and Caribbean Region, elaborated for CAF by Maplecroft (2014). <http://scioteca.caf.com/handle/123456789/509>

Table 1 shows the similarities between Chile and Ecuador regarding the number of disasters related to the climate in the period covering 1980 to 2013, likewise, it can be noted that, although there are differences regarding incomes and gross domestic product (GDP) in both countries, on average, the yearly number of affected persons due to said disasters is very similar: **Chile 2.63% and Ecuador 2.42%**.

Table 2. Vulnerability Index and its components

CITY	VULNERABILITY INDEX	EXPOSURE INDEX	SENSITIVITY	ADAPTIVE CAPACITY INDEX
Antofagasta	8.48	9.31	5.76	9.40
Esmeraldas	1.94	3.61	2.34	4.44

¹ Thematic areas are: Food security; Disaster risk reduction and early warning systems; Transboundary water management; Innovation in adaptation finance.

According to the Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change Index in the Latin American and Caribbean Region (CAF/Maplecroft 2014), on a scale of 1 to 10 (the low end points toward extreme vulnerability, and the high end to low vulnerability), Esmeraldas presents a vulnerability index of 1.94 (extreme). The vulnerability index for the city of Antofagasta placed at 8.48. No data for Taltal is recorded, which opens an opportunity for coastal cities to share experiences in order to increase their resilience to the adverse effects of climate change within the framework of this project. It is evident that the cities in Chile demonstrate less vulnerability, and this is in part due to the fact that adaptive capacity indices are influenced by the GDP levels (in 2012, Chile had the highest per capita GDP in Latin America and Antofagasta has Chile's highest per capita income). In contrast, Esmeraldas has a much lower per capita income, about 57% of the population is poor by unsatisfied basic needs, and the municipality has limited financial resources. Nonetheless, the adaptive capacity is composed of diverse elements related to institutional capacity, technical capacity, and natural resources security.

For CAF, coordinating a project that requires the reduction of vulnerability in coastal urban centres defined by diverse conditions and heterogeneous realities is a challenge, as well as an opportunity to identify and analyse the variables that ought to be adjusted for the success of the measures to be implemented, which goes far beyond simply having the necessary financial resources, and this is demonstrated when differences in the vulnerability indices are observed in the data but similarities also for being small and mid-sized coastal cities, exposed to similar risks and having similar management options. On the other hand, the connection with initiatives in progress, such as the CAF's Cities with a Future, will permit this linkage for continuity in the medium and long term. The proposed project will document and disseminate key learnings on mainstreaming and implementing risk-based approach to adaptation in coastal cities with three different social and economic contexts. This in turn, will be useful to other coastal cities of Latin-America.

Project / Programme Objectives: To reduce vulnerability to climate-related flooding in three coastal cities by mainstreaming a risk-based approach to adaptation, building collaboration and networking, and developing a culture of adaptation. The project strategy is to generate learnings on risk-based adaptation through on-the-ground implementation of measures in three social and economic scenarios (component 1), to strengthen human and social capitals to advance towards a culture of adaptation (component 2), and finally to build a community of learning among the stakeholders of the three coastal cities and to distil and disseminate lessons to the region (component 3).

Component 1. Priority actions to increase resilience. Objective: To increase resiliency to climate-related floods, mudflows and landslides by mainstreaming a risk-based approach to adaptation. The three cities have development and emergency plans and have identified key actions to protect their citizens and infrastructure. However, risk-based adaptation has not been fully integrated into local planning, businesses and society at large. In addition to infrastructure measures (e.g., flood defences), there is a need to integrate other measures like rebuilding / restoring natural ecosystems (e.g., mangrove areas in Esmeraldas), enhance citizen's awareness to risk, or improve budgetary allocations to adaptation-related activities. This component will focus on designing and implementing adaptation measures (e.g., flood control works, early warning, and emergency response) within the common context of a risk-based approach to adaptation. Four lines of work will be developed, (i) non- structural measures, (ii) infrastructure measures, (iii) early warning systems, and (iv) emergency response. Indicative actions are presented below; details will be developed during project preparation: landslide and flood control works in prioritized micro-basins or protection of potable water network, update master plans, green infrastructure actions (e.g., riverside reforestation, corridors and parks) and rebuilding / restoring natural ecosystems., dDesign and implementation of climate monitoring and early warning systems (e.g., rainfall and river level monitoring stations coupled with warning messages through SMS and local radio stations), improve signalling of evacuation routes and safe areas, strengthen plans and procedures for large scale evacuations. Key stakeholders of the three sites will share their learnings and best practices, with emphasis on the design and implementation of adaptation measures which are appropriate to the local social and economic conditions.

Component 2. Strengthen capacities for adaptation. Objective: To improve local capacities to implement risk-based adaptation measures in the coastal zone. This component will focus on providing common tools to technical staff in the three cities and to raise awareness and understanding of local population and government personnel responsible for adaptation measures. Training events will be used to provide knowledge and tools to local governments and authorities to design and implement adaptation measures and actions to address emergencies and expedite post-emergency rehabilitation and reconstruction. Training will provide a common base for practitioners in the three cities and will support implementation of component 1 of the project. A trainer of trainers' approach will be used, to facilitate that trainees will be able to train others. Training materials and guidelines will be posted on-line to facilitate their use and dissemination. Training events will include in-person workshops and web-based seminars. To raise awareness, public communication and education strategies will be prepared and implemented. This will include the adaptation and implementation of the "narrators" experience developed in Japan. Narrators is a tool to maintain a living memory of past events and to transfer knowledge to new generations. It was developed and applied in the city of Nishinomiya after the devastating 1995 Great Hanshin Earthquake. A pilot of the narrators' methodology was tested in Valdivia (Chile) between 2012 and 2014. It is foreseen that the narrators' methodology will build on the rich oral tradition of coastal communities.

Component 3. ICTs and partnership between coastal cities in Latin America. Objective: To facilitate learning and collaboration on risk-based adaptation in coastal cities. This component will provide the means to document and share lessons and experience and to facilitate stakeholders' collaboration on each site and among the three sites. A regional on-line platform will be developed to share experiences and learnings. This will be a combination of a website to host and facilitate access to information, blogs to document experiences, micro-videos (probably a YouTube channel), and web-based collaboration tools. At site level, networking and collaboration will be facilitated to contribute to the construction of social capital. The aim will be that key stakeholders get in contact and develop communication channels and constructive relationships. In addition, study visits to each site will allow for the exchange of experiences and strengthening collaboration among sites. Finally, an integration committee will be formed to oversee and guide implementation through a learning approach. CAF, in its role as a development bank, will orient key participating stakeholders for accessing diverse sources of financing to support the implementation of risk-based adaptation measures.

Project / Programme Components and Financing:

Project Components	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Countries	(US\$)
Component 1. Priority Actions to increase resilience.				10,230,000^{2,3}
SC 1.1. Non-structural measures	Enhanced plans and green infrastructure reduces vulnerability to floods, landslides and mudflows in three coastal cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Green infrastructure plans - Updated Rainwater Master Plan incorporating micro-basins in Antofagasta and Taltal Riverside reforestation pilots - Mangrove area protection and expansion (Esmeraldas) 	Chile	1,500,000
			Ecuador	1,000,000
SC 1.2. Infrastructure measures	Reduced vulnerability to floods, landslides and mudflows in three coastal cities (ca., 574.000 people protected)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of works (rainwater channels, control works), in prioritized micro-basins. - Acquisition of software for analysis, design and prioritization (for example ArcGIS, Aquaveo WMS or Mike She and/or flood). - Mitigation works for landslide control. 	Chile	3,938,000
			Ecuador	2,292,000
SC 1.3. Early Climate Warning System	Improved climate monitoring and means to alert the local population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Installation of an Early Climate Warning System (emergency Room) and means to alert residents in case of emergency (e.g., sirens, SMS, radio broadcast). - Increased number of monitoring stations with broaden monitoring parameters. - Meteorological radar system (Chile) - River level monitoring network (Ec.) - Implement online platform for meteorological data. 	Chile	600,000
			Ecuador	400,000
SC 1.4. Emergency response	Improved means to respond to floods, landslides and mudflows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthened emergency committees (inter-agency coordination system). - Signal evacuation routes - Flood evacuation maps 	Chile	350,000
			Ecuador	150,000
Component 2. Strengthen capacities for adaptation.			Chile, Ecuador	1,300,000
SC 2.1. Capacity strengthening-local government.	Local governments with improved capacity to design and implement adaptation measures	- Course plans and materials for risk-based adaptation.	Chile and Ecuador	200,000
SC 2.1. Capacity strengthening of local residents	Local population and government personnel with increased awareness of climate-related risks (floods, landslides,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three public communication and education strategies designed and implemented. - Narrators experience in three cities. 	Chile	350,000
			Ecuador	150,000
			Chile	400,000
			Ecuador	200,000

² The final number and type of work will depend on the results of the studies and costs associated to the built of the works required.

³ Of the total, between 10-15% are considered for studies, the rest for mitigation projects for flood control.

Project Components	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Countries	(US\$)
	mudflows)			
Component 3. ICTs and partnership between coastal cities in Latin America.			Chile, Ecuador	1,000,000
SC 3.1. ICTs and partnership between coastal cities in LA.	Learnings are documented and shared.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design/implement a regional on-line platform - Case study documents of key learnings and best practice - Training / workshops through web-based collaboration tools - Site level events 	Chile, Ecuador	750,000
SC 3.2. Study visits to demonstration sites	Guarantee the direct contact and learning from the implementation processes.	Implement a series of study visits to each site, including participation of other interested countries.	Chile Ecuador; Visitors: LA	150,000
SC 3.3. Integration Committee	Guarantee the exchange of experiences and lessons learned among project executors	1 Annual report of evaluation, feedback and lessons learned from each project	Chile, Ecuador	100,000
4. Project/ Programme Execution Cost				350,000
5. Total Project/ Programme Cost				12,880,000
6. Project/ Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (8%)				1,030,400
Amount of Financing Requested				13.910.400
Project Duration: 5 years (60 months)				

PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

The project / programme components, particularly focusing on the concrete adaptation activities, how these activities would contribute to climate resilience, and how they would build added value through the regional approach, compared to implementing similar activities in each country individually. Chile and Ecuador coincided on the advantage of joining efforts simultaneously towards shared, common, articulated approaches in technical, institutional and management issues in the frame of this Project. Coincidences were found on the development and use of joint approaches, exchange of experiences, capacity building and cooperation mechanisms in subjects that go beyond political boundaries, and that call for local solutions to seek from wider integrated approaches. Among priority themes brought up the following were found: priorities measures to increase the resilience in similar coastal cities and reinforcement of institutional capacities.

How the project would promote new and innovative solutions to climate change adaptation, such as new approaches, technologies and mechanisms. An innovative factor stands out in component 2 through the adaptation and implementation of pilots of the Japanese “narrators” experience in Antofagasta, Esmeraldas, and Taltal. In 2013, a delegation of Japanese experts comprised by the NGO LEAF, Dr. Takahashi Manabu (geologist) and the University of Ritsumeikan in Kyoto, shared with relevant stakeholders in Valdivia (Chile) the “narrators” project’s experiences. Through a workshop, the Japanese delegation emphasized how important it is that local communities come to know in a topographical sense the areas they live in, because “knowing your territory means saving your life”. The principal motor behind the “narrators” project are elderly residents who are selected to recount and describe where they live and to tell about lessons learned from disaster events. Another innovative factor is the use of information and communications technology to support collaboration and knowledge dissemination. This platform could serve as a tool for dissemination and replication of experiences, for defining agreements and synergies among key stakeholders in various cities in Latin America, serving at the same time as a space for learning about opportunities that both CAF and other international funds offer both in matters of financing as well as climate change.

The cost-effectiveness of the proposed project / programme, explaining how the regional approach would support cost-effectiveness. Cost-effectiveness analysis encompasses two alternatives: 1) that the adaptation measures be carried out in cities in Chile and Ecuador, aligned in this regional project or 2) that isolated projects be executed in cities in Latin America. The effectiveness of the execution of adaptation measures under collaboration agreements and experience exchange between different cities in the region (Alternative 1), the learning curve will reflect that the communities and institutions will learn much more and more quickly that in a scenario of isolated adaptation projects (Alternative 2). On the other hand, CAF’s coaching, a financial institution with more than 40 years in the region, will provide the opportunity to offer within Alternative 1 a channel for communication that will drive even more the collaboration and knowledge of the different realities and similarities which as regards vulnerability present themselves in cities in Latin America, as well as knowledge of the financing opportunities which can be accessed.

How the project / programme would be consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, including, where appropriate, national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications, or national adaptation programs of action, or other relevant instruments, where they exist. If you wish and if applicable, you can also refer to regional plans and strategies where they exist. The executing entities are

the primary environmental authorities on the national level in Chile and Ecuador. For all cities, the project alignment with several plans and programs at the regional and local levels have been verified by the responsible authorities, such as Chile and Ecuador's National Adaptation to Climate Change Plans, National Climate Change Strategy 2012–2025 for Ecuador; Sectorial Vision of the Land Use and Development Plan for the Esmeraldas Canton from the Environmental System to 2022, the Chile's National Climate Change Action Plan 2016-2021 (being elaborated) and Chile's Strategic Plan for Disaster Risk Management.

The learning and knowledge management component to capture and disseminate lessons learned. The project will develop communication and awareness actions targeting at-risk communities, concerning risk management in the project's framework and the sustainability of the project's results. The integration committee's role has already been described in the capture and outreach dynamic of the lessons learned.

The consultative process, planned to be undertaken during project preparation, with particular reference to vulnerable groups, including gender considerations, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund. CAF will carry out a Preliminary Environmental and Social Assessment and from this assessment a specific S&E Management Plan will be prepared for the activities in each city. The Management Plan will include guidelines for the consultation, for the relationship with vulnerable groups and for gender issues and for the environmental aspects that are merited. Compliance will be obligatory and will be monitored and supervised by CAF (These guidelines will take into account the demands of the AF's E&S Policy, and CAF's E&S Safeguards).

How the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes would be taken into account when designing the project / programme.) The sustainability of the outcomes will be guaranteed by the commitment of the local authorities, the improved awareness around disaster risk and adaptation, which is an integral component of the project. During the project's preparation process, holding meetings is contemplated in each municipality considered in the initiative, in order to present the project to municipal authorities. Also, workshops will be held with the community to present the project. Likewise, a committee represented by involved institutions and the community will be formed, in which two representative institutions from Chile and Ecuador, respectively, will act as coordinators. Representatives from other institutions and from the community will be collaborators and advisors. The committee's main objective will be to carry out the follow-up of the project's implementation. The consultation and involvement of the vulnerable communities will be done through meetings and visits in which data will be collected by interviews to learn about the residents' perception of the project, as well to find out their needs. The "Narrators" program will be key for direct contact with the community.

How the project would provide economic, environmental and social (E&S) benefits: In each city, the project will provide to the most vulnerable communities different economic, social and environmental benefits. In Esmeraldas, the studies for the relocation of families at risk will allow tools to reduce their risk exposure and benefit from a better quality of life. The studies will include the E&S Policy subject to related national legislation and, in accordance with the E&S Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

How would the project meet relevant national technical standards, and how would it comply with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund? Contained in the answers to the previous item and the item referring to the consultation process. The implementing environmental authorities of each of the developments in each city will ensure compliance with the standards and regulations, to be verified by CAF.

Duplication of project / programme with other funding sources: In none of cases is there any duplication of funding sources.

Justification for requested funding based on reasoning of the total cost of adaptation: The investments proposed in this project, given their focus on adaptation actions, can contribute both to reducing the vulnerability of communities at risk, as well as to positioning in the planning and management schemes the value and prioritization of adaptive management for balanced development. Such investments have an opportunity value, as such implementation under other financing frameworks may have to wait one or more administrative cycles (4 to 8 years), until its promoters succeed among their local authorities. Strengthening the capacities of the strategically positioned authorities is a way to boost the development of adaptation activities.

The environmental and social impacts and risks identified as being relevant to the project/programme: The project has been categorized as B with respect to potential E&S impacts that it could generate. In the subsequent development of the proposal this will formally confirmed and the possible existence of pertinent E&S risks from project activities will be evaluated. At present, it is expected that there may be some risks in the following aspects: 1. Institutional and political instability; 2. Project acceptance on the part of the population.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Both, Chile and Ecuador, have considered the local governments as well as the institutions to be relevant in the formulation of the project's current initial concept. **Considering this a regional initiative, the NIE from Chile wasn't included.** During the implementation phase, each country will proceed based on the structures established as committees and national risk management authorities. The creation of a committee with the participation of the indicated entities from each country is proposed with the main objective being that of monitoring the project's implementation.

PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENTS AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government⁴ Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement for each country participating in the proposed project/programme. Add more lines as necessary. The endorsement letters should be attached as annexes to the project/programme proposal.

<p><i>Gladys Santis, Adaptation Officer, Climate Change Office, Ministry of Environment of Chile</i></p>	<p>Date: <i>July 27, 2015</i> Reviewed on <i>January 8, 2016</i></p>
<p><i>Daniel Vicente Ortega Pacheco, Minister, Ministry of Environment of Ecuador</i></p>	<p>Date: <i>July, 24, 2015</i> Reviewed on <i>January 8, 2016</i></p>

B. Implementing Entity certification. Provide the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator and the date of signature. Provide also the project/programme contact person's name, telephone number and email address

<p>I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (Regional Development Strategy of the Metropolitan Region of Santiago 2012-2021 (Chile); Regional Strategy for the Conservation of Biodiversity RMS 2015-20 (Chile); Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change within Biodiversity 2014 (Chile); National Plan for Good Living 2013-2017 (Ecuador); National Climate Change Strategy 2012-2025 (Ecuador) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, <u>commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund</u> and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.</p>	
<p><i>Ligia Castro</i> <i>Dirección de Ambiente y Cambio Climático</i> Implementing Entity Coordinator</p>	
<p>Date: <i>January 8, 2016</i></p>	<p>Tel. and email: <u>lcastro@caf.com</u> <i>+57.1.743.7355</i></p>
<p>Project Contact Person: <i>María Carolina Torres</i></p>	
<p>Tel. and Email: <u>mctorres@caf.com</u> / <i>52 (55) 1102 6904.</i></p>	


Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.

PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENTS AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

- A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government¹** Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement for each country participating in the proposed project/programme. Add more lines as necessary. The endorsement letters should be attached as annexes to the project/programme Disaster risk reduction and early warning systems proposal.

<p><i>Gladys Santis, Adaptation Officer, Climate Change Office, Ministry of Environment of Chile</i></p>	<p>Date: July 27, 2015 Reviewed on January 8, 2016</p>
<p><i>Daniel Vicente Ortega Pacheco, Minister, Ministry of Environment of Ecuador</i></p>	<p>Date: July, 24, 2015 Reviewed on January 11, 2016</p>

- B. Implementing Entity certification.** Provide the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator and the date of signature. Provide also the project/programme contact person's name, telephone number and email address

<p>I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (Regional Development Strategy of the Metropolitan Region of Santiago 2012-2021 (Chile); Regional Strategy for the Conservation of Biodiversity RMS 2015-20 (Chile); Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change within Biodiversity 2014 (Chile); National Plan for Good Living 2013-2017 (Ecuador); National Climate Change Strategy 2012-2025 (Ecuador) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, <u>commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund</u> and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.</p>	
	
<p><i>Ligia Castro</i> Dirección de Ambiente y Cambio Climático Implementing Entity Coordinator</p>	
<p>Date: January 8, 2016</p>	<p>Tel. and email: lcastro@caf.com +57.1.743.7355</p>
<p>Project Contact Person: María Carolina Torres</p>	
<p>Tel. and Email: mctorres@caf.com / 52 (55) 1102 6904.</p>	

Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.



ADAPTATION FUND

Letter of Endorsement by Government



Government of Chile
Ministry of Environment

Santiago de Chile, January 8, 2016

To: The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

Subject: Endorsement for Regional Project *Reducing climate vulnerability and risk of flooding in coastal urban and semi urban areas in Latin American cities*

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Chile, I confirm that the above regional project proposal is in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to disaster risk reduction and early warning systems of Chile.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project/programme proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by CAF-banco de Desarrollo de America Latina and executed by Ministry of Environment.

Sincerely,

Ms. Gladys Santis
Adaptation Officer
Climate Change Department
Ministry of Environment of Chile



ADAPTATION FUND

Letter of Endorsement by Government

Government of Ecuador
Ministry of Environment

Quito, 08th January, 2016

To: The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

Subject: Endorsement for Regional Project Reducing climate vulnerability and flood risk in coastal urban and semi urban areas in cities in Latin America

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Ecuador, I confirm that the above regional project proposal is in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to disaster risk reduction and early warning systems of Ecuador.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project/programme proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by CAF-banco de Desarrollo de America Latina and executed by Ministry of Environment.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Daniel Ortega', written over a horizontal line.

Dr. Daniel Ortega
Minister of Environment