ADAPTATION FUND

PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL TO THE ADAPTATION FUND

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Project/Programme Category:	Regular Project/Programme
Country/ies:	El Salvador
Title of Project/Programme:	Enhancing climate resilience of rural communities and ecosystems in Ahuachapán -Sur, El Salvador.
Type of Implementing Entity:	Multilateral Implementing Entity
Implementing Entity:	United Nations Development Programme
Executing Entity/ies:	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN)
Amount of Financing Requested:	$8,237,665.42 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

Project / Programme Background and Context:

National Background

1. El Salvador, has been identified by the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) as one of the countries with the highest sensitivity to climate change[1]. According to the Fifth Assessment Report of the IPCC, the country is characterized by a high exposure to geoclimatic threats, resulting from its location and topography, exacerbating climate change induced risk and vulnerability of human settlements and ecosystems[2]. The Global Climate Risk Index for the period between 1997 to 2016, covering both human and economic impacts, ranks El Salvador 16th in the world, emphasizing the country's high vulnerability to extreme climate events[3]. There is ample evidence of climate change and variability affecting all sectors of society and economy, at different spatial and temporal scales, from intra-seasonal to long-term variability as a result of large-

[1] D. L. Hartmann, a. M. G. K. Tank, and M. Rusticucci, "IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, Climatie Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis," *Ipcc* AR5, no. January 2014 (2013): 31–39, https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781107415324.
[2] IPCC, "Climate Change, Adaptation, and Vulnerability," *Organization & Environment* 24, no. March (2014): 1–44, https://doi.org/http://ipcc-wg2.gov/AR5/images/uploads/IPCC_WG2AR5_SPM_Approved.pdf.
[3] Sönke Kreft and David Eckstein, "Global Climate Risk Index 2014," *Germanwatch*, 2013, 28, http://germanwatch.org/en/download/8551.pdf.

scale cyclical phenomena[4]. A study from The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) found that between 1980 to 2008, an average of 1.5 natural disasters per year resulted in nearly 7,000 human casualties, affecting 2.9 million people, and costing US $470 million to the central government (amount that is equivalent to 4.2% of the Gross Domestic Product). The country of El Salvador spends an equivalent to 1.1% of its total GDP with dealing with climate change related impacts and infrastructure every year on average.

2. El Salvador is the most densely populated country in Central America (342 people per km²) with a population of approximately 6.46 million inhabitants, of which 52.9% are women[5]. The country's territory totals 21,040 km², with a rugged topography (50% of total land mass has slopes of over 15%), highly erodible soils and the lowest per capita availability of freshwater in Central America[5]. According to the measurement of compound poverty[6], 35.2% of the total Salvadoran households are poor, equivalent to 606,000 homes to approximately 2.6 million people. Similarly, the multidimensional poverty rate in rural areas is 58.5%, and 22.5% in urban areas. Thirty-eight percent of the country's population resides in rural or non-urban areas, of which 20% are women[7]. In all the departments, other than one, over 50% of rural households are multidimensionally poor and as such are more vulnerable to the effects of climate change (**Figure 1**). Homes with this condition have the following deprivations: 37% food insecurity; 49% lack of access to drinking water; 83.7% no access to public health.

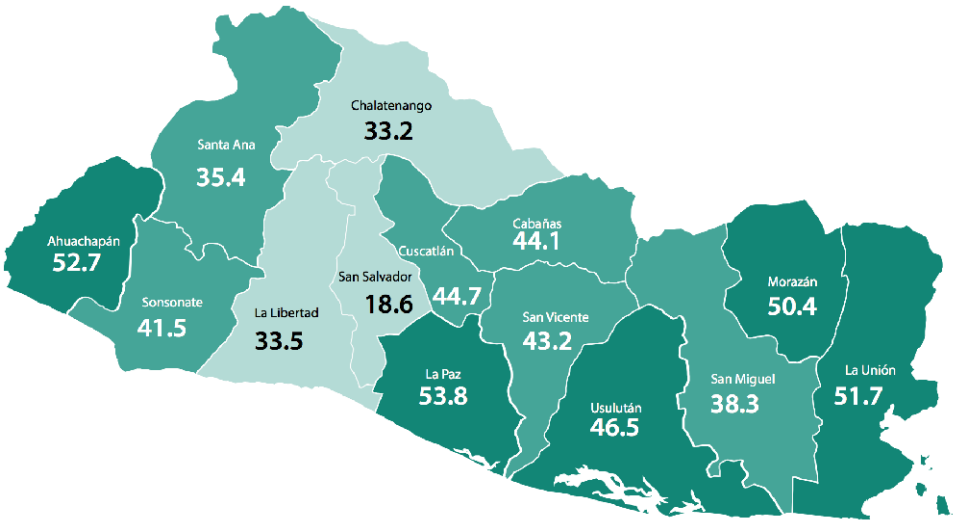


Figure 1 – Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty per region in El Salvador. Source: DIGESTYC, 2015[6].

[4] (Cai et al., 2015; Harger, 1995; Neelin et al., 1998; Takahashi et al., 2011; Torrence and Webster, 1999; Wolter and Timlin, 2011)

[5] Ministry of Economy; General Directorate of Statistics and Census –DIGESTyC; El Salvador: 2014; Estimates and Trends of Municipal Population 2005-2025

[6] STPP and MINEC-DIGESTYC (2015). Multidimensional Measurement of poverty. El Salvador. San Salvador: Technical and Planning Secretariat of the Presidency and the Ministry of Economy, through the General Directorate of Statistics and Census. **Compound Poverty:** Takes into account the essential areas for human development and well-being. A total of twenty indicators around five essential well-being dimensions: a) education; b) housing conditions; c) work and social security; d) health, basic services and food security; and e) quality of the habitat.

[7] STPP & MINEC-DIGESTYC, "Medición Multidimensional de La Pobreza. El Salvador.," *San Salvador: Secretaría Técnica y de Planificación de La Presidencia y Ministerio de Economía, a Través de La Dirección General de Estadística y Censos.*, 2015.

3. The determinants of poverty in El Salvador are associated with historic internal issues (recovery from conflict in the 1980s), the economic model (transitioning from an agrarian model to one reliant primarily on services, and exports of industrial and agricultural goods) and a frequent increase in the number of natural disasters[8]. The reduction of poverty in the country continues to be hindered by major challenges in the form of economic disparity, exclusion from basic services and education, and violence. Prevailing violence continues to induce migration, which exerts a major impact on families, particularly as it shifts the responsibility for households onto women. Furthermore, recent external shocks such as sharp drops in commodity prices, global economic crisis, as well as higher oil prices, have contributed to lower than expected economic growth, and slow progress on social indicators.

4. Sixty percent of the national territory is devoted to agriculture, which is the main source of livelihood for the rural population in the country. About 36% of the total country territory is arable land, with corn as the main subsistence crop, followed by rice, beans, oilseeds, and sorghum, and with the cultivation of coffee and sugar cane as major cash crops (Figure 2).

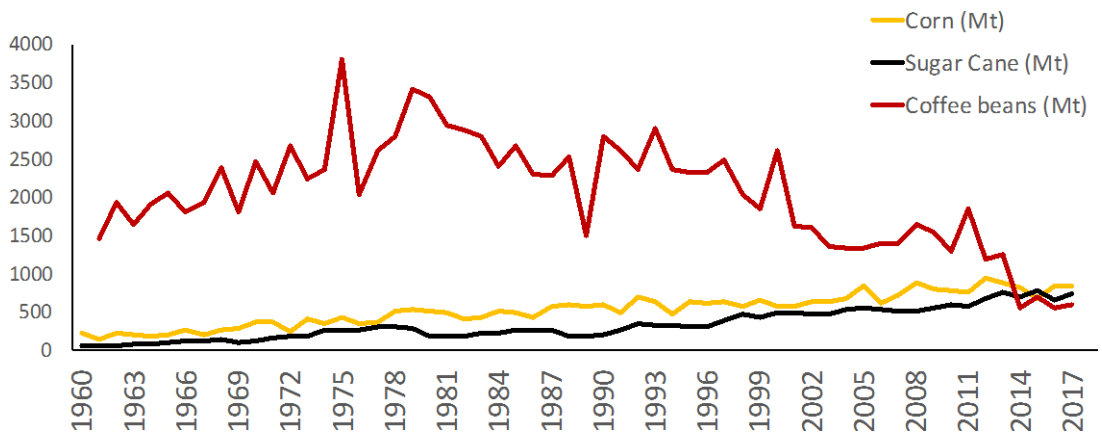


Figure 2 – Main subsistence crop (Corn), and major cash crops (Sugar Cane and Coffee beans).

5. The effects of climate change, as observed over recent years, have directly affected the productivity across the whole spectrum of the agricultural sector, although with significant impacts on smallholder farming[9]. Historically, the production of corn in El Salvador has always consisted of small-scale enterprises, with low yields and little incorporation of technology in production systems. According to the last agricultural census, there are more than 325,000 producers of basic grains in El Salvador who work in land parcels of sizes ranging between 0.7 and 3 hectares. Not surprisingly, 52.4% of the farmers organize their agricultural activity in parcels with an average size of 0.7

[8] Allan Lavell, "The Lower Lempa River Valley, El Salvador: Risk Reduction and Development Project," in *Mapping Vulnerability: Disasters, Development and People*, 2013, 67–83, https://doi.org/10.4324/9781849771924; Amelia Hoover Green, "Armed Group Institutions and Combatant Socialization: Evidence from El Salvador," *Journal of Peace Research* 54, no. 5 (2017): 687–700, https://doi.org/10.1177/0022343317715300; Julie Leloup, Matthieu Lengaigne, and Jean Philippe Boulanger, "Twentieth Century ENSO Characteristics in the IPCC Database," *Climate Dynamics* 30, no. 2–3 (2008): 277–91, https://doi.org/10.1007/s00382-007-0284-3.

[9] Minerva Campos et al., "Estrategias de Adaptación Al Cambio Climático En Dos Comunidades Rurales de México y El Salvador," *Adaptation Strategies to Climate Change in Two Rural Communities in Mexico and El Salvador*, no. 61 (2013): 329–49, http://www.boletinage.com/61/16-CAMPOS.pdf.

hectares, with an average corn production of 1.427 kg/ha. Although, this production may satisfy the immediate needs of a family household (requiring only 1,300 kg of corn per year in the rural areas), this yield is significantly lower than the national average production, estimated at 2,575 kg/ha. It is also considerably smaller than the average expected output for the three geographic regions of the country, 3,048 kg/ha for the western area; 2,980 kg/ha for the central part and 1,894 kg/ha for the eastern region. For example, the tropical storm Mitch (1998) caused damages and total loss of US $388.1 million., with US $158.3 million (40.8% of the total) impacting the agricultural sector. The 2001 drought reported damages and loss for US $31.4 million and 81% for the farming industry. Hurricane Stan (2005) caused US $355.6 million in damages and loss, US $48.7 million and 13.7% of the total for the agricultural sector. The Tropical Depression Twelve-E (DT 12-E) in 2011 carried a price tag of US $306 million in damages and losses in the agricultural sector. Between 2014 and 2015, losses in agriculture, as a result of severe drought, costed the country more than US $140 Million, with greater impact felt on subsistence crops (corn and beans), as well as in the dairy industry which lost more than 10% of its production. The sustained dry spell followed by high temperatures, has also caused severe damage to the health of human populations, to the broader agricultural sector, and the natural environment. Furthermore, the reduction or deficiency in rainfall over the period has also affected the availability and quality of superficial and underground water resources.

6. More needs to be done in order to adapt productive systems, diversify livelihoods, and enhance community resilience in the face of climate change, given the fact that, the impacts we see now will continue, not only to exist, but will also be exacerbated by the predicted increase in frequency and intensity of droughts as a result of higher temperatures and rainfall variability in the country[10]. The current situation showcases the lack of broad economic strength, low levels of diversification and technology, with direct consequences to flexible and effective adaptation.

Extreme weather hazards and climate change in El Salvador

7. El Salvador is currently impacted by the effects of climate variability and change, with highly variable rainfall patterns, both spatial and temporal, which is leading to an increase in the number of extreme climatic events (i.e. tropical cyclones, floods and droughts). Over time, El Salvador has passed from experiencing one event per decade in the sixties and seventies, two in the eighties, four in the nineties, to eight extreme events in the last decade. This shows a shift from previous decades, when extreme events hitting the country would originate mostly from the Atlantic Ocean, and had its first wave of impacts mitigated by the land mass of neighboring countries. This is no longer the case, since the frequency and intensity of tropical cyclones originating from both the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans has increased over the past two decades (Figure 3).

[10] Ipcc, "Working Group I Contribution to the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis," *Ipcc* AR5, no. March 2013 (2013): 2014, https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781107415324.Summary.

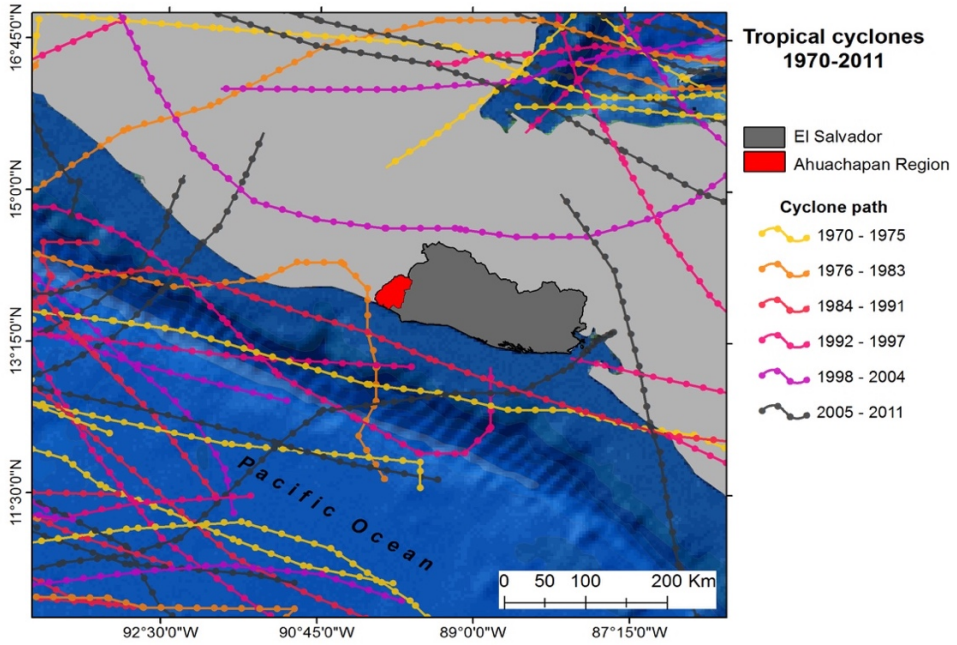


Figure 3 – Paths of tropical cyclones in the region between 1970-2011. Source: NOAA, 2012.

8. In 2010 the, UNDAC placed El Salvador as the most climate change vulnerable country in the world, with 95% of its population at risk from natural disasters. Overall, the most important historic trends on climate are here summarized, as follows (Table 1):

Table 1 – Summary of historic climate trends in El Salvador.

Historical climate trends since the 1950s include:	Projected changes in climate by the 2050s include:
▪ A 1.3°C average increase in temperature ▪ An increase of warm days and nights, decreased cold days and nights, ▪ An increase of the frequency and intensity of extreme rainfall events, from 1 per decade (1960–1980) to 8 per decade (2000–2010); since 2009, a series of extreme rainfall records have been set; ▪ Decreased overall precipitation and more variable precipitation patterns, ▪ Increased drought and dry periods (consecutive days without precipitation), ▪ Sea level rise of 7.8 cm.	▪ Increased temperature of 1.4°–2°C, ▪ Decreased precipitation by 2–15 percent, ▪ Longer and drier periods of drought, ▪ Increased frequency and intensity of weather and climate extremes, including increased rainfall during hurricanes, ▪ Sea level rise of 18 cm by 2050 and 37–44 cm by 2065.

9. El Salvador is vulnerable to different types of hazards leading to multiple natural disasters, as consequence of both geographical and socioeconomic factors. Studies from the National Service of Territorial Studies (Servicio Nacional de Estudios Territoriales, SNET) reveal that at least 10% of the country is prone to floods, 20% percent is exposed to landslides, 50% is affected by drought. Natural disasters have taken lives, damaged infrastructure, and affected social and economic development. The poorest segments of the population are particularly hit by natural disasters, as they are more likely to live in hazardous parts of the territory, such as flood plains, river banks, steep slopes, and fragile buildings in densely populated zones.

10. Impacts from sea level rise and storm surge are also evident[11]. For example, the 307 km Pacific coastline is already under the imminent threat of rising sea levels, and it is expected that between 10% to 28% of the country's coastal zone territory will be completely wiped out by the end of the century, and with an 18 cm of sea level increase by 2050[12]. Furthermore, a combination of extreme onset of rainfall, extended dry periods, poor land and water management has contributed to increased runoff in the lower parts of River Paz (Figure 4).

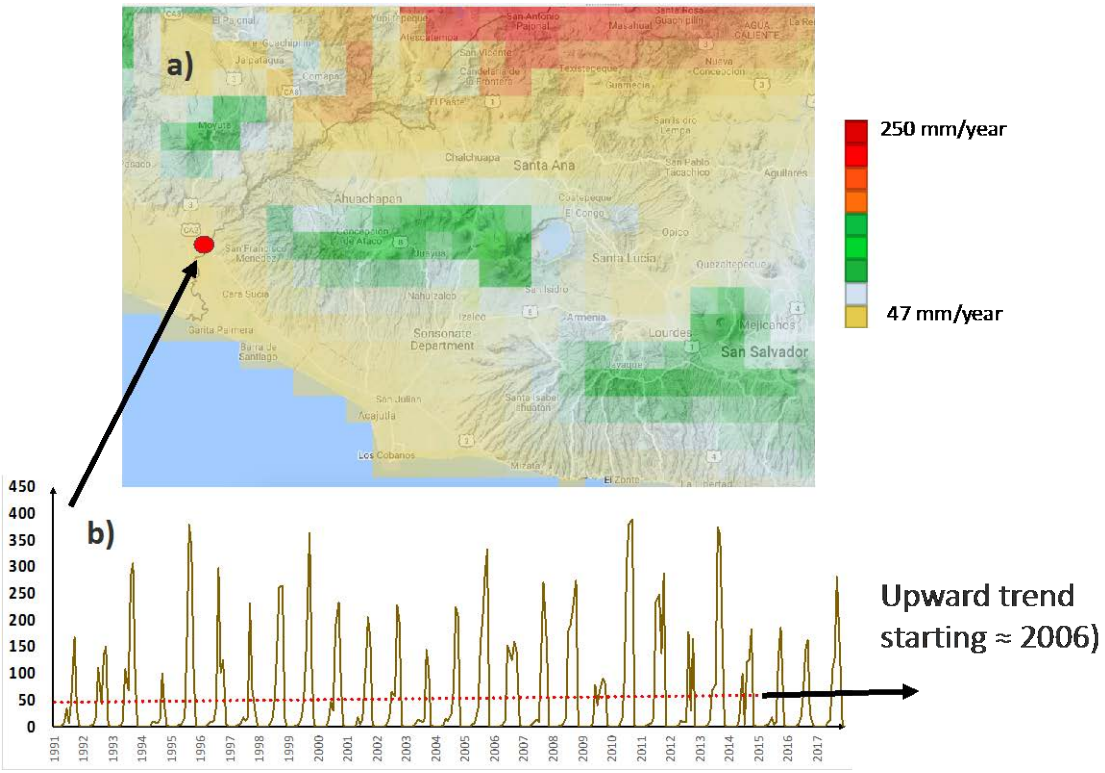


Figure 4 – a) Average yearly runoff b) Runoff anomaly trend 1991 – 2018, lower Rio Paz region in San Francisco Menendez, El Salvador. Source: TerraClimate: Monthly Climate and Climatic Water Balance for Global Terrestrial Surfaces (Runoff, derived using a one-dimensional soil water balance model)

11. In 2014, the average accumulated rain for July ended as the lowest in the last 44 years[13] on record, and in 2015 the average accumulated rain during the rainy season was the lowest ever recorded, reaching only 63% of what should be expected given normal historic climate conditions (Figure 5). Extended drought periods in the country, have traditionally been followed by high temperatures, hindering progress and functioning of important sectors of the economy, including agriculture, health, water resources, and energy. According to the Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), approximations from Central America's main the prima harvest for 2015

[11] S. Jeffress Williams, "Sea-Level Rise Implications for Coastal Regions," *Journal of Coastal Research* 63 (2013): 184–96, https://doi.org/10.2112/SI63-015.1;
Anny Cazenave et al., "The Rate of Sea-Level Rise," *Nature Climate Change* 4, no. 5 (2014): 358–61, https://doi.org/10.1038/nclimate2159.
[12] Jonathan Gregory, "Projections of Sea Level Rise," *IPCC Fifth Assessment Report*, 2013, 16, http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/unfccc/cop19/3_gregory13sbsta.pdf;
John A. Church et al., "Sea-Level Rise by 2100," *Science*, 2013, https://doi.org/10.1126/science.342.6165.1445-a.
[13] For example, accumulated rainfall in the southeast area of the country was less than 10 mm, representing a 95% deficit from average rainfall

showed a decline of 60% in the total maize harvest, and 80% in the total beans harvest due to drier than normal weather conditions.

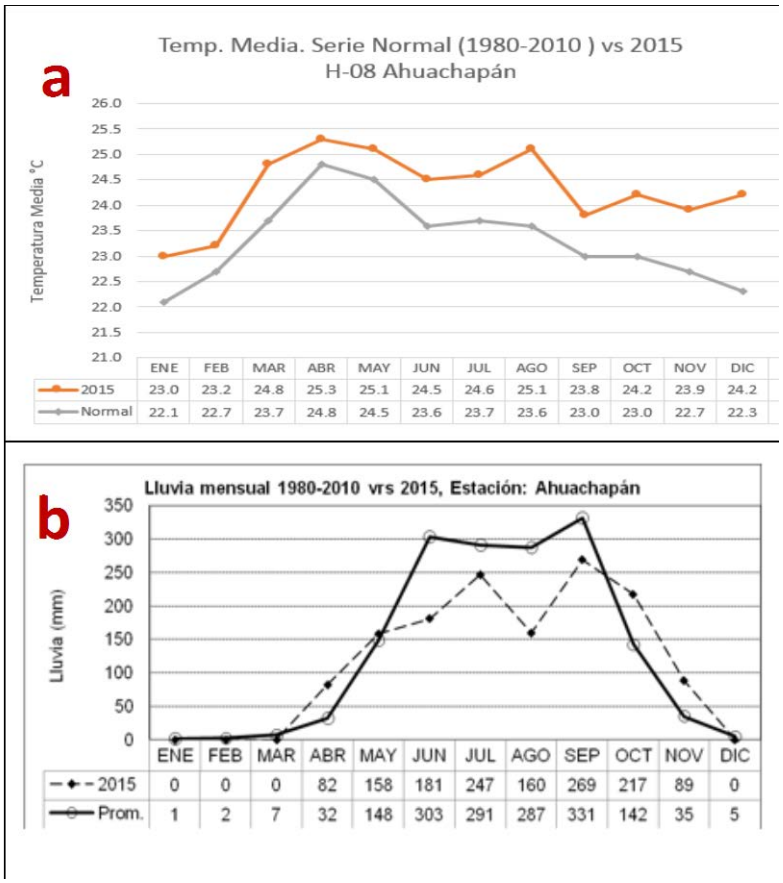


Figure 5 – Average temperature (a) and rainfall (b) patterns in the South Ahuachapán region between 1980-2010 compared with observed rainfall and temperatures for 2015. Source: MARN, 2016.

12. Consecutive dry years, in which the dry spells last for extended periods time, have become more frequent due to climate change. This has had wide spread effect across different sectors, consequently increasing risk and vulnerability of populations in El Salvador. Most importantly, this causes reduction on the availability of food (also affecting its access and use), due to impacts on income and basic goods availability in certain regions of the country, with serious social and economic impacts in the long-term. Furthermore, extended drought periods in the region has made landscapes more susceptible to soil erosion, floods and landslides, especially in the advent of localized rainfall in excess. Droughts in El Salvador are also known for causing fluctuations in food prices, plant pests epidemic, animal disease propagation, financial and political instability.

National Climate Scenarios

13. The climate change scenarios indicate that in the coming years, El Salvador will experience more intense, and more frequent, extreme events. According to the projected scenarios, the country will consistently face reductions in precipitation and constant increases in temperature (Figure 6). The National Climate Scenarios produced by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) show that over the

course of this century, the average temperatures (maximum and minimum averages) will increase considerably, with the magnitude of the change being most marked for the period 2071-2100.

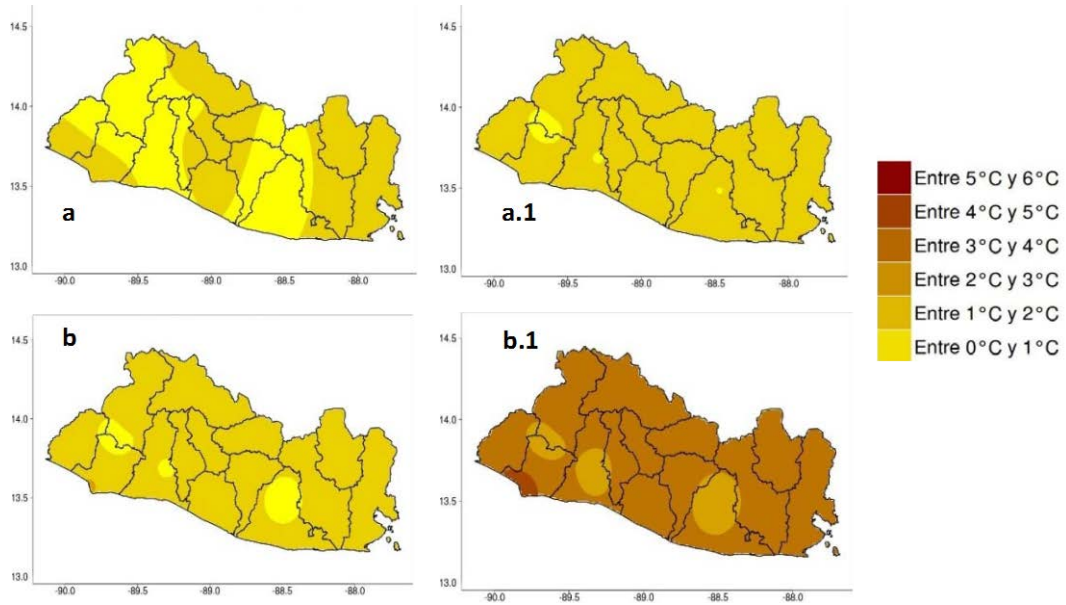


Figure 6 – Annual Projected temperature increase. Period 2021-2050 (a) low emissions scenario, (a.1) high emissions scenario. Period 2071-2100 (b) low emissions scenario, (b.1) high emissions scenario. Source: MARN, 2017.

14. Average and minimum temperature will shift considerably between the periods 2021-2050 and 2071-2100 under all climatic scenarios. This represent changes between 1 °C and 3 °C and up to 4.5 °C towards the end of the century. These projected changes in temperature for El Salvador, are most in line with the changes projected by the IPCC. Temperature increases of such magnitude, will have direct effect on the temperature of the Pacific coast. When breaking and zooming into the time series of projections, the data shows that, in the near future (between 2021-2030 and 2031-2041), all scenarios point out to shifts between 0.7 °C and 1.5 °C, which is higher than what its observed today. The last decade in the period under consideration, presents the greatest changes in temperature with values between 1.5 °C and 2 °C in the country. These projections reveal that, in the future, 90% of the national territory will be subject to average temperature values above 27 °C (Figure 7).

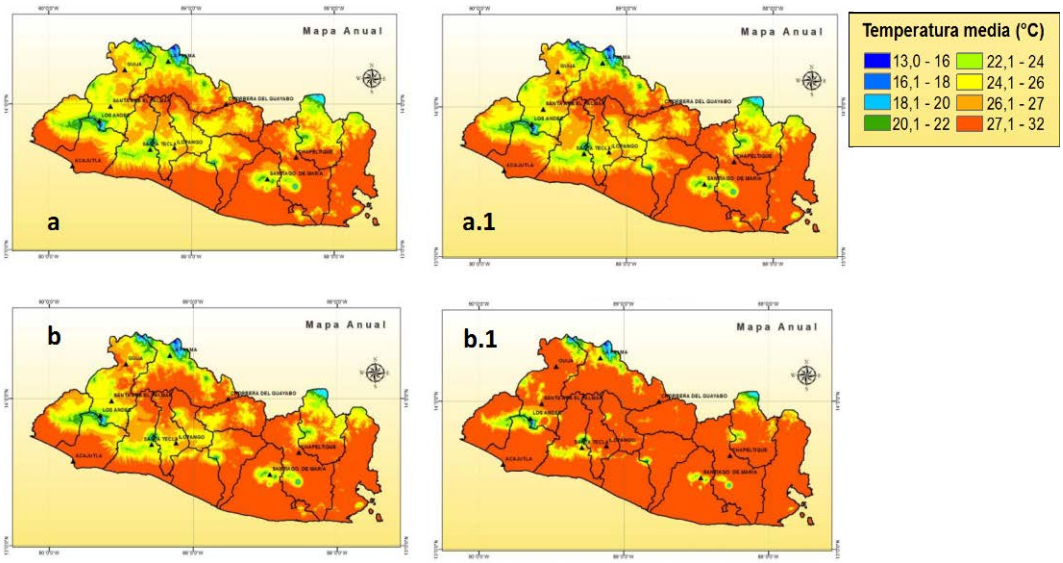


Figure 7 – Annual Projected average temperature. Period 2021-2050 (a) low emissions scenario, (a.1) high emissions scenario. Period 2071-2100 (b) low emissions scenario, (b.1) high emissions scenario. Source: MARN, 2017.

15. All scenarios point out to a decrease in precipitation across the country between 2021-2050, were the precipitation is expected to reduce between 10% to 20%, while during the same period, some regions are expected to experience a decrease higher than 20% (under a high emissions scenario). This would represent a reduction of no less than 200 millimeters per year in precipitation in El Salvador. In the short term, over the period between 2031-2040 precipitation values are predicted to decrease between 10 to 20% (under a low emissions scenario). Comparably, towards 2041-2050 the magnitude of rainfall reduction in El Salvador will remain on the mark between 10% to 20%, similar to the previous period (Figure 8). It is worth noting that projected changes between 2031-2040 can be attributed to already ongoing climate change and variability processes in El Salvador, and that these changes are within the scope of the IPCC projections for the region.

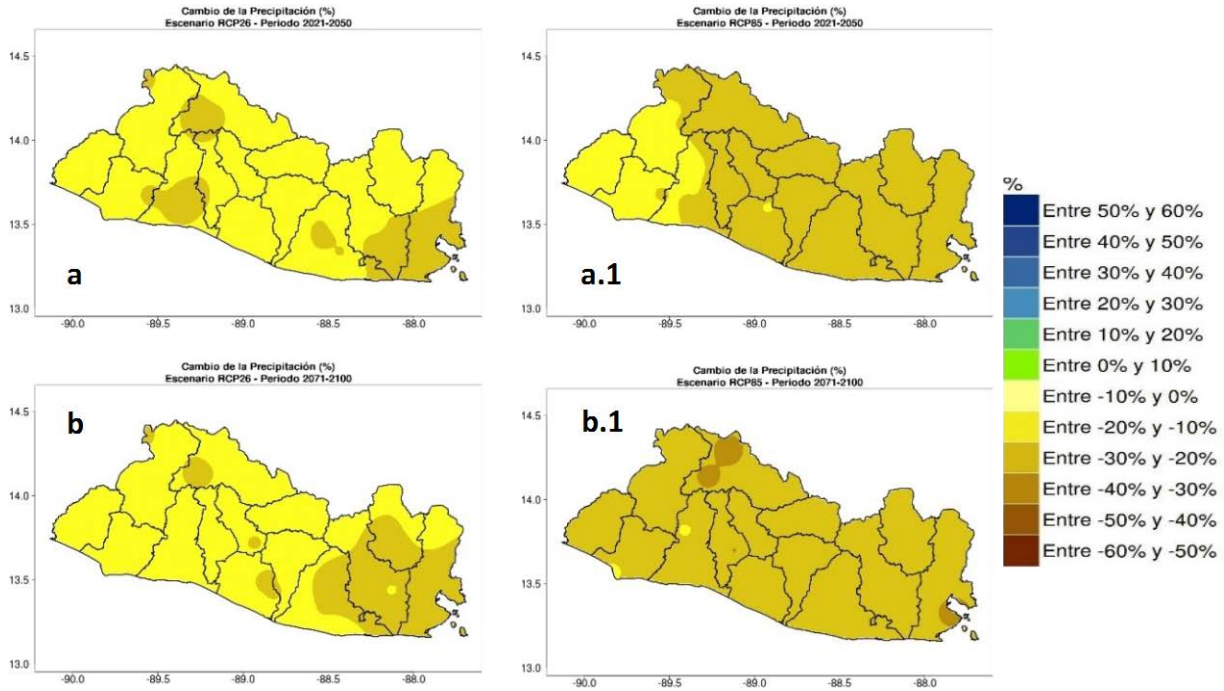


Figure 8 – Annual Projected precipitation reduction. Period 2021-2050 (a) low emissions scenario, (a.1) high emissions scenario. Period 2071-2100 (b) low emissions scenario, (b.1) high emissions scenario. Source: MARN, 2017.

16. The projected scenarios for the period between 2071-2100, show even more drastic changes in precipitation patterns in the country, with values ranging between 20 to 26% under the high emissions pathway. When looking at each decade in detail, for example, between 2071-2080 the changes represent a decrease of 15-25% in rainfall, under a low emissions scenario, followed by 20-25% reduction in rainfall under a high emissions scenario. By the same token, the decade of 2081-2090 will experience reductions between 20% to 30%, with even higher depletion of rainfall under the high emissions scenario. During the last decade of the 21st century between 2091-2100, the projected scenarios reveal a decrease in rainfall ranging between 20% -35% (low emissions scenario) when compared to current observed values. At the century approaches end, the scenarios reveal reduction in precipitation that are considerably more pronounced, intense and drastic if compared to the period between 2021-2050. This represents a reduction of 300 mm a year in precipitation in the country (Figure 9).

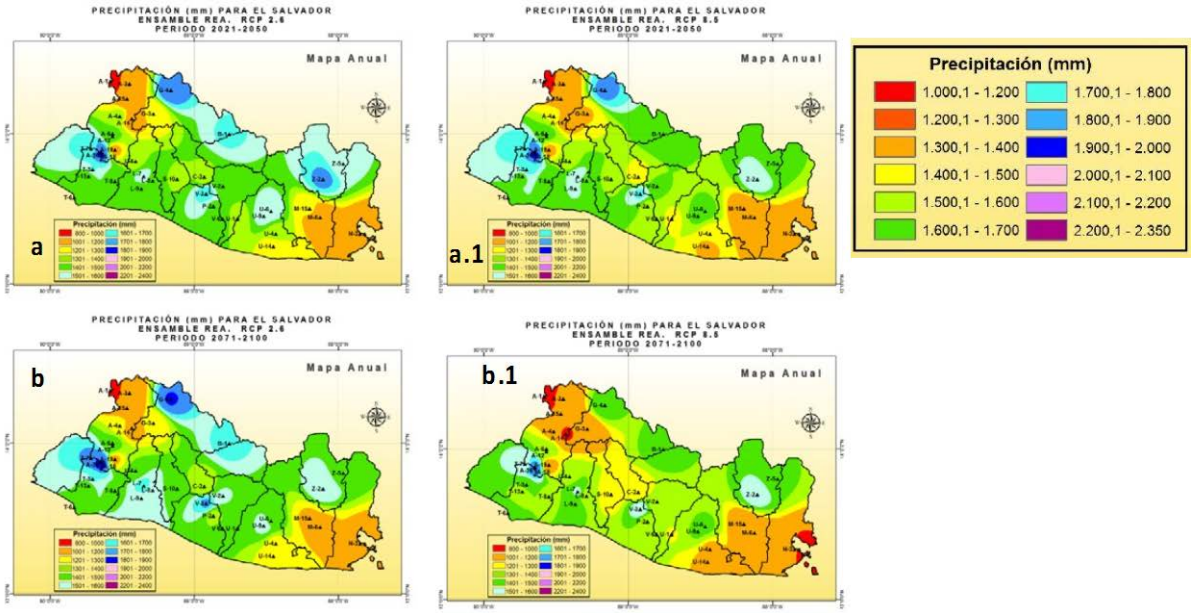


Figure 9 – Annual Projected average precipitation. Period 2021-2050 (a) low emissions scenario, (a.1) high emissions scenario. Period 2071-2100 (b) low emissions scenario, (b.1) high emissions scenario. Source: MARN, 2017.

17. These scenarios represent a complete range of alternative futures for climate in El Salvador. Taking into account the cascading effects that may accompany the climate change scenarios, the country's economy, society and nature, finds itself having to deal with greater risk and effective occurrence of natural disasters. Not surprisingly, as a result of current climate variability and change, in the form of higher temperatures, reduced rainfall, erratic local, regional and global climate controls, the country is already and will continue to need to manage increased social, economic and environmental pressures across vastly degraded landscapes.

The South Ahuachapán landscape

18. The South-Ahuachapán area, located in the department of Ahuachapán, includes the municipalities of San Francisco Menendez, Jujutla, Guaymango and San Pedro Puxtla (Figure 10), covering an area of 591.73 Km^2, with a population of 98,016 people from which 51% are women, and with the majority of the population (77%) residing in rural areas[14].

Table 2 – Municipalities in the South-Ahuachapán area.

Municipality	Territory (Km^2)	Rural population	Urban population	Total population	Female population	Male population	Human Development Index
Guaymango	60.23	17,728	1,309	19,037	9,550	9,487	0.623
Jujutla	263.95	21,690	6,909	28,599	14,618	13,981	0.637
San Francisco Menéndez	226.13	30,211	12,396	42,607	21,838	2,0769	0.664

[14] Almanaque 262. State of human development in the municipalities of El Salvador, 2009.

San Pedro Puxtla	41.42	5,886	1,887	7,773	3,893	3,880	0.677

Figure 10 – Municipalities in the South-Ahuachapán region. Source: MARN, 2016

19. The MARN estimates the South-Ahuachapán as an area of High Vulnerability to climate change. Considering its environmental and social characteristics at the landscape level, this part of the country finds itself highly susceptible to the destructive effects of climate variability together with lacking of necessary resources to adequately prepare, respond and recover from natural disasters. This region, contains a significant amount of the population exposed to frequent meteorological drought, while at the same time it is one of El Salvador's main regions for the production of staple food items (basic grains), as well as other cash crops (sugarcane, coffee).

20. Tree cover accounts for 68% of its total territorial area, distributed as 33% Forest, 29% Shaded coffee and 6% shrubs. Agricultural land accounts for 26% of total area, and it is used for the production of staple grains (maize and beans).

21. The Landscape features strategic natural assets for the country, such as El Imposible National Park, the Apaneca-Ilamatepec Biosphere Reserve, and the RAMSAR site Barra de Santiago comprising an extraordinary biological diversity of ecosystems, species and genes, and their conservation deserve special attention. The primary ecological zones are the humid subtropical forest to the south, very moist subtropical forest, and humid subtropical forest.

22. According to the climate change scenarios produced by the MARN, climate variability and change in the region will become more and more evident. This will be reflected through significant increases in average temperatures (Figure 11), erratic rainfall patterns, and increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events.

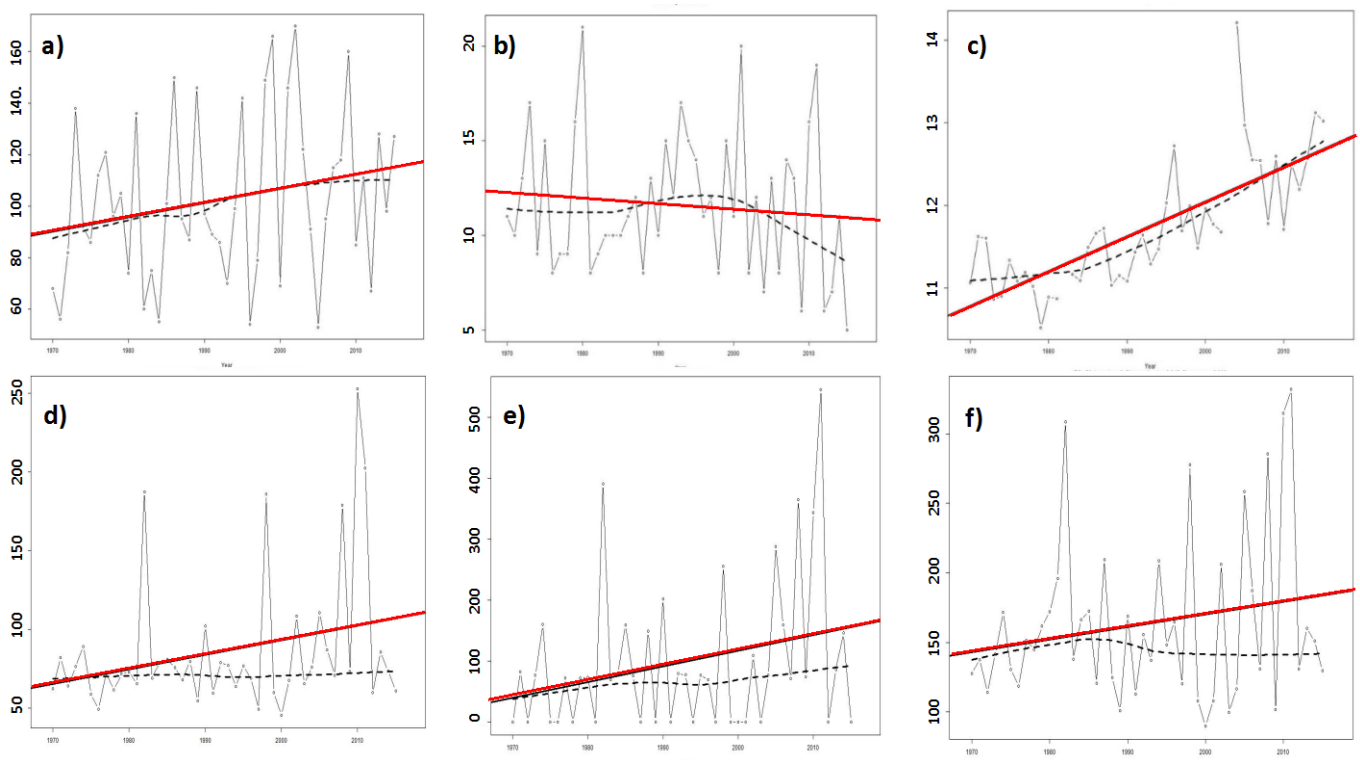


Figure 11 – Climate indices for all weather stations located in South Ahuachapán (the dotted line represents average values, the red line represents trends in observed values): a) Consecutive dry days; b) Consecutive wet days; c) Daily temperature range; d) Yearly maximum 24-hour rainfall total (mm); e) Annual Total Precipitation for days above the 99th percentile (MM); F) Annual maximum precipitation in 5 consecutive days (mm)

23. The area has a complex hydrographic network. Of the 11 hydrographic basins that drain the territory, four of the most important: the rivers La Paz, Banderas, Lempa and Grande in Sonsonate are part of this area. There are 32 rivers in the Barra de Santiago Basin - and the Sub-basins of Cara Sucia and Culiapa. Among the main rivers of the Cara Sucia Sub-basin are El Sacramento, Huiscoyol, El Corozo, Cara Sucia, Mistepe, the Izcanal, Maishtapula, and the Aguachapio rivers. Between the main rivers of the Cuilapa Sub-basin are the Guayapa, Cuilapa, El Naranjo, El Rosario, Cubis, San Antonio, Tihuicha and El Negro rivers. However, in a Hydro Analysis of this area carried out in 2007, showed that domestic demand represented 7.41% of total demand, against an irrigation demand of 92.59%, with signs of over-exploitation of the resource in the lower parts of the Cara Sucia Sub-watershed.

24. Since 1974, the Paz River has abandoned old drainages of the El Aguacate, La Danta and Río Seco channels, causing a process of desiccation and transformation of the wetlands and marshes, with an alteration of the salinity gradients, the reduction of the freshwater flows and the closure of the mangrove swamps of Garita Palmera. This leads to a high susceptibility to flooding in the southern part of the Department. The situation will be further aggravated by the climate change impacts projected to take place in what is already degraded land. Ineffective agricultural and livestock practices have led to high levels of contamination by agrochemicals, which, together with erosion, lead to a deterioration of mangroves with sedimentation and silting of channels, with loss of mangrove hydrodynamic regulation. This situation, threatens and affects

artisanal and industrial fishing and local livelihoods. The lack of opportunities leads to migration and weakening of the social fabric in an already vulnerable part of the country.

25. In this region, the mangroves in the lower basin of the Río Paz belong to the mangrove ecoregion of the Pacific dry coast (Olson et al., 2001), which extend in patches along the coastal zone of Guatemala and El Salvador. The mangroves and marshes dominate the coasts of estuaries in the coastal plain. The coastal wetlands of Garita Palmera and El Botoncillo are possibly the least known and certainly the most degraded on the coast of El Salvador (MARN - AECI, 2003), and the population that inhabits these ecosystems have livelihoods intimately related to their services systemic echoes. The current conditions of the mangroves in the lower basin of the Río Paz are a consequence of the high rate of deforestation and the change in land use throughout the basin, as well as alterations in its hydrological regime, such as decrease of annual flow, flow seasonal shifts, and significant decrease in water budget of River Paz, causing a reduction in the productivity of ecosystems and in their capacity to provide services and benefits to local communities (further contributing to flooding, increased runoff and soil loss).

26. This region is important also for aquifer recharge, specifically for the recharge of the aquifer ESA-01, localized in alluvial materials in south Ahuachapán, in the municipalities of San Francisco Menendez, Jujutla and Acajutla (Figure 12).

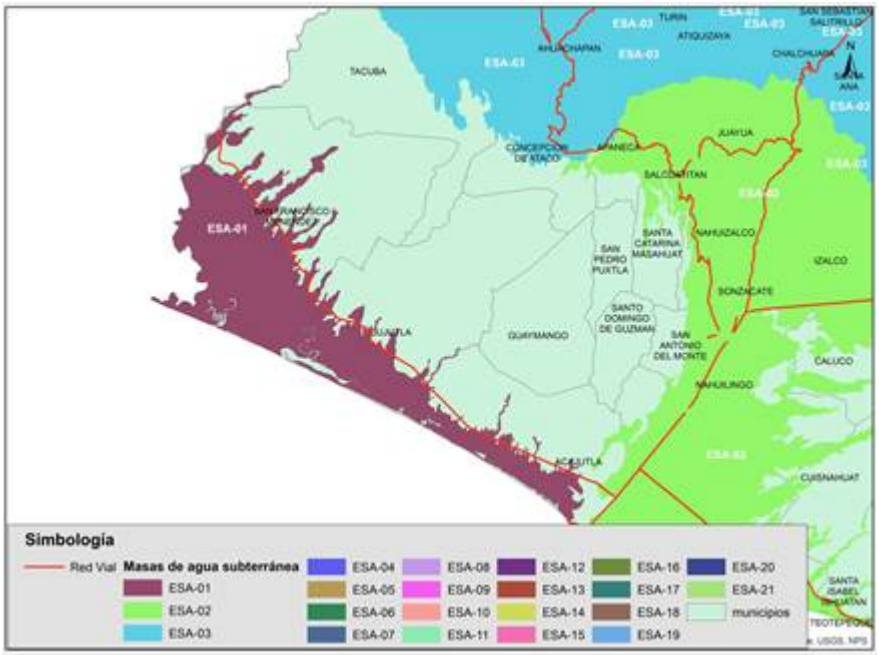


Figure 12 – Location of the Aquifer ESA-01 in South Ahuachapán (Largest part of the aquifer located in the municipality of San Francisco Menendez).

27. During the last eight years, this landscape has suffered the adverse impacts of extreme hydro-meteorological events, in some years it experienced Tropical Depressions and Hurricanes, and in other years it suffered meteorological drought with significant damages to infrastructure, agriculture and crops, functioning of ecosystems, and livelihoods. The loss of coverage and inadequate agricultural practices on slopes, have caused a decrease in water regulation capacities with increased runoff, which in turn led to a severe increase in soil erosion rates in the high and middle parts of the basins, an

increased risk of landslides and floods; and a decrease in infiltration capacities and aquifer recharge with a decrease in the water supply for different uses. All this has been reflected in large damages to infrastructure and crop loss.

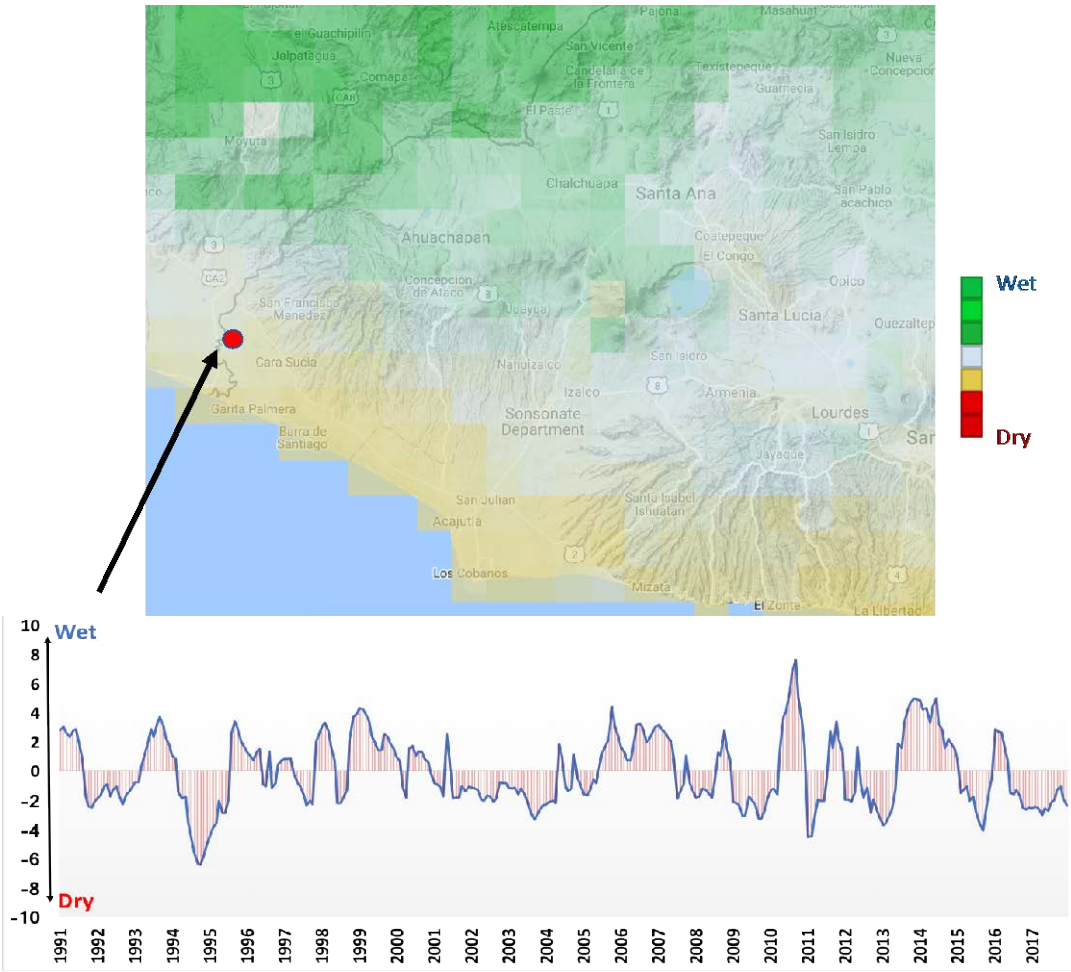


Figure 13 - Trajectories for the Palmer Drought Severity index for the lower Rio Paz region in San Francisco Menendez, El Salvador. Representing relative dryness or wetness affecting water sensitive areas in South Ahuachapán. Source: University of Idaho Palmer Drought Severity Index.

28. The pressure exerted on the forest remnants of the highlands, riparian forests, secondary forests, agroforestry systems and mangroves has also increased the region's vulnerability to climate change. The reduction of habitat, the loss of ecological connectivity and of critical ecosystem services (i.e. water provision, climate regulation) have caused a chain of processes and negative impacts that increase the vulnerability of this area in the face of more frequent events of heavy rainfall, and prolonged periods of drought. Thus, the loss of natural vegetation cover and the poor land use practices in agriculture, are leading to a continuous decrease in surface and ground water availability, excessive runoff, and a decrease in other water regulation ecosystem services, leading to a significant increase in soil erosion rates. A recent assessment of damages to the agricultural sector in Ahuachapán, pointed out that, due to an extended drought period, the average numbers observed for the harvest of corn and beans (June/July 2015) had a reduction of 94%.

29. Degrading of natural ecosystems, with wide spread effects at the landscape level (including depletion of riparian forests and grasslands) threatens the provision of a wide range of ecosystem services to local communities in the South Ahuachapán. Long and short-term effects of degradation of these ecosystems include:

    i) increased soil erosion as a result of reduced vegetation cover;
    ii) reduced infiltration of water in degraded watersheds and catchment areas, thereby resulting in reduced recharge of groundwater and an increased incidence of flooding;

30. Interventions thus need to focus on helping the landscape to adapt and build resilience to the impacts of climate change, through the protection of the ecosystems and the rehabilitation and conservation of the mosaic of interdependent land uses thus enhancing the landscape's capacity to manage extreme hydro-meteorological events as well as increased projected temperatures and erratic rainfall patterns.

31. The goods and services generated by healthy or under restoration landscapes, have the potential to mitigate these threats by providing multiple benefits to local communities in the region of South-Ahuachapán, such as:

    i) the provision of natural resources such as food and water;
    ii) regulatory functions, including flood mitigation, water filtration and waste decomposition.

Landscape approach to build resilience and adapt to climate change

32. In 2012, El Salvador developed the National Environmental Policy to help regulate, manage, protect the country's natural resources, and reverse environmental degradation, while reducing the country's vulnerability to climate change, which feeds directly into the country's plans on long-term economic growth and social progress outcomes. A key instrument of the National Environmental Policy is the National Program for the Restoration of Ecosystems and Landscapes (PREP), which is organized in three strategic areas: 1) Restoration, reforestation and inclusive conservation of critical ecosystems such as gallery forests, water recharge areas, slopes, mangroves and other forest ecosystems; 2) The restoration of degraded soils, through the forestation of agricultural systems, the adoption of resilient agroforestry systems and the development of sustainable and climate-resilient and biodiversity-friendly agriculture; 3) Synergistic development of physical infrastructure and natural infrastructure.

33. Forest landscape restoration is a key part of the country's Nationally Determined Contribution, and the main strategy to contribute to climate change adaptation, by increasing productivity of landscapes, enhancing the resilience of forest ecosystems, landscapes, agroecosystems, watersheds, and forest-dependent communities.

34. The PREP comprises immediate and strategic activities, such as the conservation of forest remnants; the restoration of forest ecosystems and agroecosystems, recovering tree coverage in critical sites, working to rehabilitate the landscape; and the maintenance and increase of tree cover in critical areas, particularly in high altitude agroecosystems, and at the watershed level (to control water supply and flow, reducing

runoff, landslides and floods). The application of techniques to reduce the speed of the water flow and to increase the capacity of the water retention in the upper sections of the basins and the high zones of the mountain ranges and the protection of the plant cover, have the potential to reduce erosion and the transport of sediment as well as floods. Consequently, it enables to reduce risks associated to extreme hydro-meteorological events. Furthermore, it is expected that the reforestation of the agricultural areas will improve the soil with an increase in organic matter and moisture retention, and therefore, increasing the resistance during water shortage and drought.

Identification of priority sites for EBA through restoration in South Ahuachapán

35. Based on the information from the updated National Land Use Map, the restoration sites of the country have been identified and prioritized, with particular focus on key agroecosystems sites (these account for 60% of the national territory). The potential land use/cover transitions[15] for restoration have also been identified taking into account the different current uses of the soil to allow the recovery of prized ecosystems, through the restoration of their relevant environmental goods and services. The potential areas for each transition type comprise a total of 1,001,405 hectares comprising eleven proposed transitions.

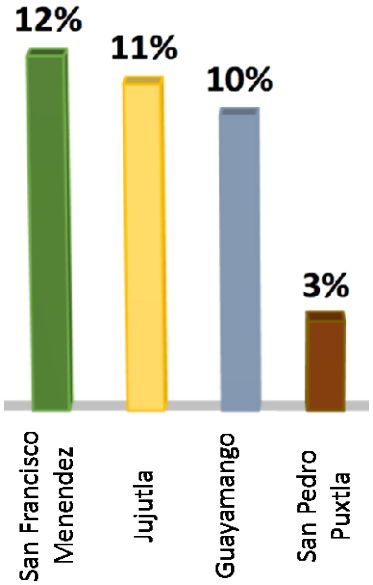
36. The National Land Use Map allowed the development of a smaller scale map identifying the priority restoration sites, including high potential for restoration areas in South Ahuachapán, based on the following six criteria: soil conservation and food production; biodiversity and wildlife conservation; protection of ground water and adaptation to drought; adaptation to extreme events and protection against floods and storms; firewood supply and climate regulation.

37. The analysis by MARN has allowed the project proposal to identify the municipality of San Francisco Menendez located in the South Landscape of Ahuachapán, as the target intervention area for restoration investments. The municipality has a territory of 226.13 km^2 and a total population of 42,062 of which 30,211 reside in rural areas.

38. In San Francisco Menendez, the land under exploitation is dominated by cultivation of crops (46%), followed by seasonal grasslands (30%) and permanent grasslands (15%). The local development plan for the municipality has identified 4,569 Ha of critical ecosystems for restoration by 2030 of which 1,569Ha are agroforestry systems, 2,000 Ha tropical forests and 1,000 Ha being mangrove systems.

39. According to the 2007 Census in the agriculture and livestock sector, the land under exploitation is mainly owned by producers (75%) while 18% of land is leased (Figure 15). There are 80 cooperatives of small producers present in San Francisco Menendez, from those 16 are women led cooperatives.

[15] Defined as the non-linear land use change process associated with societal and biophysical system changes.



Municipios	Total productores
San Francisco Menéndez	4,172.00
Jujutla	3,849.00
Guaymango	3,483.00
San Pedro Puxtla	1,079.00

Figure 15 – Total of local agricultural producers in the direct area of intervention (San Francisco Menendez) and indirect intervention area in relation to total producers in South Ahuachapán region. SOURCE: Ministry of Economy, General Directorate of Statistics and Census [16].

Table 3 – Area of land under exploitation by land use in San Francisco Menendez. 2007 Census[17].

Type of Land Use	***Hectares***
Cultivation of crops	4,721.38
Permanent grasslands	1,507.49
Seasonal grasslands	3,064.78
Fallow land	362.92
Forests	259.76
Not appropriate for agriculture	268.18
Total	**10,361.90**

40. San Francisco Menendez municipality is part of the broader South Ahuachapán landscape that includes the municipalities of Jujutla, Guayamango and San Pedro Puxtla. These municipalities are administratively grouped together through the Association of Municipalities of Microregión Sur with the objective of establishing synergies for their development and for environmental management through concerted actions. Actions along these municipalities is also strategic as these also share access to the same aquifers (Figure 12) thus linking them, at a landscape, administrative and

[16] Ministry of Economy; General Directorate of Statistics and Census –DIGESTyC; El Salvador: 2014; Estimates and Trends of Municipal Population 2005-2025

[17] The 2007 includes surface measurement in manzanas (mz), which was converted to hectares considering 1mz=0.70ha

hydrological level. Population for this larger region is 98,016 (49,899 women) of which 75,515 people reside in rural areas.

Proposed Adaptation Solution and Barriers

41. An adaptation solution for San Francisco Menendez needs to address not only the climate impacts as identified above (higher temperatures, droughts and flash floods) but also needs to address the underlying barriers that have increased the vulnerability and hindered the capacity of communities and ecosystems to manage these impacts and ensure climate resiliency.

42. These include an unsustainable management of ecosystems that have generated a diminished capacity at a landscape level to manage drought, soil erosion and flash floods that will become more recurrent due to climate change; lack of capacity of producers to identify alternative climate resilient productive options; lack of information and knowledge on climate change as it will impact the region and a lack of governance capacity in identifying and implementing appropriate adaptation measures to manage climate change in an inclusive and coordinated manner.

Unsustainable Landscape Management

43. Land use changes from agriculture become a critical issue in diminishing the ability of the landscape to manage climate change as loss of forest cover reduces the capacity to trap moisture and to reduce the threat from flash flooding. Unsustainable land use practices in conventional agriculture such as excessive tillage, burning of stubble (in the case of sugar cane harvesting), excessive use of agrochemicals, such as pesticides, herbicides, and chemical fertilizers, and overgrazing have further impacted the capacity of the landscape to manage the effects of both drought and flooding and have a direct impact in soil erosion.

44. In the case of South Ahuachapán and more specifically in San Francisco Menendez, unsustainable land management becomes a critical issue due to the direct interdependence of ecosystems within the landscape (highland forest systems, riparian forests, secondary forests, agroforestry systems and mangroves) that is made more acute due to the natural topography of the region which has altitudinal ranges from 0 to 200m above sea level coupled with long and steep slopes. Thus interventions within middle and higher altitudes (where traditional agriculture takes place) have an immediate impact to ecosystems at a lower altitude.

45. Unsustainable land management in this case is common and is a direct result of the competition that exists from agricultural and livestock producers with the need to increase productivity from a landscape that is already suffering from the negative impacts of climate change. This is often at odds with users who feel the need to conserve valuable ecosystem services through restoration interventions as a means to protect their lives and livelihoods in downstream areas (fisheries for example).

46. Illegal interventions within the main surface water sources (small illegal dams) such as the rivers have also interrupted the natural flow of water. Often time these interventions are made by producers who feel the need to divert water flow to benefit their production and often result in the degradation of valuable ecosystems and of natural water flow (particularly in the flow of sweet water to the mangrove areas). These interventions also

increase the vulnerability of communities to both drought (interrupting flow to water sheds) and flooding, particularly in lower areas within the topography.

47. An adaptation solution needs to address the competition that exists within the landscape between land users and present a win-win solution for sustainable land management. This includes developing the information products and alternatives that link the value of critical ecosystems as a means to address climate change and generate the mechanisms for their restoration and protection within a productive landscape reality. To ensure their sustainability, solutions need to be framed within a wider community governance mechanism for landscape management that recognizes the mosaic of land uses in the area.

Lack of capacity of producers to identify alternative climate resilient productive options

48. As the impact of climate change has become more evident, communities have begun to see its direct impact in their productive capacities. San Francisco Menendez relies mainly on agricultural and livestock production with a large amount of small agricultural holders that produce staple grains. Flooding, drought and general climate vulnerability have negatively impacted yields and in some cases resulted in total loss of production.

49. Climate projections for the area demonstrate that productive options that were available -such as coffee production at mid altitudes- will no longer be feasible as temperatures become more elevated and water scarcer. San Francisco Menendez usually relied on 2 annual planting seasons however as climate change has progressed, producers can now only realistically rely one. Lack of regional climate information in the form of agricultural hydromet products and general understanding of climate scenarios have contributed to a general feeling of uncertainty amongst producers on livelihood alternatives who feel that their livelihoods are gradually disappearing.

50. Furthermore, small scale and subsistence level producers often rely on agricultural extension officers from MAG to provide them with the inputs, including seeds and fertilizers, required for basic agricultural production. These are provided in the form of agricultural packets and provide seeds for corn or beans which are prevalent in the region. These agricultural packets are normally provided twice a year at a national level, however in the areas within the Dry Corridor such as San Francisco Menendez these are now only provided once a year (during the second planting period) as the first planting period (primera siembra) has been lost due to climate change. Resiliency to climate change has not been considered as an important aspect in modifying seed varieties or techniques provided and thus provide little options for small scale and subsistence producers in San Francisco Mendez to adapt planting practices. The availability of seed banks with seed varieties that are appropriate for the region and that factor in resiliency to elevated temperatures, drought and floods will provide options for these producers.

51. Development and conservation organizations have begun to innovate in the region through pilot projects to implement agroforestry systems and new crops (such as cacao) at an individual farm level. However, lessons learned from these interventions have yet to be disseminated beyond these organizations and development circles. In addition, little effort is made to link these systems to market chains thus missing an opportunity to generate economic incentives for wider scale replication. Information derived from these pilots is also not widely disseminated nor packaged for the uptake

and large scale implementation by agricultural producers or agricultural service providers. Often time agricultural extension officers, producer cooperatives and agricultural authorities are not considered as active stakeholders when implementing these pilots and thus the information is not systemized for their use. This has resulted in a general lack of knowledge amongst producer circles on how to adapt existing livelihoods and means of production to factor in new climate realities. Hence adaptation solutions need to be systematized in a manner that is appropriate for productive stakeholders to understand and implement. It also needs to have information regarding market potential to ensure that the correct incentives exist for their wide scale implementation to correctly ensure that these options provide a real alternative for resilient livelihoods in the region.

Lack of information and knowledge on climate change as it will impact the region

52. While communities within South Ahuachapán have been experiencing the impact of climate change, this has not necessarily translated into an actual knowledge of climate change and climate change projections in the region. This lack of knowledge extends to local leaders and land users who are unaware of how to address these impacts in a manner that actually generates long term resiliency. This situation generates an important barrier in providing an entry point on implementing effective adaptation strategies.

53. El Salvador has a National Environmental Monitoring System (Observatorio Ambiental) that provides NHMS services at a national level, including a national meteorological drought alert system, however a lack of funds and equipment have limited its capacity to provide the downscaled climate information that is needed by local populations and much less package it into relevant climate information products that can provide a means for adaptive planning. Chief amongst these include information on how climate change will impact access to natural resources such as water and how the region as a whole needs to respond for correct water management.

54. Lack of this information has generated increased uncertainty that has at time resulted in conflict among stakeholders within the landscape- particularly when it comes to illegal interventions in surface water sources (artisanal dams) made to favor certain crops or areas thus undermining sustainable water management at a landscape level. In addition, little information exists on the common aquifer for the region and how it interacts with the existing surface water system. Understanding the link between hydrological systems in the region and layering in the impact of projected precipitation patterns and evapotranspiration rates are a key input in effectively understanding how climate change will impact the region and will in turn provide a key tool for sustainable land management that is able to translate these actions into effective adaptation strategies. This approach has currently been lacking in restoration investments in the region.

55. By enhancing the capacity of national monitoring services to monitor climate change and its impact on natural resources, these will be able to deliver important tools to the community regarding the changes occurring in the region, and also providing them with information on how to manage these through EBA interventions as well as promoting basic adaptive planning.

Lack of governance capacity in identifying and implementing appropriate adaptation measures to manage climate change

56. Conflicting actions by land users have in the past limited the impact of restoration and environmental management within the region as the needs to conserve have often come into conflict with the needs to produce. National, regional and local organizations active within the territory are often fragmented with interventions in the area responding to diverse environmental and productive needs without necessarily talking to each other and at often times working at cross purposes.

57. Weak governance hence has been identified by stakeholders as an important barrier in reducing the region's vulnerability to climate change as few mechanisms are available to generate the coordinated and concerted actions that are required for a general adaptation strategy at a local level that address the needs of all land users. While progress has been made through the Sustainable Local Development Plans developed by MARN with the support of GIZ (one exists for San Francisco Menendez), these have yet to incorporate climate change as a key variable. In addition, agreements based on these are led by MARN and not incorporated within the general mandate of the municipalities, these instead are a considered another actor and hence not made directly responsible for its implementation.

58. Municipal authorities have in fact a mandate to regulate land planning through local development plans and often time provide support for local enforcement in ensuring that national environmental laws are being upheld. This is a key aspect for large scale EBA. However, the lack of capacity in municipal governments to understand technical information in terms of landscape management often times limits buy in by local authorities that prize short term economic investment and productive potential over long term adaptive capacities, thus undermining the sustainability of local environmental investments.

59. The capacity gap to manage technical information to change behavior is often a result of short political lifespans of municipal authorities (3 years) and a failure by development actors in the region to incorporate local authorities in disseminating best practices from landscape intervention and in generating in them the required capacity needed for their assimilation and potential upscale. This situation coupled with a lack of regional information regarding climate change limits the potential of municipal authorities to perform as key actors in leading adaptation planning.

60. In addition, local environmental and development organizations currently active in the territory have yet to identify their role in providing support to local governance mechanisms to ensure synergies exist for long term climate resiliency and in the implementation of concrete adaptive actions to ensure a more efficient use of resources directed to the region. This includes streamlining within their interventions climate change projections and understanding how environmental management solutions need to address the needs for resiliency as a part of a larger measure to reduce vulnerability.

61. An adaptation solution for the region needs to build upon and enhance existing governance mechanisms while generating in municipal authorities the capacities to manage climate change impact in a participatory manner that prioritizes adaptation actions and investments and streamlines these within local adaptation plans and generates clear lines of action for all land users. It also needs to build upon existing

capacities within local organizations in mobilizing communities, donors and stakeholders to support the implementation of investments for adaptation within a larger framework of sustainability and long term resiliency.

Project / Programme Objectives:

62. The proposed project has the main objective of reducing the vulnerability of communities and productive ecosystems in the Municipality of San Francisco Menendez to drought risk, soil erosion, and flash floods due to climate change and climate variability as described above. The project will meet this objective by addressing the main barriers that have been identified as limiting the capacity of ecosystems and rural communities in San Francisco Menendez to adapt to climate change.

63. The project will meet this objective through the following 4 outputs:

    i) Restoring 3,865Ha of forest landscape within San Francisco Menendez, through a landscape based ecosystem intervention that will focus on the restoration of critical landscapes and enhance its capacity to manage droughts, soil erosion and flash floods. These include restoration in the upper part of the mountain ranges and high and middle portions of the watersheds that are crucial to regulating water flows - maintaining the water infiltration capacity and reducing runoff - and avoid superior damages related to landslides and floods.

    ii) Promoting and implementing climate resilient and economically viable productive alternatives in the region that address the economic vulnerability being faced in the region as traditional agricultural systems have become less productive due to climate change. This includes identifying climate resilient seeds, implementing and promoting adaptive productive techniques, systemizing best practices and generating the information products needed for regional upscale, access to financial resources and inserting them within high value markets.

    iii) Generating climate and hydrological information products in the region to identify and monitor the impact of climate change in the landscape and also the effectiveness of ecosystem based interventions in their management to improve local and national responses.

    iv) Enhancing local capacity to take concerted action in addressing climate change impact, prioritizing adaptation interventions and mobilizing the financing necessary for their implementation.

64. The project will look to Integrate forest landscape restoration as a climate change adaptation strategy targeted towards increasing forest cover, improving the hydrological cycle, increasing the amount of available water, and regulating surface and groundwater flows, while maintaining and improving water supply and quality. The project landscape approach will ensure that land degradation is reduced (or reversed) and that productivity is maintained and made resilient to climate change impact, thus contributing to better food security and community resilience. By ensuring and enabling institutional and governance environment, the project will generate coordinated and informed actors with the capacity to address appropriate adaptation measures in the medium and long term thus resulting in a genuine local resilience to climate change.

Project / Programme Components and Financing:

Project/Programme Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amount (US$)
1. Ecosystem-based adaptation for enhanced resilience at a territorial level	**Output 1.1.** Forest landscape restoration is implemented to meet climate adaptation needs and improve ecosystem services **Output 1.2.** Promotion of Sustainable and Resilient Agriculture to Climate Change in critical ecosystems (reducing land degradation and maximizing benefits of ecosystem services) **Output 1.3.** Integrated Watershed Management (enhanced protection and management of wetlands, aquifers) **Output 1.4.** Landscape mapping of community restoration plans for ecosystem based adaptation planning	Critical ecosystem services in forest landscapes are restored and enhanced to better manage climate change impacts.	**USD 4,474,068.36**
2. Alternative and adapted livelihoods identified and made viable for resilient livelihoods	**Output 2.1.** Identification and promotion of climate resilient products to enhance rural livelihoods **Output 2.2.** Adapted livelihoods introduced to new high value markets to generate economic alternatives in the region	Local livelihood diversification and income generation models are implemented building local resilience to climate change.	**USD 858,800**
3. Regional Climate and Hydrological Monitoring for Enhanced Adaptation Planning	**Output 3.1** Generated the capacity and knowledge to monitor EbA and restoration interventions in South Ahuachapán **Output 3.2.** Improved production and utilization of hydrological and climate information applied to decision-making by stakeholders and local development agents	Enhanced capacity to generate relevant climate and hydrological information to enable climate risk informed management of natural resources in South Ahuachapan.	**USD 876,650**

4. Strengthening of inter-institutional coordination and local governance for landscape management in the face of climate variability and change	**Output 4.1.** Established technical capacities in municipal governance to integrate information and promote concerted action for adaptation **Output 4.2.** Local adaptation plans designed and included in the municipality's territorial planning **Output 4.3.** Enhanced capacities in local organizations to articulate actions and mobilize financing for Ecosystem-based Adaptation	Local institutions and governance mechanisms with enhanced capacities to implement adaptation measures and manage climate change.	**USD 758,900**
6. Project/Programme Execution cost			623,900
7. Total Project/Programme Cost			7,592,318.36
8. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)			645,347.06
Amount of Financing Requested			**8,237,665.42**

Projected Calendar:

Indicate the dates of the following milestones for the proposed project/programme

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	2019
Mid-term Review (if planned)	2021
Project/Programme Closing	2023
Terminal Evaluation	2023

PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

A. Describe the project / programme components, particularly focusing on the concrete adaptation activities of the project, and how these activities contribute to climate resilience. For the case of a programme, show how the combination of individual projects will contribute to the overall increase in resilience.

Component 1. Ecosystem-based adaptation for enhanced resilience at a territorial level

65. Component 1 will focus on ecosystem management activities aimed at increasing the resilience and reducing the vulnerability of people and the environment to climate change in San Francisco Menendez. This component feeds into the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources' strategic plan to restore critical ecosystems, and re-establish ecological integrity through agroforestry, as well as through soil management and the conservation of water sources (MARN, 2016).

66. The implementation of this component will improve the resilience of more than 30,000 people in San Francisco Menéndez, located in rural areas of the municipality. During the implementation of Component 1, 3,865 (three thousand eight hundred sixty-five) ha of land will be under restoration, through approximately 65 restoration plans, which directly benefiting 2,000 households (10,000 people) in the intervention area.

67. Component 1 will encompass the following concrete outputs: a) Protection and restoration of critical ecosystems (riparian forests, river banks, aquifer recharge zones, hillsides, forest and agroforestry ecosystems, mangroves) to meet climate adaptation needs and improve ecosystem services supply; b) Implementing Sustainable and Resilient Agriculture practices to Climate Change within restoration areas; c) Support in Integrated Water Management (better protection and management of wetlands and aquifers in South Ahuachapán); d) Landscape mapping of community restoration plans for ecosystem-based adaptation planning.

68. The process will be led by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) and FIAES that will act as a Responsible Party in this component. Implementation of the component will be done with the support of regional and local Civil Society Organizations, such UNES, FUNDESYRAM, CRS, IMU, extension institutions such as CENTA, Community Development Associations (ADESCOS for its name in Spanish), and other local organizations and associations such as the Comité de la Microcuenca El Aguacate. To ensure cost-efficiency the project has been designed building on existing baseline information on transitions, priority for restoration areas, and landscape management. This component will facilitate planning at the community level through community agreements that will allow for the implementation of Community Restoration Plans.

Output 1.1 Forest landscape restoration is implemented to meet climate adaptation needs and improve ecosystem services supply

69. The proposed restoration activities will seek to improve livelihoods, increase food and water provision, and strengthen territorial development. Integrated land management combined with the restoration of natural ecosystems, will enable the local populations and landscape to adapt to the increasing number of floods, droughts and storms in this region. The restoration actions to take place under this output will restore natural landscapes and will look into how alternative land use/cover transitions can help reverse land degradation in the intervention areas, such as restoration of riparian forests which are currently under low yield staple grain productive use, under pasture use, sugar cane plantation, and cropland/pasture mosaics.

70. FIAES under guidance of MARN will work with communities and local associations (such as ADESCOS, IMU, UNES and FUNDESYRAM) to create community restoration plans that will allow for landscape management at a territorial level, identifying key areas for restoration and areas for sustainable productive use. As a result, this outcome will support landscape restoration, planning and management. Community restoration plans will serve as a community agreement to landscape management. Each plan will characterize the land use in the specific intervention area, targeting riparian forests, river banks, hillsides, forests, agroforestry systems, and mangroves. Plans will be designed to promote sustainable land use together with participatory management, prioritizing areas and actions that protect catchment and riparian areas and restore the drainage patterns in the intervention areas and also benefit the natural environment and build resilience to extreme weather events.

71. Working with communities, under the guidance of community restoration plans ensures: 1) Community ownership of forest landscape restoration processes and approach to land management; 2) The identification of specific areas and relevant local measures to be applied in restoring, in order to improve water flow regulation and management 3) Integration between local a actors within a territory 4) Strengthening of local organizations and associations, including Women's and youth organizations, to promote transparent and inclusive decision-making processes

72. FIAES will implement the community restoration planning through a call of proposals to local organizations, ensuring appropriate implementation, monitoring and stakeholder engagement. Community restoration plans will target 3,865 ha of critical ecosystems in San Francisco Menendez.

73. Specific activities will include:

i. Designing restoration community plans under the technical guidance of MARN ensuring regional characterization. FIAES will develop the community restoration planning through a call of proposals to local organizations to establish the necessary agreements and design the interventions within the MARN restoration framework and technical guidelines. Community restoration plans will be designed to re-establish the functions of the ecosystems within a mosaic of land uses in the intervention areas (i.e. improved water flow, supply, management) enhancing the climate resilience of a target landscape. Plans will include specific restoration activities, focusing on assisted natural regeneration, given its higher levels of success on restoring biodiversity, vegetation structure and water flow regulation. Local organizations will work directly with communities to develop these plans for territorial management including areas set aside for restoration, areas for productive sustainable development and water management interventions. These plans will include a methodology for interventions within the area with timelines, costs for implementation, operations and maintenance cost calculation, governance and management arrangements, monitoring agreements, and a stakeholder map.

ii. Local organizations will work with communities to implement and monitor the activities within the community restoration plans, through tailored projects that implement different approaches to restoration depending on their location and land use. FIAES will launch a call for proposals to develop these projects.

Implementation will provide due consideration of restoration and recovery of native species directly providing ecosystem services and functions, such as seed dispersal and pollination.

Output 1.2 Promotion of Sustainable and Resilient Agriculture to Climate Change in critical ecosystems (reducing land degradation and maximizing benefits of ecosystem services)

74. One of the main challenges identified in the project intervention area relates to the promotion of better landscape management while serving local agriculture as well as the other inter-related needs from the landscape. Hence, this output will look to bring the target restoration areas currently used for production of staple grains (maize and beans) and pasture, under agroforestry systems and silvopastoral systems respectively. These integrated systems will build local resilience to climate change by avoiding land degradation, improving hydrology, habitat, water quality, reduce erosion and sedimentation rates.

75. Through the characterization of the community restoration plans, key areas for productive development will be identified ensuring that restoration in these areas support the sustainable management of the landscape. The strategic reach of this outcome will encompass local coordination via the harmonization of local land management planning by land users.

76. Activities to be supported under this output include:

i. Identifying areas for productive restoration as relevant within the community restoration plans. These will be targeted for adaptive agro-silvopastoral systems that will look to combine and associate native tree species (forestry, fodder, and/or fruit; 100 to 150 plants/ha) that are resistant to water, combined with cattle and/or staple crops have the potential to mitigate the effects of extended periods of below average rainfall values, as well as flooding events.

ii. Workshops and local assessments leading to the establishment of a landscape management plan for areas under restoration to promote sustainable agricultural practices. This will ensure that local agreements are set to ensure that sustainable productive management is established within the restoration areas in manner that is acceptable to the land users.

iii. Technical assistance and support to producers within the community restoration plans to implement relevant agroforestry and silvopastoral systems in the identified areas will be provided. Assistance will include the introduction of these restoration compatible productive systems as well as providing their initial inputs needed for their implementation. This will include the development of seed banks for locally appropriate (culturally relevant) and climate resilient crops and plant species for these productive and natural systems. This action will build upon MARN's initial work with indigenous communities in identifying local seeds in the region, but will add a focus on prioritizing them in terms of their capacity to withstand climatic stress. Carrying out this activity will ensure that productive systems consider and prioritize native species as an option for adaptation (i.e. ojushte, balsam, chestnut, as well as crops such as amaranth, cacao, blackberry, purslane and chipilin).

77. Productive landscape management within the community restoration plans will support the other outputs in this component by maximizing its results on: 1) limiting soil erosion (more specifically due to planting trees in vulnerable areas along the rivers and inside degraded land); 2) achieving better soil conservation and improving fertility after prolonged droughts as well as flooding (due to addition of organic material and nutrients, and enhancement of biological processes, supporting fast reestablishment of crops and livestock development); 3) reduction of the speed of water flow and surface runoff during extreme rainfall events, and flooding (reducing loss in crops and cattle numbers).

78. Improved land use management will also benefit small and large scale productive systems in San Francisco Menendez by improving ecosystem resilience and acting as a natural buffer against climate extreme events. Finally, promotion of improved land use/cover practices will provide additional environmental benefits such as carbon sequestration, watershed protection, and habitat for biodiversity conservation in the intervention area. Consequently, improving landscape productivity that will result in improved incomes. Community seed bank systems will be a key aspect in providing self-sufficient and reliant alternatives to farming communities while prizing cultural preservation.

Output 1.3 Integrated Watershed Management within Community Restoration Plans (enhanced protection and management of wetlands and aquifers in South Ahuachapán).

79. The output will deliver sustainable watershed management through interventions for its protection and rehabilitation. Activities will include working with locally managed water boards and watershed associations located within the area of community restoration plans and include:

i. Enhancing capacities of existing water committees to develop a systems approach to management of water sources in the face of climate change projections. This includes helping them identify key sources of water at a community level as well as understanding how climate change will impact them and protective ecosystem-based actions that are required for enhanced resiliency in the face of reduced precipitation.

ii. Working with water committees to enhance their capacity and role in strategic planning for water use and supply at a community level to develop and implement activities identified in the community restoration plans aimed at protecting water sources through ecosystem-based interventions and landscape management.

iii. Working with water boards and local producers to enhance their capacity in the collection of information on water footprint in productive units within community restoration plans: a) systematic collection and dissemination of information on the efficient use of water at the different agricultural production units c) map the footprint of productive systems on water resource use at the landscape level, providing standards that can be used in the local context.

Output 1.4 Landscape mapping of community restoration plans for ecosystem-based adaptation planning

80. This output will be focused on packaging information derived from the community restoration plans (design, methodologies, implementation, results) for upscale in South Ahuachapán and nationally. This will allow for landscape mapping of the areas and provide valuable information for replication as well as for decision making at a territorial level that will be relevant to various stakeholders including municipal governments, national government (MAG and MARN), developers, restoration actors and productive associations. Specific activities include:

    i. Packaging lessons learned from the development and implementation of community restoration plans

    ii. Identifying key actions for water management and for potential ecosystem-based adaptation initiatives.

    iii. Mapping interventions created within the community restoration plans, to identify areas that have been prioritized for restoration and for productive management.

Component 2. Alternative and adapted livelihoods identified and made viable for resilient livelihoods

81. Component 2 will address existing vulnerabilities identified within the region as climate change has reduced the access to viable livelihoods. As mentioned above, drought and sudden precipitation have caused important losses in agricultural, and livestock production. While some local organizations have begun to pilot with agroforestry and silvopastoral systems at a limited scale, community buy in has yet to occur and the information and results have not been systemized in manner that can be promoted for larger upscale.

82. Component 2 will encompass the following concrete outputs: a) Identification and promotion of climate resilient products for diversified livelihoods; and b) promoting the introduction of these products into high value markets to create the economic benefits needed for their adoption as economically viable alternatives.

83. The activities proposed in this component will be targeted to organized producers and rural extension workers who will receive technical and market-based support to enhance their economic resilience to climate variability through the identification of new products and adapted productive techniques and linking them to high value markets.

Output 2.1. Identification and promotion of climate resilient products to enhance rural livelihoods

84. This output will focus on the promotion of climate resilient crops and products in the region and the implementation of climate adapted productive practices to enhance rural production and livelihoods. The output will result in the development and dissemination of technological packages that will systemize technical information on the adapted practices and products for easy implementation and upscale within the region. The following activities are anticipated:

i. Systematize and evaluate existing local knowledge and best practices on agroecosystems and rural productive options with the capacity to withstand climate projections for the region (endurance to increased temperatures, droughts and flash floods) including the identification of agricultural products and practices with low environmental impact to reduce land degradation. AF funds will also support research on adapted agroecosystems and the identification of climate resilient local seed varieties that can provide alternative productive livelihoods for the region building upon existing dialogue with indigenous communities and MARN.

ii. Packaging information into at least 6 technological packages to document best practices that will be recorded during project implementation and systematized for their use. Information included in these packages include the cost of production, methodologies and average yields. The development of climate resilient technological packages will facilitate the in-field replication and implementation of these practices by presenting them in a manner that is familiar to producers, rural extension workers, and agricultural financial institutions.

iii. Technical support and training targeted to productive associations, cooperatives, local organizations (ADESCOS), and extension officers on the implementation of the adapted technological packages developed through the project. This training will also seek to pave the way for financial opportunities and identify strategies for later engagement with financial institutions.

85. The activities detailed in output 2.1, will provide livelihood diversification and income generation options for implementation within South Ahuachapán and particularly in San Francisco Menendez while addressing the impact of climate change on local livelihoods. By systemizing and building upon existing knowledge, the project aims to go beyond the traditional pilot mentality that has been introduced in the past and instead invest in generating the skills needed to help producers adapt to climate realities in the region, attend to agricultural productivity and reduce land degradation. By targeting productive associations, cooperatives and rural extension workers, the project will engage stakeholders that have been excluded within the overall discussion of sustainable landscape management.

Output 2.2. Climate adapted livelihoods introduced to new high value markets to generate economic alternatives in the region

86. Through this output, AF funds will support improved livelihoods by working to promote through market access the economic incentives to sustain and implement climate resilient productive alternatives. This output will also result in link between knowledge generation and mobilizing financial instruments and mechanisms relevant for productive development to ensure the sustainability of adapted livelihoods. The following activities are proposed:

i. Establishment of a livelihoods diversification and marketing technical group: the group will be concerned with prioritizing alternatives livelihoods options for developing marketing systems and products that will enable alternative, complimentary and enhanced income sources in the area. The technical group will include CENTA Regional, Dirección de Economía Agropecuaria (MAG),

MARN, representatives from local productive associations and regional representatives from Banco de Fomento Agropecuario.

ii. Developing three market studies of high value potential products that are both resilient to climate change and are locally relevant. This work will build up previous analysis made by GIZ in identifying at least 43 potential high value products within Ahuachapán, and will incorporate the information generated through output 2.1. These will be further analysed to develop at least 3 market studies identifying potential entry points, buyers and income generating potential.

iii. Workshops, focal groups, meetings and specialized studies focused on agricultural value chain integration and value-added production focusing on integrating the work from the market studies to begin to establish market linkages and strengthen capacities of productive associations in accessing local and national markets.

iv. Working with financial institutions with local presence to identify potential financing products to stimulate the economic articulation and the circulation of capital in the intervention areas. This can be related to the production of concentrates, production, and commercialization of organic or semi-organic inputs, tourist services, and agricultural production.

87. This output will promote greater livelihood diversification helping transition from livelihoods that have been negatively affected as a result of climate change to those that consider these changes and can provide an improved source of income. Through this output the project also addresses key lessons learned from past projects that failed to link sustainable productive options to relevant markets and financial sources.

Component 3. Regional Climate and Hydrological Monitoring for Enhanced Adaptation Planning

88. Component 3 will use AF funds to ensure that local climate and hydrological knowledge is produced, managed and disseminated effectively to enhance decision making and long-term planning to streamline adaptation to climate risks in the region. This will be done through the development of technical models, enhancing climate and hydrological monitoring capacities and developing relevant products for adaptation planning. The data derived from these actions will be integrated within the National Monitoring System that is being developed through government resources in the monitoring of the PREP. Hence, investments will provide support in not only assessing the impact of the interventions within this project but in measuring all restoration interventions prioritized within the South Ahuachapán region and evaluating them in their capacity to meet adaptation needs.

89. The outputs from this component will also enhance local and national capacities to understand the impact of climate change in local hydrology as well as identify the best measures to address this impact and guide future adaptation measures and investments within the whole region. Through the products derived from this output, the project will specifically generate the capacity to better understand the

link between EBA and resilience in local hydrology (surface and underground water sources).

90. Efforts will be focused on developing hydrological information while integrating climate change scenarios through enhanced monitoring of the quantity, quality and sedimentation of water in the Rio Paz (the main source of surface water in the region) as well as linking the information on surface water capture and flow in feeding local aquifers. These tools will be packaged into hydrological information products to better guide EBA investments in watersheds, to enhance territorial planning and management and to improve the quality of early warning systems for meteorological drought. Investments will also be made to include women in the region in the monitoring as well as providing guidance on how to make use of this information for community decision making. This will provide community members with the certainty that has been missing in the region due to a lack of awareness of climate change thus addressing a concern that was reiterated during the various consultations.

91. To ensure that the information is correctly streamlined and makes use of existing national capacities, this component will be coordinated and implemented by MARN through its Observatorio Ambiental (NHMS).

Output 3.1. Generated the capacity and knowledge to monitor EbA and restoration interventions in South Ahuachapán

92. Through this output, local hydrological knowledge will be produced, managed and disseminated effectively to enhance decision making and long-term planning to streamline adaptation to climate risks in the region. This will be done through the development of technical models and by enhancing the climate and hydrological monitoring capacities of the Observatorio Ambiental in South Ahuachapán.

93. This output includes the following activities:

i. Develop an assessment of hydrological flows in the Rio Paz watershed, with the objective of determining the interaction between surface and ground water to generate inputs for integrated management of water resources.

ii. Produce a conceptual model of the ESA-01 aquifer that provides water to the South Ahuachapán area. The inputs obtained through the activity above, will be used in the definition of a conceptual model of the ESA-01 aquifer, also analyzing hydric balances and aquifer recharge, and including a diagnostic on the current state of the aquifer. Expected products are maps representing the behavior of groundwater that will be able to model how water levels will behave as precipitation changes occur as a result of climate change.

iii. Strengthen capacities of the Observatorio Ambiental by improving their hydrological and climate monitoring network, to better assess impacts of climate change in river flows in both dry and rain seasons as well as in aquifer recharge. Investments will also be made in strengthening their capacity on the use and validation of various satellite remote sensing data sources and techniques that will allow for improved monitoring of climate change impacts.

iv. Selecting and developing a set of effective monitoring indicators to measure the effectiveness of the interventions in overall resilience. This work will be closely tied to the national monitoring system being developed by MARN for the PREP, thus incorporating the potential to measure the impact of EbA in resilience outcomes.

v. Strengthening the national monitoring system to include short, medium and long-term water and ecosystem management and success indicators selected/developed: operating at variable scales to assess project effectiveness and any changes in vulnerability.

vi. Train local communities (women's associations) to be active participants in the monitoring process: needed in order to enhance efficiency as well as enhance local capacities and learning. This adds to the creation of local ownership of the project and project results, helping sustain outcomes, and creating better environment for future adaptation projects.

94. Implementing the activities in output 3.1. will add to establishing a diverse range of adaptation data and information that can be used to support various monitoring and evaluation purposes related to EbA. The activities will have helped to identify and collect feasible base, up-scaling and knowledge resources in the form of ecosystem-based adaptation indicators, and how they relate to spatially referenced data and/or policies in the region.

Output 3.2. Improved production and utilization of hydrological and climate information applied to decision-making by stakeholders and local development agents

95. The main objective of this output if to strengthen knowledge of climate hazards and threats, through building capacity of local and national stakeholders in the interpretation, use, and dissemination of climate information in order to stimulate adaptation action. The increase in information uptake and distribution will contribute significantly to the development of regional adaptation strategies focusing on water and land management.

96. This output seeks to: 1) Support the creation and application of knowledge for better decision making and climate risk reduction; 2) assimilate and mainstream project results and knowledge of the interactions between climate change adaptation, watershed management and land restoration; and 3) improve knowledge-sharing systems at all levels. Therefore, the focus will be on the following activities:

i. Enhancing capacities of the Observatorio Ambiental to better define the scope of climate data and information targeting what is useful for the region such as agriculture, water and land management and enabling the development of tailored information for end users, including commercial farmers, decision-makers, and community-based organizations.

ii. Train MARN, MAG and National Observatory staff, on production end-user information products, targeting relevance to priority EbA adaptation monitoring, and enhancing EWS systems relevant to land users (i.e. hydrological drought).

iii. Strengthen local capacities on climate change and its impacts in the region through trainings directed at government and non-government partners on incorporating climate information into planning, policies and activities allowing for non-technical information users to understand and make use of fundamentally technical data.

iv. Develop knowledge products that can be used to stimulate risk reduction and adaptation actions in the intervention area. Amongst these will be the development of an Atlas on climate change that will incorporate climate, rainfall, temperature, wind and soil moisture maps for the region in a manner that is useful for territorial actors.

Component 4. Strengthening of inter-institutional coordination and local governance for landscape management in the face of climate variability and change

97. Weak governance has been identified by the local actors as one the main barriers limiting their capacity to develop the actions and strategies required for climate resilience, particularly in the case of EBA. Few mechanisms are available to generate the coordination and concerted actions that are required for a general adaptation strategy that looks to address the needs of all land users. National, regional and local initiatives have been implemented in the south Ahuachapán region, however these initiatives have failed to incorporate local authorities in disseminating best practices and in generating in them the required capacity needed for their assimilation and potential upscale. Component 4 will address these factors in the territory promoting, collaboration and synergies from land users (producers, conservation groups, developers, etc.) guiding them to incorporate adaptation as a long-term measure of sustainability in south Ahuachapán. Activities under this Component, will generate best practices and tools on adaptation planning that can be replicated in other areas of the country.

98. The line-up of outputs in component 4 will have targeted the key barriers to the activities designed for the project, ensuring sustainability and consolidation of project results. This will reflect positively on: 1) enhancing intermunicipal coordination by the creation of a technical mechanism within the association of municipalities of Microregión sur, to promote decision making that allows for the informed and coordinated action; 2) to unlock adaptation financing and action within the territory while including stakeholders from different sectors; 3) building adaptation plans that can be streamlined in municipal and local development planning instruments.

99. This component favours consultation and collaborative action among local associations and stakeholders to ensure collective ownership and social sustainability of the overall project planning and results, and deepen insight into current, historic and potential future adaptation issues, fostering good governance and creating an environment conducive to innovations.

100. Implementation of this outcome will be led by MARN in close collaboration with FIAES, municipal governments, as well as local stakeholders. Work will include collaboration with the association of municipalities of south Ahuachapán, integrated by the municipal governments of San Francisco Menendez, Jujutla,

Guaymango and San Pedro Puxtla, with the main objective to direct actions to streamline adaptation in the development of the four municipalities.

Output 4.1 Established technical capacities in municipal governance to integrate information and promote concerted action for adaptation

101. This output will strengthen governance at the local level by enhancing the capacity of municipal authorities to manage technical information (facilitating uptake), while ensuring coordination and guaranteeing the participation of land users in a manner that enables the effective dissemination of information for adaptation planning.

102. The following activities under this output will be undertaken:

i. Establish a technical advisory council at the territorial level (TAC), to improve coordination and dialogue between institutions and associations acting locally. This working group will work to support the association of municipalities of Microregión Sur as a potential clearing house on sustainable landscape interventions within the area, thus enhancing coherence and coordination to facilitate EBA actions at a municipal level. The TAC will also serve as a consultative mechanism for landscape interventions including those generated by this project, thus generating a feedback capacity that will support project implementation. Composition of the technical advisory council will include representatives from local organizations working within the landscape including conservation associations, watershed committees, productive associations or cooperatives, community leaders, civil society organizations and regional representatives of relevant government institutions.

ii. Develop workshops and capacity building events to foster and local appropriation and institutionalization, of the lessons learned and best practices derived from the project to showcase success and validate local/regional/national strategies towards adaptation. Capacity building will be geared towards municipal authorities, community leaders and TAC members to ensure that information is disseminated within the area.

iii. Development of knowledge materials that can be used for community-led replication and for dissemination amongst the municipalities in the municipality association, including dissemination of knowledge about ancestral and new adaptation measures.

iv. Promote coordination and dialogue between institutions and organizations working in South Ahuachapán. Better coordination between government and non-government institutions with similar and complementary issues in El Salvador will invariably favor the synergy to jointly face the vulnerability and risks of the country towards climate change, establishing better priority actions in mitigation and adaptation using a landscape restoration approach and avoiding working at cross purposes.

v. Support local actors in identifying legal and governance strategies to enhance sustainable land management, including through law enforcement.

Output 4.2 Local adaptation plans designed and included in the municipality's territorial planning.

103. This output will result in the creation and adoption of adaptation plans and institutional arrangements for their implementation. The project will invest in generating the tools and discussions that will be needed to ensure that long term adaptation strategies are identified, prioritized and include the agreements needed for their implementation. To achieve this, the following activities will be implemented:

i. Develop a climate vulnerability assessment of South Ahuachapán that takes into account information generated through the project as well as existing information such as local development plans and land use maps.

ii. Establish actions to develop a coordinated process for developing a local adaptation plan for the Microregión Sur de Ahuachapán, taking into account the mechanisms already available so as to avoid duplication. These actions will include meetings in community forums, continued stakeholder consultations, etc.

iii. Develop a local adaptation plan for Ahuachapán Sur ensuring a participatory, inclusive and transparent process. Synergetic criteria should be used to set priorities that reflect the needs and circumstances of the territory under the local adaptation plan.

iv. Develop implementation arrangements and agreements, including strong action plans to support the implementing of activities and evaluating progress towards achieving objectives. This should look to streamline results from the local adaptation plan into municipal development planning instruments.

104. This output will make strategic use of the outputs derived from all the project components including the information and agreements derived from the community restoration plans, adaptation options for sustained livelihoods, climate information products and governance arrangements and mechanisms for inter sector coordination. These will be incorporated into providing a clear strategy for upscaling ecosystem-based adaptation and generating the enabling conditions for climate resilience in the region.

Output 4.3 Enhanced capacities in local organizations to articulate actions and mobilize financing for Ecosystem-based Adaptation

105. The output will look to identify financial mechanisms for the implementation of specific adaptation actions within the territory. This will include not only in helping local organizations identify a pipeline of investments to generate climate resiliency in Ahuachapán Sur but also to identify long term financing sources to ensure their implementation. These will include facilitating private sector investment.

106. The project through this output, will develop the required capacity of key actors intervening in South Ahuachapán (such as FIAES) to manage project results beyond the project lifetime and mobilize climate financing to upscale them within a larger territorial level thus generating sustainable long term resiliency. This will include working with the private sector and local organizations in

identifying key priorities for investment to offset climate risk through EBA, enhancing market value of products through certification mechanisms, and providing capacities to local and national organizations on adaptation project design, prioritization and financing. This will allow the identification of correct incentives for private sector investment and provide support in generating the financial and institutional mechanisms best suited for their implementation.

107. Activities under this output include:

i. Providing local groups and associations with enhanced technical assistance, capacity building and information tools to attract and mobilize EbA financing (e.g. GHG quantification, water certificate tracking, commodity certificate tracking, gap analysis tools).

ii. Supporting the development of an enabling environment that is conducive of private investments in the area of intervention, indirectly mobilizing climate finance that can be applied locally. This will involve working with private sector in identifying key priorities and interventions at a landscape level to offset impact on ecosystems or their financial risk to climate change projections through EBA interventions as well as identifying the mechanisms required to capture this investment. This activity will work to develop business cases and cost benefit analysis for private sector engagement and mobilization of financing in adaptation.

iii. Enhance the institutional and legal capacity of FIAES to attract and mobilize climate finance within a larger financial architecture for adaption in El Salvador. This would include the coordination between MARN and FIAES on developing work and strategies that feed into addressing El Salvador's adaptation needs and pipeline to access relevant climate finance.

108. In focusing on capacities from local communities and government actors, as well as those they collaborate with, this outcome improves the contextual conditions on how climate change problems are framed and prioritized to detonate innovative, inclusive and financially viable responses that lead to better mobilization of organizations, resources and stakeholders at all levels to address climate vulnerability. Through this output, local organizations are empowered with the skills and resources to address various climate adaptation needs. In enhancing the role of FIES, the project is also generating the bases to upscale projects results and translate them to other regions.

B. Describe how the project/program provides economic, social and environmental benefits, with particular reference to the most vulnerable communities, and vulnerable groups within communities, including gender considerations. Describe how the project/program will avoid or mitigate adverse, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

Economic	The project will directly benefit an estimated 6,396 households (30,211 people) who are especially vulnerable to the impacts of climate change in this region, through the design and implementation of concrete adaptation measures for more efficient use of water resources. These

	measures will provide economic benefits to the families through savings and revenues generated by increasing agricultural yields and production (for home consumption and sales) and by increasing their access to ecosystem-based services. Revenue generation will be also supported through training provided to productive associations and access to high value markets and through the reduction of crop losses due to resilient agricultural and productive systems. The project will also provide economic benefits in terms of avoided loss and costs that are referenced under the cost-effectiveness section and that address a main concern of communities that have felt the impact in loss of livelihoods in the region due to climate change. Information products developed through output 3 will also allow for more efficient planning and investment in protecting water sources.
Social	The project will work directly with 30,211 people that account for the total rural population in San Francisco Mendez of which 51% are women to generate the capacities for resilience to climate change and sustainable livelihoods (enhancing access to ecosystem services in the area, generating capacity for diversified livelihoods to improve household incomes that have suffered due to climate change and ensuring access to improved and more precise climate information services to manage uncertainty and enabling the articulation of coordinated actions to increase investment in the area). The project will also provide indirect benefits to the 3 adjacent municipalities in South Ahuachapán through strengthening their local governance and capacity for territorial management through the creation of the Technical Advisory Council that will be created to provide support to the Associations of Municipality comprised of San Francisco Menendez, Guaymango, Jujutla and San Pedro Puxtla and by providing the inputs required for streamlining local adaptation in municipal planning. 67,805 additional people of which (34, 492 are women) in South Ahuachapán region will benefit indirectly from interventions and knowledge generated to benefit the common ESA-01 aquifer that will result in improved monitoring of water quality and access. They will also benefit from enhanced climate information knowledge which will be locally relevant. Knowledge generated through the project, will also be packaged for easy upscale and replication within this region by the enhanced capacity of rural extension workers whose zone of influence is not exclusive to San Francisco Menendez. Community territorial management and capacity building and disseminated knowledge on natural resources generated through the project will also promote social cohesion and reduce social conflicts in terms of land use and environmental management. Improvements to the access food and water (both quality and quality) in

	drought conditions will expectedly improve health conditions in households. Agricultural adaptation will support application of relevant ancestral/traditional techniques (e.g. cultivating on terraces, using traditional plant varieties more resilient to climate variations) and seeds will support the preservation of culturally relevant practices and knowledge. Identification of private sector investment and mobilization of climate funds will enhance the investment in the area.
Environment	Restoration of forest landscapes will enhance water resources, maintain biodiversity and increase carbon sequestration. The adaptive techniques for crop improvement that will be systematized and disseminated through the project will provide positive impacts through decreasing soil erosion, and reducing chemical fertilizers and pesticides use that pollute water bodies. The implementation of the SAF of cocoa in the mosaic of crops, grass, and vegetation has the highest average impact on the erosion reduction, while the cocoa SAF in the coffee plantations has the most significant effect on the decrease in the export of sediments Restoration activities will have the potential to increase carbon stocks and reduce emissions due to unstainable landscape management (land use change). Actions with the most significant mitigation potential are the techniques focused on the restoration of natural ecosystems, such as mangrove restoration (134 TCO2e / ha) and riparian forest (127 TCO2e / ha), followed by the implementation of agroforestry systems for basic grains and cocoa that will be promoted through the community restoration plans. The project will also be working to promote the adoption of sustainable land management practices that will include the adoption of the green harvest in cane, that also stands out for the contribution regarding mitigation of climate change. The project will work directly with 3,864 ha in productive landscape restoration that will support biodiversity conservation and the continued provision of ecosystem services to both the rural dwellers (such as water, forest materials); and the urban communities (especially in water supply), as well as mitigation of greenhouse gases (through enhanced carbon sequestration and stocks in forests).
Gender	The measures, techniques, and mechanisms to be supported in the project aim to the high participation of women as such project indicators are gender disaggregated with the goal of targeting women to ensure their participation in decision-making structures and in the monitoring of the restoration. Women’s representation within the Technical Group that will be developed through this project will be ensured as will their effective representation within capacity building events. The project will also look to identifying productive practices that benefit productive activities with high women’s economic participation. This will be done by providing capacity building to all 16 women productive

	cooperatives and developing at least 1 technological package and market study that addresses the value chain of where women participation is the highest.

C. Describe or provide an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project / programme.

109. A recent assessment of damages to the agricultural sector in Ahuachapán, pointed out that, due to an extended drought period, the average numbers observed for the harvest of corn and beans (June/July 2015) had a reduction of 94%. Climate change projections also indicate that drought like conditions will become more frequent thus providing an immediate threat to ecosystems and livelihoods. This assessment has been voiced by the communities in South Ahuachapán that have shared their concern to the decreased livelihood options and ecosystem services available as climate change has become evident in the region.

110. The interventions proposed provide cost effective solutions including ecosystem-based investments through the design and implementation of community restoration plans that will make communities active participants in restoration actions. This will have an impact in terms of potential loss of livelihoods but also in enhancing the capacities of the landscape to manage projected climate conditions. A cost-benefit analysis was carried out by the International Union for Conservation of Nature, in coordination with the MARN. The financial and economic evaluation was carried out during 20 years, through a calculation of profitability and analysis of income (financial benefits) and environmental and social benefits (co-benefits) between land uses. The following table shows the results of the cost-benefit effectiveness by ha that represent the different items in the selected territory.

Table 4 - Financial Analysis: Costs and benefits of current use and use of the land proposed under PREP

Current Net Value of the Restored Land Use (US $ / ha)			
Type of Transition	**VAN (US$/ha) – Benefits Net**		
	Current soil use	PREP soil use	Value Margin
1. Cultivation of basic grains in an agroforestry system with basic grains	4.130	4.438	308
2. Natural grass to silvopastoril system	7.553	18.269	10,716
3. Mosaic of crops and pasture to agro-silvopastoril system	4.638	12.124	7,486

4. Mosaic of crops, pastures and vegetation <900 m.s.n.m. a Cocoa agroforestry systems (1)	3.100	15.473	12,373
5. Sugarcane (with burning practice) for green sugarcane harvest	3.222	4.067	845
6. Coffee <900 m.s.n.m. a Cocoa agroforestry systems (2)	1.206	14.767	13,561
7.Renewal of for low-altitude Coffee <800 m.s.n.m.	1.096	2.894	1,798
8. Renewal of medium-height coffee 800-1200 m.s.n.m.	1.372	6.003	4,631
9. Renewal of high-altitude coffee > 1200 m.s.n.m.	2.275	13.076	10,801
10. Crops and Average Use (1, 2, 3, 4 and 5)forest	4.329	-5.166	-9,495
11. Weathered mangrove towards a Mangrove Restoration	-	4.061	4,061

(Current value with r=10%). Source: UICN, 2017

111. The transitions described above generate a definite benefit cost not only for the producers but also for the ecosystem services at the different points.

112. The method of employing landscape management as a restoration strategy will be pursued through a combination of replanting, completion, assisted natural regeneration (through protection) – that can be considered more cost-effective than complete clearing and replanting. Restoration will be carried out through using native plants, promoting the use of local organizations and community members thus reducing the cost of inputs for restoration activities and ensuring the long-term sustainability of interventions. This will in turn be enhanced by providing access to seeds through seed banks that will ensure the access to restoration material beyond the project implementation instead of the business as usual solution of relying on purchased seeds. By promoting community planning, costs are reduced through a more efficient use of inputs and increasing the scale of intervention, which has in the past only looked to promote *planes de finca* at an individual level with producers that often only have access to 1ha of land.

113. The project will also build upon and leverage existing information and best practices in the region in terms of sustainable production at a landscape level. While these have been practiced within the region they have yet to be packaged or further analysed for their real potential in income generation within larger markets. Therefore, the project will invest in the systematization and collections of these practices for replication within the community restoration plans as well for productive stakeholders in the region and generate the market knowledge of already pre-identified potential products. The targeting of specific value chains for the region will facilitate uptake by producers and the extension support that will be provided by the project will train extensions workers within cooperatives and productive associations who will be able to disseminate these experiences to a

larger network. A similar approach is considered in Component 4, where the project will work through the Association of Municipalities to provide support to all 4 of the municipalities within the South Ahuachapán region and not just to San Francisco Menendez. The technical working group will hence become a strategic actor disseminating in a cost effective manner the knowledge generated through the project, particularly that developed through components 3 and 4 to ensure its streamlining in all 4 municipalities. The local adaptation plan generated through the project will serve as a guide to all 4 of these municipalities.

114. Finally, the project has been designed to fit within national capacities and strategies to enhance cost efficiency and promote sustainability. It will make strategic partnerships with national institutions such as FIAES that have the capacity and knowledge to operate within the territory thus reducing the cost and risk of operation while also enhancing local capacity to manage international and national climate resources. The project will also be included as part of the national restoration strategy and as such will be feeding and receiving information on restoration monitoring that will be consolidated nationally through the National Monitoring System for Restoration that is currently being developed by MARN and will be operating by 2019.

D. Describe how the project / programme is consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, including, where appropriate, national adaptation plan (NAP), national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications, or national adaptation programs of action, or other relevant instruments, where they exist.

115. El Salvador has made important progress in strengthening the regulatory and institutional framework that allows the country to face the effects of climate change in a timely and efficient manner, as evidenced by a series of national regulatory instruments that have the purpose of reducing and managing climate change and its effects in the land sector. The Five-Year Development Plan "El Salvador Productive Educated and Safe" 2014-2019, establishes in its objective 7, that the country should transit towards an economy and society that is environmentally sustainable and resilient to climate change.

116. The project is consistent with the National Plan for Climate Change, specifically in the following objectives: i) Achieve the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation in the planning and management of socioeconomic sectors and national ecological systems; ii) Create a process to generate knowledge and strengthen capacities applied to climate change adaptation; iii) Develop and apply methods and/or tools for the assessment of impact, vulnerabilities and to improve climate change adaptation; iv) Sensitization and information for climate change adaptation.

117. In addition, the project supports the country’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which includes as an objective the reduction of vulnerability in the agriculture, livestock and forest sectors, as well as the establishment and management of one million hectares through climate resilient and sustainable landscapes, conserving the current tree cover (27% of the territory) and increasing the tree cover by 25% with agroforestry systems and reforestation of

critical areas such as riparian forests, aquifer recharge zones and areas that are prone to landslides.

118. In relation to environmental policies and planning instruments, the project is consistent with the National Environmental Law approved in 1998, with the object to develop the actions of the National Constitution related to conservation, protection and restoration of environment to assure the sustainability and liability of livelihoods of population. The Environmental Law was modified in 2012 in order to incorporate a specific climate change adaptation chapter (Titulo VI-bis). The project is also aligned with the National Environmental Policy (2012), which aims to reverse environmental degradation and reduce vulnerability to climate change; and the National Strategy of Environment (2013), divided into four strategies: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Sanitation and Water Resources. The project directly supports the implementation of the National Program of Restoration of Ecosystems and Landscapes (Restoration Program), structured as one of the key instruments of the National Environmental Policy to reduce the country's high vulnerability to climate change and increase adaptive capacity.

119. The scope, objectives and activities proposed in the project are consistent with the approach of the Restoration Program, intervening at the landscape level, restoring and preserving forested and water recharge areas, riparian ecosystems, and sites of ecological connectivity; promoting the transformation of the agricultural regions through the restoration of soil and vegetation and the implementation of sustainable practices, including agroforestry, with a holistic approach that includes the ecological rehabilitation of ecosystems and recovery of ecosystem services, the improvement of livelihoods, the stimulation of local economies, and the strengthening of capacities through a highly participatory and inclusive way.

120. The project is also consistent with relevant sectorial policies, including the Climate Change Policy for the Agricultural Sector in El Salvador; the National plan for climate change and management of agro climatic risks for the agricultural, forestry, fishing and aquaculture sectors; and the Environmental Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change in the Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector (EAAMCC). A description of these policies and planning instruments and relevant provisions in the context of the implementation of the project are included in the table below.

Table 5 - Description of policies, planning instruments, and relevant provisions in the context of the implementation of the project

Policy/planning instrument	Description and context for the project	Entity and year of publication
Five-Year Development Plan "El Salvador Productive Educated and Safe" 2014-2019	Recognizes that over-exploitation of natural resources and growing environmental degradation have increased the risk associated with natural disasters and the vulnerability to climate change effects. Establishes in its objective 7, that the country should transit towards an economy and society that is environmentally sustainable and resilient to climate change.	Government of El Salvador, 2015

Policy/planning instrument	Description and context for the project	Entity and year of publication
National Plan for Climate Change of El Salvador - PNCC	It presents measures of adaptation, mitigation and reduction of risks that should be undertaken in this and future climate change plans, in a framework of coherence, consistency and sustainability. It contains eight components focused on reducing risks and minimizing in the short term the human and economic losses that are already experienced in the country. Action 1 of Component 3, specifically aims to protect, rehabilitate and conserve existent ecosystems and improve their ecological functions. Component 4, focuses on the transformation and diversification of agricultural, forestry and agroforestry practices, recognizing the urgency for restoration of critical ecosystems for resilience.	MARN, 2017 (update)
National Environmental Policy of El Salvador	Aims to reverse environmental degradation and reduce vulnerability to climate change. Includes as one of its main components of action the restoration and conservation of ecosystems to reduce risks, sustain productive activities and ensure the well-being of the population.	MARN, 2013
National Strategy of Environment (ENMA)	Main environmental public policy instrument for government planning, recognizes that the over-exploitation of natural resources and the increasing environmental deterioration have increased the risk of natural disasters and vulnerability to the effects of climate change, which raises the need to have articulated and structured responses. It includes the restoration of rural areas as an approach for reduction of climate risk in the medium term.	MARN Council of Ministers, 2012
Environmental Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change in the Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector	Its general objective is to contribute to the adaptation of the Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector, enhancing its sustainability and competitiveness, increasing its capacities and decreasing its vulnerability to the effects of climate change with gender inclusion and equity. Includes four strategic objectives, including the sustainable management of natural resources, improvement of the resilience of productive systems, promoting knowledge management, and strengthening of institutional capacities.	MAG, 2015
National plan for climate change and management of agro climatic risks for the agricultural, forestry, fishing and aquaculture sectors.	Seeks to contribute to the adaptation of the impacts of climate change and variability to reduce agro climatic risk within the framework of the Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy of the Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector in the territory. It includes as part of the activities formulated in its action plan: the design and implementation of a program to build capacities on climate change and its impacts targeted to producers; promote the	MAG, 2017

Policy/planning instrument	Description and context for the project	Entity and year of publication
	establishment of agroforestry systems and protection of forests that result in the restoration of the forest resources, reduction of vulnerability and generation of ecosystem services.	
Plan for Agricultural Development 2014-2019	Integrated by a series of programs that include as their objectives the environmental restoration with emphasis on creating resilience and adaptation to climate change, the generation of employment and reduction of rural poverty, prioritizing women and youth and their contribution to economic growth.	MAG, 2015
Forest Policy for El Salvador 2016-2036	It proposes eight strategic axes, including the restoration of forest ecosystems; and reducing the vulnerability of the country's productive systems and ecosystems in the face of the impacts of climate change.	MAG, 2016
National Forestry Strategy	Includes as part of its strategic components the restoration of ecosystems and increasing forest cover; protection and reduction of forest vulnerability; strengthening capacities of the stakeholders in the sector.	MAG, 2017

E. Describe how the project/programme meets relevant national technical standards, where applicable, such as standards for environmental assessment, building codes, etc., and complies with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

121. The project is consistent with the relevant climate change and environmental legal and institutional framework and directly supports the implementation of the National Program of Restoration of Ecosystems and Landscapes and the Action Plan for the Restoration of Ecosystems and Landscapes (2018-2020), developed and implemented by MARN. As part of the analyses developed for the operationalization of the Action Plan, restoration opportunities were identified according to the current land use and potential land use/cover transitions. As a result, MARN has established technical guidelines for the implementation of the National Program of Restoration of Ecosystems and Landscapes and its Action Plan.

122. Forty-nine restoration techniques have been integrated in data sheets with the technical specifications to conduct restoration according to the type of ecosystem to be restored and the objectives pursued by the restoration activities. Each technical data sheet includes information on the objectives, steps to apply the technique, recommendations for its implementation and estimated costs. The technical data sheets cover the restoration on mangroves, coastal ecosystems, and riparian forests; the establishment of agroforestry and silvo-pastoral systems; enrichment planting; and the implementation of soil and water conservation practices.

123. In addition, MARN has established technical guidelines and manuals for the restoration in El Salvador, which describe the steps, requirements, and costs and

benefits of the implementation of the restoration actions, including: 1) restoration on riparian forests and mangroves; 2) restoration of productive coffee systems; 3) implementation of the agroforestry system in basic crops; 4) implementation of silvopastoral and agro-silvopastoral systems; 5) implementation of cacao agroforestry systems; 6) implementation of green harvest in sugar cane systems.

124. The restoration activities in the project will be developed following the restoration techniques and technical guidelines established by MARN, ensuring that implementation is conducted under MARN standards, as the corresponding governing body.

125. All planned activities will be implemented within the territorial jurisdiction of municipalities constituted and recognized by the Salvadorian law. With regard of tenurial and land rights, the project will only implement actions with land owners and public areas.

F. Describe if there is duplication of project/programme with other funding sources, if any.

126. In the development of this proposal, the project has engaged with diverse stakeholders in the region including international development organizations such as GIZ and USAID. As the larger region of Ahuachapán has been prioritized under the National Restoration Program due to the presence of the conservation areas El Imposible-Barra de Santiago, the Ramsar Wetland Barra de Santiago and the biosphere Reserve Apaneca- Ilamatepec, there are various organizations implementing initiatives and activities in this department. The current interventions in the whole of the Ahuachapán department are described below.

Table 6 – List and description of current interventions in South Ahuachapán

Project	Duration	Donor/ Implementing Agency	Outcome	Complementarity
Agrarian Landscape Restoration Initiative El Salvador	2018 – 2021	Fundación Buffet-CRS/PRISMA	Restore 25,000 ha of landscape in Ahuachapán based on Water-soil-agriculture approach.	• Lacks a focus on climate change and adaptation • The project will produce baseline of hydric information in the southern part of Ahuachapán that will then be built upon through the UNDP/AF project (making the link to the aquifer). • UNDP/AF will add to the CRES project by ensuring the integration of the hydro analysis and modeling within national models.
Regional Project for coastal biodiversity conservation	2018 – 2022	USAID-UICN/GOAL/ CRC-URI UNES	Conservation and restoration of coastal ecosystems in	• Includes restoration activities with a basin approach focused on biodiversity conservation.

Project	Duration	Donor/ Implementing Agency	Outcome	Complementarity
			lower basin of Río Paz	• This approach will be complemented by the AF/UNDP project by integrating the climate change adaptation focus and introducing restoration as part of a range of EBA measures. • Coordination and complementarity with the restoration activities under this project has been ensured.
Intervention in the conservation area El Imposible Barra de Santiago	2018-2020	FIAES Ordinary call for proposals	Ecological restoration in El Imposible-Barra de Santiago conservation area	• Restoration activities in the natural conservation area which has not been targeted by the AF/UNDP project. • Approach lacks a focus on climate change and adaptation that will allow for a complementarity in restoration activities.
Program for the Restoration of Forest Landscapes in Central America and the Dominican Republic (REDD+ Landscape)	2017-2020	German Cooperation - CCAD-GIZ	Landscape restoration in the conservation area El Imposible-Barra de Santiago and biosphere Reserve Apaneca-Ilamatepec	• Carbon capture initiative (REDD+) • Initiative is focused within a larger area of influence on carbon sequestration. • Currently lacking an analysis on the impact of climate change adaptation
Adaptation - Vulnerability ECOSYSTEMS (AVE)	2018-2020	UICN-UNES	Develop a methodological framework based on evidence that determines the effectiveness, multiple benefits and overall profitability of the EbA	• Complementary initiative in knowledge management and dissemination of EbA. • The UNDP/AF project will build on the methodological framework generated, particularly for the identification and articulation of actions to mobilize financing for EBA.
Landscape Restoration Monitoring System		German Cooperation-MARN/PRISMA/WRI	Monitoring the restoration actions in the conservation area El Imposible Barra de Santiago	• Coordinating monitoring systems to include information from the restoration activities being developed at a national scale. • Proposed UNDP/ AF project will provide indicators to measure restoration impact on

Project	Duration	Donor/ Implementing Agency	Outcome	Complementarity
				resiliency particularly as it relates to water flow and quality. • Information on the restoration actions implemented by the UNDP/AF project will feed into the national monitoring system
Design of an Incentive Program to promote restoration and sustainable landscape management in El Salvador	2018-2020	German cooperation MU/ ICI-MARN/FIAES/ ONU Environment	Promotion of incentives for producers in the area	• Project is solely focused on establishing an economic incentive approach to promote sustainable investment. • Lacks a climate change focus and objective • Products will complement each other, particularly those within the proposed project to promote technological packages and market studies within the financial sector.
Measures to increase climate resilience in the agroecosystems of the dry corridor of El Salvador (RECLIMA).	pending for approval	GCF-FAO/MARN	Resilience in agricultural sector in the Dry Corridor	• GCF project will focus in a larger area covering the Dry Corridor. The interventions included in San Francisco Menendez, are limited to the transition areas near the conservation area of El Imposible, and are mainly implemented through planes de finca. • Activities included in the UNDP/AF Project are complementary by focusing in areas critical for the sustainable management of Rio Paz watershed, and on the implementation of activities through community restoration plans (broader approach to planes de finca). • The UNDP/AF project includes additional activities focused on the mobilization of financing for EBA.

127. There currently exists a concerted group of action of development partners intervening in the larger Ahuachapán District called the Ahuachapán Partner

Group that is being led by UNDP. This group has improved the articulation of interventions in the region being implemented by international and local development partners looking to ensure coordination, synergic monitoring and avoid duplication. The present proposal was thus presented within the group to ensure synergies and to build upon the learned knowledge from the work being developed in the region.

128. The main take-away message from this consultation, as can be seen in table 6, was that a focus on climate change, and in particular on resiliency and adaptation, has been absent from interventions within the area. Initiatives have traditionally focused on sustainable management of natural resources and conservation purposes, despite the fact that the climate change problematic has been identified by all development practitioners as being felt on the ground and enhancing the vulnerability of the rural communities that depend on primary production as a main source of livelihood. Hence, this project will address and important barrier and gap that has been missing within the region. It will do so by integrating best practices learned and building up on existing knowledge but embedding them knowledge of climate change projections as it is being felt and will be felt in the region. Results from the project will be shared within this larger group to ensure that all practitioners learn from the lessons generated by the project and are able to incorporate them within their own actions and upscale them.

G. If applicable, describe the learning and knowledge management component to capture and disseminate lessons learned.

129. The project generates knowledge management products across all of its four components that look to package best practices in an effective manner that facilitates upscale at a national level and is also relevant to stakeholders in a manner that can promote action thus enhancing the possibility of uptake in their use and promoting project sustainability.

130. In the case of Component one, output 1.4 looks to package the methodologies and the information derived from community restoration plans into a larger map for territorial management within the targeted landscape. This will facilitate long term governance but also allow for community territorial management to be incorporated into local development plans and include community planning within a larger strategy for territorial management. The component will also invest in packaging the methodologies used for landscape restoration, investments for water management and productive planning so as to facilitate its replication in the region and nationally. This approach is innovative in that it goes beyond traditional *planes de finca* (farm plans) by incorporating the landscape as a whole and facilitating restoration within a larger framework of territorial governance and management that provides benefits beyond household units thus facilitating the capacity for landscape resilience. Through territorial investments, the approach also facilitates learning by doing while incorporating various stakeholders within the territory thus engaging them to understand the impacts of climate change and work in the development of ecosystem-based strategies for adaptation. The product generated through this output will be relevant for land planning at a municipal and community level.

131. Component 2 in both its components looks to generate knowledge in terms of adaptive productive practices that will foster diversified livelihoods. The information derived from this component looks to be actionable and will put in place strategies for its use and dissemination not only in San Francisco Menendez but within the region and other similar municipalities that rely on grain, livestock and sugar cane production. By looking to package and systemize information and best practices in adaptive production and local resilient seed varieties into technological packages, the project will promote the uptake of this information by local producers. It will also promote the longevity of culturally relevant practices while ensuring that the inputs are there for replication (this complemented through the investment in seed banks from component 1).

132. Investing in systemizing the information in agricultural packages and market studies with specific linkages, the project ensures that the information is systematized in a manner that is relevant for productive purposes and can be easily exported to other regions by the extension officers themselves. This goes beyond developing an inventory but actually allows for the transformation of knowledge into products that are useful for productive purposes. Through the activities that will lead to this output, the project will invest in training and extension to key sectors targeting extension officers, cooperatives (including all 16 women productive cooperatives) and productive associations as a strategy to promote dissemination beyond San Francisco Menendez. Through output 2.2 it will also build upon existing knowledge and developing market studies into potential high value market chains, this information will then be promoted to productive associations with funds set aside for capacity building and implementation within the region. More importantly, it will look to generate knowledge useful to financial institutions in mobilizing funds for these new diversified products. Hence making the results actionable. Together the component will package scientific knowledge of adaptive productive practices and tie it together with information in terms of its market potential and entry points for enhanced livelihoods that will be profitable and resilient to climate change. This will provide an important product that will act as an incentive for sustainable productive management while also addressing the losses of traditional products currently being felt within San Francisco Menendez due to increasing climate stress.

133. Component 3 will look to address a main barrier that has been identified through consultations with the community in terms of the lack of knowledge regarding climate change and its impact on water availability in the region. This has generated increased uncertainty that has at time generated conflict among stakeholders within the landscape. By enhancing the capacity to monitor climate change and its impact on natural resources, national climate services will be able to deliver important tools to the community regarding the changes occurring in the region, and also providing them with information on how to manage these through EBA interventions as well as basic adaptive planning (i.e. drought alerts, forecasts, water balances, water flow and availability estimates at varying spatial and temporal scales). The Observatorio Ambiental will also be enhancing its own capacity to develop climate products through the information derived from the improved local network but also through the generated capacity in remote sensing technology that will be invested through the project. This will allow them to work with new resources to complement existing observation systems and develop better models for understanding the relationship between climate

change and the national landscape. This in-house capacity will be linked with community members, as the Observatorio Ambiental will work with women within the intervention areas to effectively monitor the information and make use of it and the products derived from them. The MARN will also gain from the enhanced access to knowledge regarding the impact of EBA on water resources as indicators and monitoring system will be integrated to complement the National Monitoring System developed for the National Restoration Programme. The project will allow the capacity to develop at least 5 new climate products that are relevant for the region to manage risk.

134. Component 4 will invest in knowledge management to streamline local adaption in municipal planning instruments and generating the capacities within local and national relevant organizations in the region to identify potential adaptation projects and provide them the means to attract climate finance from various sources. Hence knowledge management in this component looks to generate an enabling environment for adaptive planning and resource mobilization for its implementation by various stakeholders. The creation of a technical working group in the Association of Municipalities will also directly build in municipal capacity to manage the information derived from the various interventions within the territory. Hence, providing the technical input that municipalities often lack when approving licenses for projects or to interpret information derived from restoration and land management projects.

H. Describe the consultative process, including the list of stakeholders consulted, undertaken during project preparation, with particular reference to vulnerable groups, including gender considerations, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

135. The series of consultations conducted during the preparation of this project proposal were aimed at engaging key stakeholders in the project design, for them to take ownership of the project's goal and objectives, provide feedback on the full project proposal, and ensure their buy-in and commitment to project activities. The consultation process was conducted building on the extensive experience of MARN and other partners in developing participatory processes in the region, and was framed in the following principles: i) Promote the inclusive participation and engagement of the key stakeholders at the national, regional and local level, recognizing the characteristics and needs of the different stakeholders; ii) Facilitate dialogue and sharing of information among stakeholders; iii) Provide adequate information; iv) Include gender considerations.

136. The consultative process had two main phases. The first phase, conducted during the preparatory process of the project proposal (concept development), consisted of initial consultations with key stakeholder groups to better understand the challenges posed by climate change in the region and its effects in local livelihoods; consolidate the stakeholder analysis; define the intervention area; and gather inputs from international and national organizations working in environmental, development, or climate change initiatives in the region. The second phase was developed during the preparation of the complete document and included several activities with a wide range of stakeholders. The activities conducted in each phase as well as their outcomes are described below.

Initial consultations (concept development)

137. During this phase, the project team carried out a number of meetings with government institutions, civil society organizations, local representatives and organizations; women associations and international organizations and cooperation partners working in south Ahuachapán to ensure that the project design targeted adaptation strategies aimed to address the main barriers in the region and local needs to adapt to climate change. This phase included as main activities:

a. Meetings with national organizations and government institutions. The project team conducted several meetings with national and international institutions whose involvement and experience was key for the design and implementation of the project, including the Ministry of Agriculture, the *Observatorio Ambiental* in MARN*,*, FIAES, and CRS.

b. Meeting with cooperation partners and international initiatives working in the region. The meeting was conducted with the Ahuachapán Partner Group to discuss the project idea, its scope and expected outcomes, as well as to develop a gap analysis that would allow for complementarity between the proposed project and other initiatives in the region.

c. Meeting at the local level with stakeholders from San Francisco Menendez and field visit. The meeting engaged local actors in the municipality of San Francisco Menendez, including representatives of women organisations, local water and Ramsar committees, farmers, municipal authorities, CENTA, and local schools. The objective of the meeting was to understand the local perceptions of climate change effects in the region, the main challenges experienced at the local level and activities that could help address these challenges. The meeting was complemented with a field visit to the lower Rio Paz watershed.

138. The initial consultations provided inputs for the definition of the project logical framework and project intervention area; consolidation of the climate analysis and diagnosis; identification of adaptation strategies targeted to the main drivers of climate change in the region; identification of the key stakeholders; and implementation arrangements, leading to a document prepared with a high degree of participation of experts from different institutions. Table 7 includes information of the participants on this phase of the consultations and main issues addressed. Additional information on the initial consultations is provided in Annex C2.

Consultation of the project proposal

139. The second phase of the consultative process was focused on obtaining inputs and feedback on the project proposal in order to consolidate the definition of the project intervention area; define direct and indirect beneficiaries; and the roles and engagement of the key stakeholders in the implementation of the project. The second phase of the consultations included the following activities:

a. Territorial consultation workshop

140. A consultation workshop was held at the municipal level to obtain feedback and gather the perspective of local stakeholders on the project proposal. This workshop provided the opportunity for local stakeholders to provide inputs to the project formulation team regarding the proposed project strategy, components, and expected outcomes. The discussion and review of the project proposal provided important inputs and local contributions to create consensus regarding the project intervention area, its goals and activities. Participants included representatives from Civil Society Organizations; National and Municipal Government; extension organizations; water committees; producer associations; and local networks (see Table 7).

141. The consultation workshop sought to promote dialogue and reflection among participants using participatory planning tools. Participants were divided in groups to enable rich discussions, allowing project proponents to better understand the perspectives of the different stakeholder groups. The workshop also included discussions in plenary to inform all workshop participants and to promote dialogue between stakeholders with different interests and concerns. The workshop consisted of the following activities:

- Introductory presentations. The purpose of the introductory part was for the participants to learn about the project proposal: its objectives, components and expected outcomes and outputs, as well as their own roles in achieving the objectives. The introductory presentations included an introduction of the project objectives, a presentation on climate perspectives and explanation of the project proposal (theory of change, components, activities and expected results).

- Developing local maps. During this activity, the workshop participants identified the changes in the region related to changes in climate, as well as local actions occurring in the territory that are not sustainable. To conduct this activity, participants were integrated in the following groups: 1) Water Committees; 2) Women; 3) Local producers; 4) institutions and organizations implementing activities in the region. During the plenary session, each working group gave a presentation on the results obtained.

- Analysis of issues of each component. Participants worked to assess whether the Project proposal adequately meets main problems related to climate change in the target area. Participants were provided with printed materials with the project's theory of change, components, activities and expected outcomes, drafted in simple language to facilitate the analysis. The main recommendations that resulted from this section include: a) to increase the intervention area to include all the territory in the municipality; b) ensure that the stakeholders consulted continue being engaged in the project implementation; c) consider activities to strengthen local governance; d) implement the project building on the efforts being developed in the area by the local organizations, institutions and associations.

142. A detailed description of the workshop and its main findings are included in the territorial consultation workshop report in Annex C2.

b. Consultation with indigenous peoples

143. Although no self-determined Indigenous Peoples were identified in the project area, consultation was deemed appropriate as Indigenous Peoples in El Salvador have been historically marginalized and as a result, the majority are immersed among the urban and rural populations in the country. For this reason, the project team carried out a meeting with representatives of the Salvadorian National Indigenous Coordinator Council, which integrates the National Table for dialogue (*Mesa Nacional Indígena)* which constitutes a platform for dialogue and participation between MARN and the indigenous representatives (the list of participants is included in Annex C2).

144. Indigenous representatives were invited in advance to the consultation meeting, contacted by phone by the MARN indigenous peoples' liaison, who informed them of the objectives of the meeting, and asked about their willingness to participate.

145. The consultations confirmed that there are no self-determined indigenous communities in the project intervention area or its area of influence, as the closest indigenous communities identified are in the Santo Domingo de Guzmán municipality (located in the Sonsonate Department), which is adjacent to the municipality of San Pedro Puxtla. It also revealed the interest of the Indigenous representatives to be engaged during project implementation to promote cultural preservation and indigenous knowledge of natural resource management, specifically in the application of relevant ancestral/traditional techniques (e.g. cultivating on terraces, using traditional plant varieties more resilient to climate variations) and in the promotion and sharing of knowledge on local seeds – a work that has been previously developed between the Mesa Nacional Indígena and MARN. The IP representatives also stated their conformity with the project.

146. The consultation provided recommendations that have been integrated in the project design. It also provided inputs for the stakeholder engagement plan that includes activities to promote the participation of indigenous peoples through the *Mesa Nacional Indígena*.

c. Consultation meeting with government representatives and development partners.

147. This meeting was conducted with the aim to present the project to key government institutions and development partners and facilitate a space to provide feedback on project activities, identify synergies and potential collaboration during project implementation.

Table 7- Summary of the stakeholders consulted for the development of the project proposal

Phase and consultation activities	Entity or person consulted	Type of Entity	Issues Addressed
1. Development of the Concept (Initial consultations)			
Meetings with national	MARN/Minister	National Government	• Project scope and objectives • Link to the National Restoration Program and other MARN initiatives

Phase and consultation activities	Entity or person consulted	Type of Entity	Issues Addressed
organizations and government institutions (April 2018)			• Discussion on overall structure of the components
	MARN/ Office of the Minister	National Government	• Project scope and objectives • Analysis of components 1, 2, 3, 4
	FIAES	National Organization/ Fund	• Project scope and objectives • FIAES experience in the region • Potential implementation arrangements • Analysis of components 1, 4
	GIZ	International organization	• Project scope and objectives • Complementarity with GIZ initiatives in the region • Analysis of components 1, 2
	CRS	CSO	• Analysis of components 2, 3 • Hydrological study conducted in the region
	USAID	International cooperation	• Project scope and possible synergies
	MARN/ Observatorio Abiental	National Government	• Analysis of meteorological and climatic information for the project area • Capacity needs • Monitoring and evaluation of project activities
Meetings with development partners (March 2, May 18, 2018)	Ahuachapán Partner Group	International development partners with projects in the region	• Analysis of project scope and all components • Gap analysis to identify project complementarity
Meeting at the local level (April 12, 2018)	RAMSAR Committee	Local association	• Climate change effects in the region and challenges to local livelihoods • Intervention area • Project scope and objectives
	COAL	Regional association	
	ACEPROS	Community Association	
	Local Police	Municipal government	
	Cara Sucia	Communities representative	
	CECCAS	Local school/teacher	
	ADESCOS	Community organizations	
	CENTA	National Government/ MAG extension services	
	Tamasha	Local farmers	
	ROLA	Local environmental observation network of the Conservation Area El Imposible-Barra de Santiago	
	Microcuenca El	Water committees	

Phase and consultation activities	Entity or person consulted	Type of Entity	Issues Addressed
	Aguacate		
	MARN/regional office	National Government	
	Municipal authorities	Municipal Government	
	Civil Protection Municipal Committee	Committee installed by Civil Protection Law (National institutions in San Francisco Menendez Municipality: Police, Education, Health, Envionment)	
2. Consultation of project proposal			
Territorial consultation workshop (June 21, 2018)	ACEPROS	Community Association	• Project scope and objectives • Selection of project's target area. • Review of project document and feedback • Analysis of components 1, 2, 3 4
	ISDEM	Salvadoran Institute of Municipal Development	
	ADICOS	Productive association	
	CRS	CSO	
	MARN/DCJ		
	AMBAS	Women organization	
	MAG/DGFCR	National government	
	Mesa Técnica Foro del Agua		
	Asociación de Microcuenca	Local water committee	
	ACOPAPCOM	Community organization	
	CASSA	Private sector – sugar company	
	ADESCONE	Community organization	
	Mesa Territorial		
	ACURHCASSPEB		
	CENTA	National Government/ MAG extension services	
	Health Ministry (MINSAL)/ Health Department of Cara Sucia	National Government	
Meeting with Indigenous Peoples Representatives (July 10, 2018)	Salvadorian National Indigenous Coordinator Council (CCNIS)/ Mesa Nacional	Indigenous Peoples Representatives	• Project scope and objectives • Analysis of components 1, 2, 3 4 • Possibility of indigenous representatives' engagement in the project

Phase and consultation activities	Entity or person consulted	Type of Entity	Issues Addressed
	Indígena		
Meeting with development partners and national organizations	FIAES (July 9, 2018)	National Organization/Fund	• Implementation arrangements • Feedback to the project proposal and components 1, 4

Key findings and outcomes from the consultative process

148. The consulting process helped to clearly identify the roles and responsibilities of the principal participants in the project, to guarantee their full knowledge regarding the formulation of the project and its objectives, building on the experience and capabilities of the participants in the definition of the project strategy and activities.

149. The territorial consultation workshop successfully identified local stakeholders and laid an important foundation for project implementation. It was crucial to adjust the project outputs and activities to local needs, including the redefinition of the target area and beneficiaries. This workshop also allowed to confirm the barriers hindering resilience to the main climate change impacts in areas with an ongoing effect in communities and livelihoods. Based on consensus reached during the consultation workshop, the adjustment of the project area resulted in the incorporation of the Municipality of San Francisco Menendez for the restoration activities, and expanding the scope of component 4 to the municipalities of south Ahuachapán focused mainly on enhancing territorial governance. These changes supported a more coherent approach to water management as the four municipalities share the same aquifer.

150. In addition, the work conducted by the groups in the territorial consultation workshop allowed for a comprehensive understanding of different needs and perspectives of stakeholder groups. In particular the conclusions derived from the group of women reflected the need and interest of women to undertake productive diversification activities. As a result, the project included specific activities targeted to women producers, focused on developing a productive technological package taking into account women's experiences and needs; as well as the training of 16 women cooperatives.

151. The consultation with indigenous peoples' representatives provided important recommendations that were integrated in the project design, including the incorporation of specific criteria in the call for proposals to implement restoration activities and development of local community plans to promote that the restoration in productive landscapes favors native species with ecological and nutritional value, avoiding the use of invasive species. The project activities will build on the work that MARN and the Mesa Nacional Indígena have jointly developed in identifying seeds used in ancestral and traditional practices. This work will also provide inputs to the development of productive technological packages.

152. The consultations conducted with Civil Society Organizations and development partners supported the project team to target the project to additional and complementary activities, that address the main drivers of climate change in the region, supporting mainstreaming of adaptation that could lay the foundation for future initiatives. In addition, the consultative processes provided important inputs for the development of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Gender Action plan for the project.

I. Provide justification for funding requested, focusing on the full cost of adaptation reasoning.

153. The project looks to invest in solutions to address the barriers identified through the various stakeholder consultations and desk review performed during the project design. These barriers where validated during the stakeholder consultation process as the main challenges hindering resilience to the main climate change impacts in the region, with an ongoing effect in communities and livelihoods. Investments in the region have not dealt with this baseline issue. Barriers include: unsustainable management of ecosystems; lack of capacity of producers to identify alternative climate resilient productive options; lack of information and knowledge on climate change as it will impact the region and a lack of governance capacity. The project through its design looks to address these by building upon existing capacity on environmental management, the existence of local organizations and the lessons learned generated through various interventions in the area. Activities will also be integrated within the PREP that is being developed and implemented by the government to provide a case study of landscape restoration as an EBA strategy linking interventions with impacts on climate resilience in the territory. See below the theory of change for the project through its various interventions:

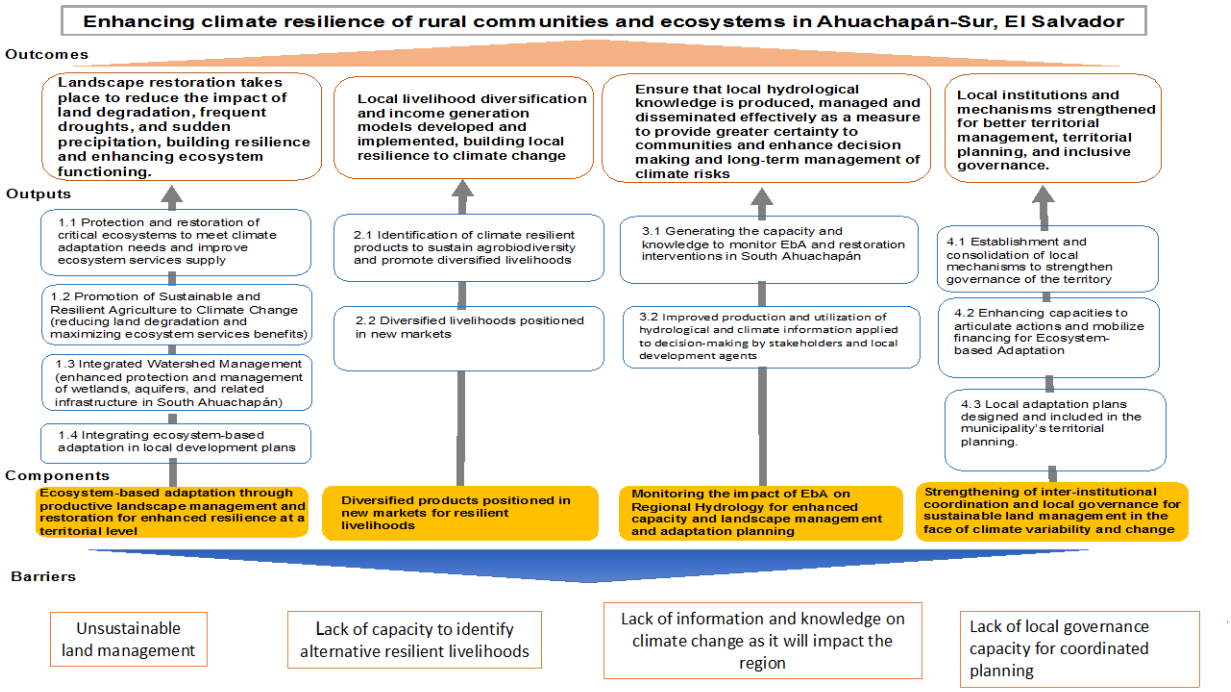


Figure 16 – Theory of Change.

Table 8 – Justification for project funding requested

Components/Outputs	Baseline (without AF Resources)	Alternative (with AF Resources)
1. Ecosystem-based adaptation for enhanced resilience at a territorial level		
Output 1.1 Forest landscape restoration is implemented to meet climate adaptation needs and improve ecosystem services supply	While investment has been directed through the PREP for restoration in the Ahuachapán department, investments are mainly focused in forest restoration for biodiversity or conservation purposes targeting the areas within the transitions of natural protected areas. This has left out areas where productive activity has been occurring. In the case these are targeted they follow a *plan de finca* approach that neglects to incorporate investments at the landscape level needed for EBA and to generate the community capacities in adaptation which are needed as a long term strategy and management approach to climate change.	Community restoration plans are enacted that will serve as a community agreement to landscape management, hence enhancing community ownership and capacities for effective land management and governance to promote sustainable land use that protects water catchments, restores natural drainage patterns and builds resilience to extreme weather events as an adaptation strategy. Communities understand the link between sustainable land management and climate resiliency through targeted monitoring of landscape interventions, thus generating capacities to proactively manage climate change.
Output 1.2 Promotion of Sustainable and Resilient Agriculture to Climate Change in critical ecosystems (reducing land degradation and maximizing benefits of ecosystem services)	Restoration is implemented while not taking into account areas under productive management thus limiting community buy in and generating conflicting strategies among productive and conservation actors at a territorial level, affecting sustainability and impact of restoration investments. Small scale producers continue being reliant on seeds provided through traditional agricultural sectors that have yet to consider climate change resiliency. This in turn increases producers' cost of production and their risk to failure due to climate change impacts. Where investment on sustainable productive management is made it is done at a pilot level, with information not being packaged nor collected effectively.	The promotion of better landscape management that serves local agriculture and the other inter-related needs from the landscape (ecosystem services, protection of biodiversity, local livelihoods, human health and well-being) is introduced as an adaptation strategy. Hence, increasing buy in from productive stakeholders and facilitating areas currently used for production to be sustainably managed to promote local resilience to climate change by avoiding land degradation, improving hydrology, habitat, water quality, erosion and sedimentation rates. Better land use management benefits small and large scale productive systems thus, improving ecosystem resilience and acting as soft infrastructure against climate extreme events such as drought and excessive run off from sudden intense precipitation events.

Components/Outputs	Baseline (without AF Resources)	Alternative (with AF Resources)
		Community seed banks favouring native species are created to provide self-sufficient and self-reliant alternatives to farming communities while prizing resilience to climate change impacts thus providing direct contributions to food and income security.
Output 1.3 Integrated Watershed Management within Community Restoration Plans	Investments at a watershed level are made without a landscape focus thus fragmenting impact and not providing a link to climate change and adaptation. Water committees are neglected as key actors within restoration actions thus limiting sustainability of interventions and capacity to lead and generate EBA investments or compensation mechanisms. Conflict on water use and access continues as little capacity is created in linking investments on the ground to water sources and availability in the future.	Landscape management directly builds in into impact on watershed management thus linking restoration intervention in the protection and management of water as a natural resource whose quality and access has been affected as a result of climate change. Community water committees become key actors in managing the impact of climate change on water thus creating a wider understanding and capacities on implementing landscape management as an effective means for adaptation. Capacity building also creates a larger understanding on how interventions at a landscape level affect availability of water resources in the face of climate change, thus generating the means to enhance buy in and corrective management by all actors.
Output 1.4 Landscape mapping of community restoration plans for ecosystem-based adaptation planning	No mapping nor systematization is made of best practices at a landscape level. Restoration methodologies are not localized hence interventions by community organizations to enhance sustainable landscape management remain as pilots without developing indicators or measuring their impact in generating climate resiliency. Little capacity for measuring and upscale is produced. No link is made to municipal scale planning.	Landscape management for adaptation is integrated within local and national planning mechanisms such as local development strategies (that serve the baseline for all investments in the municipalities). Information derived from community restoration plans is packaged to enhance upscale and allowing for community management agreements be incorporated into landscape planning for management for climate change by the municipality of San Francisco Menendez and other actors in the area (MARN, MAG, local organizations, producers).

Components/Outputs	Baseline (without AF Resources)	Alternative (with AF Resources)
2. Alternative and adapted livelihoods identified and made viable for resilient livelihoods		
Output 2.1 Identification and promotion of climate resilient products to sustain agrobiodiversity and promote diversified livelihoods	Investments made to enhance productivity in the region fail to address climate change as a main factor in reducing viable livelihood options in the region thus reducing producers' capacities to manage the impact of drought and sudden precipitation in losses to primary production. Investments hence fail to provide a sustainable solution to long term productivity in the region. Pilots in agroforestry and silvopastoral systems are continued at a limited scale by some local organizations without generating community buy in. Information and results are not systemized in manner that can be promoted for larger upscale or uptake by MAG and productive stakeholders.	Investments through the project deal with the main underlying issue affecting long term productivity in the region, thus producing viable options for climate resilient livelihoods. These are packaged with knowledge on resiliency to climate stress (risk reduction), costs and production being systematized in a manner to enhance uptake by producers. Extension support is provided within the municipality thus enhancing their implementation at a territorial level. MAG extension officers are aware of sustainable alternatives increasing buy in and generating capacities of producers to adapt to climate change.
Output 2.2 Diversified livelihoods have access to new high value markets	The government is (MARN) investing in a project to identify economic incentives for sustainable productions however, these incentives will need to compensate for subsidies and support provided through traditional agricultural services and financial actors that have invested in business as usual approach to agriculture in the region without addressing long term risk. As the economic incentives will not be coupled with information useful to MAG and traditional agricultural producers, these will not be enough to compensate existing government support provided to traditional agriculture. Small producers will continue to have difficulties to integrate into value chains, and tap into the national and international markets to facilitate viable alternative livelihoods. Additionally, financial services institutions will continue to lack the capacity to finance non- traditional agricultural products due to lack of technical	Climate resilient products are identified and integrated within crop/livestock systems thus improving livelihoods by facilitating their introduction to high value chains and providing economic incentives that accelerate local economic resilience to the effects of climate variability on local productive sources. Through the information developed on market access (2.2) of the products identified by 2.1, financial instruments and mechanisms relevant for productive development can be developed to ensure financial and climate sustainability of diversified livelihood options and becoming in itself an incentive for the adoption of diversified productive practices. Investment in this output will result in greater livelihood diversification that widens communities' options, reduces reliance on particular natural resources, encourages spatially diverse transactions and builds local capacity to adapt livelihoods to climate change projections.

Components/Outputs	Baseline (without AF Resources)	Alternative (with AF Resources)
	information. These will not be promoted through traditional extension services who, thus not allowing for the introduction of alternative livelihoods and in fact limiting productive investments to traditional practices that are not resilient to climate change nor generate conditions for sustainable environmental management.	
3. Regional Climate and Hydrological Monitoring for Enhanced Adaptation Planning		
Output 3.1 Generated the capacity and knowledge to monitor EbA and restoration interventions in South Ahuachapán	A national monitoring system for restoration is being developed by MARN to measure the impact of restoration activities. However, the system will limit its indicators to those focused on environmental management and carbon sequestration without incorporating indicators or means to measure impact on adaptation in the region, particularly when it comes to water management. This will limit the upscale of restoration as a strategy for adaptation. While CRS has been investing in a project to better gauge the available hydrological resources in the region, these will not take into account climate change projections nor will a deeper understanding of aquifer dynamics be researched. This will result in a static model that does not address the changes that the region will undergo as a result of climate change hence undermining its usefulness in the long run. In addition, investments in hydrological modelling by CRS fail to consider the integration of this information within the Observatorio Ambiental nor do they invest with integrating them with larger models thus effectively limiting their use as larger instruments for planning and for product development to enhance local capacities. In terms of the observation network, no planned investment in the short run is being directed to	The enhanced capacities from the National Observatorio will allow the generation of information to feed indicators linking EBA to impact in climate resiliency particularly on its impact on surface and underground water management. Long term national capacities are also enhanced in monitoring climate change by an improved observation network and generating capacity on how to use remote sensing technology. This will allow the Observatorio Ambiental to upscale their national capacities in climate monitoring drawing from own monitoring system and remote sources. The hydrological models will enhance informed territorial and landscape management in the face of climate change by providing information on the impact of climate change in local hydrology as well as supporting in the identification the best measures to address impact and guide future adaptation measures. This information will hence enhance the capacity of the National Monitoring System to really gauge impact of restoration in generating resilience to climate change.

Components/Outputs	Baseline (without AF Resources)	Alternative (with AF Resources)
	the Observatorio Ambiental to directly measure climate change in the region thus limiting its capacity to provide regionally appropriate products to enhance planning capacity.	
Output 3.2 Improved production and utilization of hydrological and climate information applied to decision-making by stakeholders and local development agents	Climate information is not packaged in a manner that is currently relevant in decision making at a community or local municipal planning level (other than national drought alerts provided through sms networks). There is no local knowledge among communities as to how climate change will impact the region nor what that means to them. A lack of certainty in the region as to why productivity has been decreasing and on how to best prepare for climate shocks will remain thus undermining capacities of communities to effectively plan for climate change particularly in the management of key natural resources such as water. The Observatorio Ambiental has limited capacity to engage with the community to generate climate information products that address this barrier with no investments foreseen in the near future to enhance their capacity.	Hydrological information products will be developed to better guide EBA investments in watersheds, to enhance territorial planning and management and to improve the quality of early warning systems for meteorological drought. Relevant products such as an atlas for the region that maps climate impacts will be produced to help informed decision making. Investments will also be made to enhance capacity of community members in the monitoring as well as providing guidance on how to make use of this information for community decision making. This will provide community members with the certainty that has been missing in the region due to a lack of awareness of climate change a concern that was reiterated during the various consultations. EWS will also be enhanced through an improved monitoring network.
4. Strengthening of inter-institutional coordination and local governance for landscape management in the face of climate variability and change		
Output 4.1 Established technical capacities in municipal governance to integrate information and promote concerted action for adaptation	Investment and actions within the landscape produces conflict among territorial actors competing for access of natural resources, thus continuing conflicting actions amongst conservation committees and producers' organizations, trying to address the reduced capacity of the territory (trying to conserve vs. increasing productivity). National, regional and local initiatives implemented in the region fail to support in the assimilation and consolidation of best practices thus missing	Investments through the UNDP/AF project strengthen the capacity for governance at the municipal level through the establishment of a technical advisory council linked to the Association of Municipalities. This will facilitate the local management of technical information that is relevant at the territorial level for EBA while reducing conflict and duplication of actions. More importantly it will create a mechanism at a local level to disseminate and receive information (feedback loop) that is particularly relevant to generate capacity and resilience to climate

Components/Outputs	Baseline (without AF Resources)	Alternative (with AF Resources)
	opportunities to generate synergies for effective upscale and uptake by local authorities. This results in a business as usual approach to conservation and development projects in the region that fail to integrate this knowledge into planning actions at a municipal level. Coordination between the municipalities in the south Ahuachapán landscape remains limited.	change by promoting concerted action and uptake. The strengthening of local institutions and institutional frameworks to streamline climate change by informed actors is expected to contribute to improve the livelihoods of rural population, with secondary impacts on the capacity of communities to influence decisions in the territory. It will also ensure the inclusion of all stakeholders involved in land management including law enforcement thus addressing a key barrier identified through consultations.
Output 4.2 Local adaptation plans designed and included in the municipality's territorial planning.	Climate change is not incorporated into municipal planning instruments. National adaptation plans are developed but remain too broad for local action. Planning remains as set in local development plans, that promote sustainable land management but fail to address the link to climate change and vulnerability thus not generating the capacities to transform these actions into effective EBA.	A participatory process is developed as a result of this output that allows for the development of a climate vulnerability assessment for the South Ahuachapán region. The results are shared with the communities and result in increased engagement on identifying adaptive actions. These in turn allow for the development of a local adaptation plan for South Ahuachapán for long term planning and that is made actionable through medium term municipal planning instruments in the 4 municipalities. Investments through this output directly enhance the capacity of local government to manage climate change impacts and generate climate resilience.
Output 4.3 Enhancing capacities of local organizations to articulate actions and mobilize financing for Ecosystem-based Adaptation	Investment in the area by local organizations continue without addressing the climate change vulnerability in the region. Little knowledge on how to build solutions to manage climate impacts is generated thus having a negative impact of the sustainability of investments in the region and reducing the opportunity to address climate vulnerability. Funds mobilized to the area continue to be limited to international grant sources and	Enhanced capacity building directed at local organizations to catalyze climate change action across the territory will result in better prepared and resilient landscapes within a context of financial sustainability. Enhanced capacities will lead to better mobilization of local organizations and leaders, helping more precise articulation and incorporation of community adaptation needs into project design phase for other adaptation initiatives moving forward. This will generate real resilience in

Components/Outputs	Baseline (without AF Resources)	Alternative (with AF Resources)
	public investment by MARN thus failing to address the financial gap needed in the region that could be covered by tapping into private sector finance. The private sector remains unaware of their own climate risks and hence are left out as stakeholders in identifying solutions. FIAES continues to be present in the region in promoting restoration actions as mandated by the local development plan drawing up on limited government resources thus limiting their capacity to act as an important national actor in mobilizing funding for adaptation. Limited national capacity to attract international climate financing remains.	providing local organization in the area to develop solutions to address climate change impacts and attract the financial resources and strategies needed to fund them. This will allow the inclusion of private sector funds and establish a link with private sector to mobilize finance in the area for adaptation. FIAES' enhanced capacity to develop adaptation projects and draw in more resources also ensures the sustainability of the project by allowing national institutions to develop a robust financial architecture to address climate change and ensure national ownership.

J. Describe how the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes has been taken into account when designing the project / programme.

Political and Institutional Sustainability.

154. The proposed project will be integrated as part of the National Ecosystems and Landscape Restoration Program of El Salvador (PREP), which is a key instrument of the National Environmental Policy, and is strategic component of government National Development Plan. The governance of the PREP lies in the Cabinet for Environmental Sustainability and Vulnerability which is constituted by Ministers and gives it a political basis at the highest level, enabling the coordination and synergy between the different State Departments (Ministries of Environment and Natural Resources, Agriculture, Public Works, Tourism and Vulnerability Secretariat) and working with one Vision/Mission - Climate Change Adaptation - where the PREP plays a strategic and important role. The project will also provide indicators that will feed into the PREP National Monitoring System thus ensuring a continuity in the monitoring of its results.

155. The proposal was developed in close coordination with the MARN, thus ensuring that the project proposal enjoys support at the highest Political level. Similarly, the project in its design ensured its coordination with diverse stakeholders, ministries, local government and development agencies. The project engaged in an extensive consultation process and will continue to develop a wide range of engagement and participatory activities as described in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan to ensure a highly inclusive approach involving local actors to guarantee their awareness and participation in project activities and outputs. The project in its design, particularly in Component 4, will

include a feedback mechanism to ensure that feedback in project implementation is considered and continues.

156. The project will invest significantly in its Component 1 and 4 in enhancing local governance and capacities that will enable its results being embedded within planning instruments to ensure that results do not stand alone but are included within larger institutional efforts targeting municipalities through the Association of Municipalities of the Microregion Sur and at a community level through the establishment of community agreed restoration plans. Capacity building targeted to FIAES also ensures that capacities remain within a national institution which is necessary to ensure a regional and national upscale. Finally, the development of a local adaptation plan, will provide a key output for adaptation planning that coupled with its streamlining in municipal planning instruments will ensure that these become actionable and encompass project results.

Financial Sustainability

157. The project through its component 2 and 4 looks to catalyze financial investment within the region for adaptation. Through its component 2, the project will look to develop the scientific, financial and market information needed by financial institutions to invest in alternative livelihoods. It also looks to generate greater income opportunities through the identification of diversified products to ensure the sustainability of the project interventions. At project closure, project beneficiaries will have the capacities and financial means to build upon project results without a further need for outside financing. In the case of hydro meteorological equipment, the Observatorio Ambiental has indicated its capacity and commitment to finance maintenance requirements beyond the project's life span.

158. Component 4, is focused in generating the capacities to attract further financial resources for adaptation in the region. Hence, investment will be made in identifying the potential capacities for attracting financing from the private sector as well as in identifying the most adequate instruments to capture it (a local adaptation fund, off set mechanisms, loans). This will ensure that potential financial sources are identified and leveraged to guarantee a continued engagement in the region for adaptation objectives.

Social Sustainability

159. Social sustainability will be achieved through the active participation of communities in the implementation of restoration measures as agreed upon through the community restoration plans outlined in Output 1, that will in turn serve as a community territorial governance mechanism. Community groups, community members and women participation will be fostered and strengthened through the implementation of concrete adaptation measures that will promote social organization and provide alternatives for income generation and food production to enable individuals to better cope with the impacts of climate variability. Through the development of a local adaptation plan, which requires a strong participatory process, community participation and coordination will also be fostered.

160. The proposed adaptation measures will be implemented as part of a collaborative effort between community members, productive associations,

municipal and national authorities and local organizations. This approach, which includes capacity-building and awareness-raising related to climate change adaptation, will empower the participating social groups and will promote social organization for the development and implementation of strategies to reduce risk related to climate change. The Technical Advisory Council will be a key coordination, consultation and communication mechanism towards longer term social sustainability of the adaptation interventions in the municipalities of South Ahuachapán. The Technical Advisory Council will be comprised by community representatives to provide technical support to the Microregion to enhance community engagement in adaptation planning and serving as an important feedback mechanism thus enhancing social sustainability and reducing conflict amongst stake holders.

161. Finally, Output 2 looks to incorporate non-traditional stakeholders in environmental management such as productive organizations by producing information that is relevant to them and ensuring that these actors understand climate risk to local livelihoods. This provides a means to reduce conflict amongst actors and facilitate sustainability and upscale of EBA interventions.

Technical Sustainability

162. The interventions proposed through the project build upon existing information and best practices developed within the region. Restoration actions build upon technical guides developed by MARN and will rely on local organizations with experience in ecosystem-based restoration in the region while creating capacities in local communities. Their effectiveness as an adaptation strategy comes from the strategic targeting of these to address climate change impact (prioritizing areas and actions that protect catchment and riparian areas and restore the drainage patterns in the intervention areas). Each community restoration plan will develop a strategy for maintaining interventions at a landscape level.

163. The project will invest extensively in capacity building to ensure that technical actions such as climate monitoring and the development of appropriate climate information products are supported through appropriate training. The project also engages with experienced actors in Ahuachapán such as FIAES, rural extension officers, productive associations and cooperatives to ensure technical sustainability of all actions.

Environmental Sustainability

164. The interventions are designed in an integrated way that aims at protecting and improving ecosystem functions and services in the longer term while ensuring community buy in and stewardship. Investments also look to address key drivers or ecosystem degradation thus encompassing restoration within a larger landscape approach to reduce these. The long-term maintenance of the enhanced environmental conditions will be achieved through the compound effect of the planning, regulatory, restoration, protection, water and land use management measures that will be sustained through the above mentioned institutional, financial, social and technical functions and mechanisms. The interventions developed through the project will also be carried out on the basis of best practices implemented in the region and under the guidance of MARN to ensure their effectivity and will continue to be monitored through the National

Monitoring System developed under the PREP thus ensuring that targets continue to be monitored beyond the project's life span.

K. Provide an overview of the environmental and social impacts and risks identified as being relevant to the project / programme.

165. A social and environmental assessment was prepared following UNDP's Social and Environmental Procedure to identify potential risks and determine mitigation and management measures that will be needed as part of the project implementation. The results of the assessment are included in Annex B. As a result, the project was classified in Category B (moderate).

Table 9 - Overview of the environmental and social impacts and risks identified

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
Compliance with the Law	X	
Access and Equity		X
Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups		X
Human Rights	X	
Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment		X
Core Labour Rights	X	
Indigenous Peoples		X
Involuntary Resettlement	X	
Protection of Natural Habitats		X
Conservation of Biological Diversity		X
Climate Change	X	
Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		X
Public Health	X	
Physical and Cultural Heritage		X
Lands and Soil Conservation	X	

166. Indications and descriptions of potential risks and mitigation measures for the principles that required further assessment and management for compliance (see table 9) are provided below.

Access and equity

167. The project seeks to ensure that its benefits are shared broadly in a non-discriminatory, equitable manner through participatory processes and transparent selection criteria. However, a risk has been identified in the access and equity for beneficiaries to adaptation measures, information and technological packages to be developed by the project. To mitigate this risk, the process of allocating and distributing project benefits will ensure fair and impartial access to benefits, without discrimination or favoritism in accessing project benefits. The restoration

activities described in Component 1 will be implemented by FIAES who in close collaboration with MARN, will develop an inclusive and transparent process for allocation of restoration projects. Once the restoration priorities have been established through community restoration plans, FIAES will launch a call for proposals targeted to NGOs, ADESCOS, producer associations, watershed committees, and women associations to invite them to implement the restoration activities in close collaboration with the communities, with the project's funds. Specific provisions in the call for proposals will ensure that women and other relevant groups such as elderly and youth receive an equitable share of benefits and that their status and interests are not marginalized, including as principles: i) Open to all persons in project areas on non-discriminatory basis; ii) Benefits to be provided on basis of fair treatment of all eligible beneficiaries; iii) Targeted outreach to vulnerable groups and individuals; iv) Clear, accessible, culturally appropriate communications.

168. In addition, the assessment identified a potential risk related to the restriction of access and availability to natural resources, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, as a result of the implementation of restoration activities. To mitigate this risk, the project includes in its first component the development of community restoration plans to be developed through a participatory and inclusive process. Prioritized areas for restoration and activities will be identified, discussed and agreed with local communities, designating and setting aside specific restoration areas for different purposes, and establishing the rules of engagement agreed by communities with support of and guidance of MARN and local NGOs. Specific provisions for the development of community restoration plans have been included in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) developed for the project.

Marginalized and vulnerable groups

169. Some stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, could potentially be excluded from fully participating in project activities and decision-making throughout implementation, mainly due to limitations that may exist in the capacities of marginalized or vulnerable groups, to participate effectively in decision making that can affect them. To mitigate this risk, community restoration plans will be established to guide the restoration activities of the project. As part of the development of these plans, a survey/analysis will be conducted at the local level to produce a stakeholder map where marginalized groups and individuals are identified. This analysis will inform the call for proposals to be launched by FIAES to ensure that both the planning process and implementation of restoration activities include the participation of marginalized individuals or groups.

170. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed to ensure a meaningful and informed participation. Measures and procedures include stakeholder analysis and planning, dissemination of information, consultation, participation, entry points for submitting concerns and recommendations, and inclusion of stakeholders in monitoring and evaluation. The stakeholder engagement plan is based on the following principles:

- Use a range of engagement forums, promoting group discussion to enable quality dialogue and conversations that allow people to develop a more

complex understanding of the project activities and their relation to climate change adaptation in the region.

- Information should be presented in different ways to accommodate the various learning styles and needs in the communities.
- Promote feedback loops and enable opportunities for stakeholders to have input into decisions.
- Foster trust, respect and ownership of the project activities and products.
- Respect different viewpoints and inputs.
- Build on the different stakeholder activities to increase their participation and motivation.
- Provide transparent and gender-inclusive processes.

171. Enhancing local capacity to take concerted action in addressing climate change impact and prioritizing adaptation interventions is one of the key outputs of the project. Thus, capacity building activities have been included in all project components in order to address the barriers hindering climate change resilience identified during project design.

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

172. The project aims to enhance resilience of the local population in the intervention area, with a specific focus on women, recognizing that climate change impacts may affect women disproportionately and require adaptation strategies tailored to their needs. However, without management measures, there is a risk that women may be excluded from decision-making or not adequately participate in the implementation of the project.

173. Consultations with women were undertaken during the design phase of the project to reflect their interests and perspective in project activities, as a result, the project includes in all components specific activities to include women in decision-making processes and guarantee their adequate participation. These measures are included in the Gender Action Plan developed for the project and included in Annex D.

174. The social impact indicators and corresponding targets included in the project are gender-sensitive, ensuring that women receive an equitable share of social and economic benefits and that their status and interests are not marginalized. In addition to the integration of these activities in the project components.

Indigenous Peoples

175. The project does not foresee any change or negative impact on the current livelihood of indigenous groups or their natural resource base. There are not self-determined indigenous communities present in the project's influence area. However, indigenous peoples in El Salvador have been historically marginalized and as a result are immerse among the urban and rural population of the country, resulting in a risk that indigenous peoples that are not self-determined are not identified and consequently excluded from project benefits and activities. To mitigate this risk, as part of the development of community restoration plans, a survey will be carried out at the local level to identify indigenous peoples that are

not self-determined. Steps will be taken for appropriate engagement with IPs if these groups are identified.

176. The project will promote the participation of indigenous peoples through the *Mesa Nacional Indígena*. Measures that will be undertaken to promote the cultural and ancestral knowledge of the indigenous people in the project activities, include the incorporation of specific criteria in the call for proposals to implement restoration activities and development of local community plans to promote that the restoration in productive landscapes favors native species with ecological and nutritional value, building on the work that MARN and the Mesa Nacional Indígena have jointly developed in identifying seeds used in ancestral and traditional practices. This work will also provide inputs to the development of productive technological packages.

177. The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) to be established as part of the implementation arrangements will include an Indigenous People's representative, to be jointly identified with the Mesa Nacional Indígena.

Protection of Natural Habitats

178. The project includes restoration activities to restore ecosystem functions and decrease degradation in the areas that will be included in the community restoration plans. While no restoration activities are planned in natural protected areas or buffer zones, a risk has been identified that restoration activities are not planned and conducted appropriately and do not result in maintenance or enhancement of ecosystem functionality potentially affecting critical habitats.

179. The Conservation Area El Imposible-Barra de Santiago of 90,467 hectares, covers the municipalities of San Francisco Menendez, Jujutla, Guaymango, San Pedro Puxtla, Tacuba and Concepción de Ataco and includes a wide range of ecosystems, including coastal-marine; mangroves; dry tropical forests; and agroecosystems. The conservation area includes El Imposible National Park, which covers 3793 hectares in the municipalities of San Francisco Menéndez and Tacuba; and the Natural Protected Area Santa Rita-Zanjón El Chino, which covers 295 hectares and is located in the municipality of San Francisco Menéndez. The Biosphere Reserve of Apaneca-Ilamatepec covers the municipalities of San Francisco Menéndez, Tacuba and Jujutla. It has an area of 53,000 hectares and includes habitats such as forests, lava areas, lagoons, coffee plantations and other crops.

180. The project is implemented in the context of the National Restoration Program, which adopts a "synergistic approach", by integrating agendas of Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change, biodiversity conservation, combat to land degradation, water resources management, and risk reduction. The restoration activities to be undertaken are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, and will be developed following the restoration techniques and technical guidelines established by MARN, ensuring that implementation is conducted under MARN standards, as the corresponding governing body. Monitoring of all the restoration activities will take place, and the current national monitoring system will be strengthened through the project.

181. The community restoration plans will define the restoration areas and will include measures to ensure that the restoration activities are implemented outside the limits and buffer zones of El Imposible National Park, the Natural Protected Area Santa Rita-Zanjón El Chino, and the Biosphere Reserve. It is expected however, that the restoration actions undertaken through the restoration plans, while not directly in the conservation areas, will favour ecosystem connectivity and the overall landscape. Engagement with NGOs and local stakeholders working in El Imposible-Barra de Santiago Conservation Area, will be sought to ensure that the project builds on the conservation efforts, improve land planning and reduction of productive expansion into particularly sensitive areas.

Conservation of Biological Diversity

182. With reforestation activities, there is an identified risk of potential use of alien species, although the project seeks to promote the use of native species that are resilient to climate change. To mitigate this risk, the community restoration plans to be developed will identify specific restoration areas for natural and productive landscapes, as well as the most suitable species for reforestation, favouring native varieties. Specific criteria will be included in the call for proposals to be launched by FIAES for the implementation of the community restoration plans, including the details on the species to conduct the restoration in alignment with the technical guidelines established by MARN. All restoration activities will be monitored to ensure that no introduction of invasive species is taking place.

183. It is expected that the restoration activities will positively impact the landscape by limiting soil erosion; achieving better soil conservation, promoting watershed protection, and habitat for biodiversity conservation in the intervention area. The ESMF developed for the project establishes the analyses that will be undertaken in the case that alien species need to be considered in the restoration activities so that they can inform the development of community restoration plans in a timely manner. In addition, the project will support collection of local knowledge of climate resilient crops and native species, as well as providing access to seeds through seed banks that will ensure the access to restoration material.

Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency

184. The project will support producers to adopt improved farming techniques (e.g. organic agriculture, soil and water conservation) that would reduce the use of fertilizers and harmful pesticides, thus reducing the contamination of soil and water bodies, as well as the development of seed banks for locally appropriate (culturally relevant) and climate resilient crops and plant species for these productive and natural systems. However, there may be a risk of potential use of pesticides in the implementation of agroforestry systems that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health. Though not foreseen, but if potentially harmful pesticides are needed and/or will be used, they will be properly managed, stored, used, in an adequate manner, following national and international standard regulation and procedures.

Physical and Cultural Heritage

185. The project will implement activities in San Francisco Menendez, a municipality that includes within its limits the Cara Sucia Archaeological Zone. Cara Sucia is a Mesoamerican archaeological site located in south Ahuachapán, close to the Guatemalan border. This site has not been declared as a National Archaeological Park, although, is in the process of becoming one. The site is under State property and has park rangers, however it hasn't been restored and many structures are covered by vegetation.

186. The Special Law of the Cultural Patrimony establishes that is an attribution of the national government to identify, regulate, conserve, research and disseminate the cultural patrimony of El Salvador. The Municipalities, will follow the technical rules and norms dictated by the Ministry for the conservation of cultural goods in their territorial constituency. The project will comply with the provisions established in the Special Law of the Cultural Patrimony and will avoid alteration, damage or removal of the archaeological site.

187. Community restoration plans will identify the restoration areas and ensure that no restoration activities are developed within the site's boundaries and the project will not interfere with existing access and use of the site. A Commission for the evaluation and oversight of restoration proposals will be established, including the participation of the Ministry of Culture to ensure that the design of the community restoration plans effectively manage this risk, and that the implementation of restoration activities is conducted in accordance with the community restoration plans.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Describe the arrangements for project / programme implementation.

188. The Government of El Salvador will implement this five-year project with the support of UNDP under the National Implementation Modality (NIM). The Ministry of Environment and National Resources (MARN) will be the national implementing partner (executing entity) responsible for ensuring that the project results are achieved, and that resources are allocated and disbursed efficiently and effectively as is detailed in the Project Document. MARN will operate through its Official Contact Points (OCP). MARN will sign agreements with relevant partners as FIAES (Fondo de Iniciativa de las Américas) to support the implementation of the first component.

189. The MARN was created in 1997 to act as the national focal point for the national and international agenda of biodiversity, climate change, and pollution reduction in water, soil and air. MARN is the coordinator of Sustainability Cabinet and the National Environmental Sustainability and Vulnerability Council (CONASAV). Internationally, MARN is the designated focal point of climate finance with GEF, Adaptation Fund and is the NDA to the GCF. MARN, through the support of UNDP, has a consolidated experience implementing GEF and bilateral projects in strategic areas like biodiversity and climate change. UNDP has evaluated the financial and implementation capacity of MARN as

implementing partner with positive results. To ensure the impact of its work the MARN holds annualevaluations and audits of all its projects.

190. FIAES is a public utility fund, created by National Legislative Decree No. 585 as part of an environmental debt swap agreement with de USA Government and the Government of El Salvador. FIAES leverages resources with governments, civil society, and the private sector to generate transformational changes in the sustainable use of natural resources, facilitating adaptation to climate change and ensuring the wellbeing and conservation of national patrimony. FIAES is governed by an Administration Council with 7 members established by Law: A representative from US Government, Two representatives from El Salvador Government, 4 representatives from civil society (NGO, Academy, producers). FIAES has 25 years working at a national level in the conservation and restoration of ecosystems including forests, wetlands, coastal areas, watersheds, and agro-ecosystems, to strengthen the environmental services and ecological functions they carry out, which are essential for human development. These include water production, food, climate regulation, CO2 sequestration, and climate change mitigation, among the most important. In alignment with the National Restauration Plan developed by MARN, FIAES has been designated by the MARN as an actor responsible for implementing restoration action in the southern part of Ahuachapán.

191. An Agreement letter as responsible party will be signed between MARN and FIAES in order to receive and assign funds as low-value grants (also know as micro capital grants) to local organizations and associations (cooperatives, producers associations, water boards), to implement the activities linked to component 1 that are approved as part of this Project Document. The agreement will indicate the disbursement calendar and the conditions for each disbursement to FIAES. These grants will be implemented under the guidelines of UNDP for Low-value grants (also known as Micro Capital grants). FIAES will design a specific Announcement for the activities/results of this project.

192. The Project Manager or Coordinator will prepare a Work Plan to incorporate the activities and results of the project to be delivered. The Plan will define the timeframe for implementation of each activity and the parties responsible for their implementation. The First Work Plan will be finalized and incorporated into the Project Inception Report, within 30 days of the start of project implementation. The involvement of partners will be essential to the success of the planning phase, during which, the Annual Work Plan will be prepared.

193. The implementation of the project will be conducted under the overall guidance of a Project Board / Steering Committee Project (SCP), assembled specifically for this purpose. According to UNDP policies, each project must install a Project Board as the upper body responsible for taking management decisions, including approval of budget revisions, and if required, advising the Project Manager or Coordinator. Project Control Reviews conducted by the Project Board are made in accordance with Decision Points defined during the development of the project, or, if necessary, when the Project Manager or Coordinator considers it necessary.

194. The above mentioned SCP/Project board will be constituted as follows:

- Executive role: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN)
- Senior Provider: UNDP CO.
- Principal beneficiary: will be represented by FIAES, a representative of San Francisco Menendez Municipality and a representative of local producers.

195. A part from the Project Board, the Technical Advisory Council (TAC) will be a key venue for discussing and coordinating project implementation processes in a wider audience, and will feed to project planning and monitoring process, as well as to functions of the Project Board through the PMU.

196. The responsibilities of the Project Board are:

- Approve the Project Work Plan.
- Take decisions about the defined milestones in the Annual Operational Plan.
- Monitoring project development activities, ensuring that they are contextualized in the strategies and objectives of the project.
- Approve the budget and substantial budget reviews, and resolve issues related to the report of the Project Manager or Coordinator
- Approve the plans, technical reports and financial progress of the project.

197. Project assurance: UNDP El Salvador will support project implementation by assisting in monitoring project budgets and expenditures, UNDP El Salvador will also monitor the project implementation and achievement of the project outcomes/outputs and ensure the efficient use of donor funds through an assigned UNDP Programme Officer of Sustainable Development and Resilience, to support the Project Board to objectively and independently oversee and monitor the project.

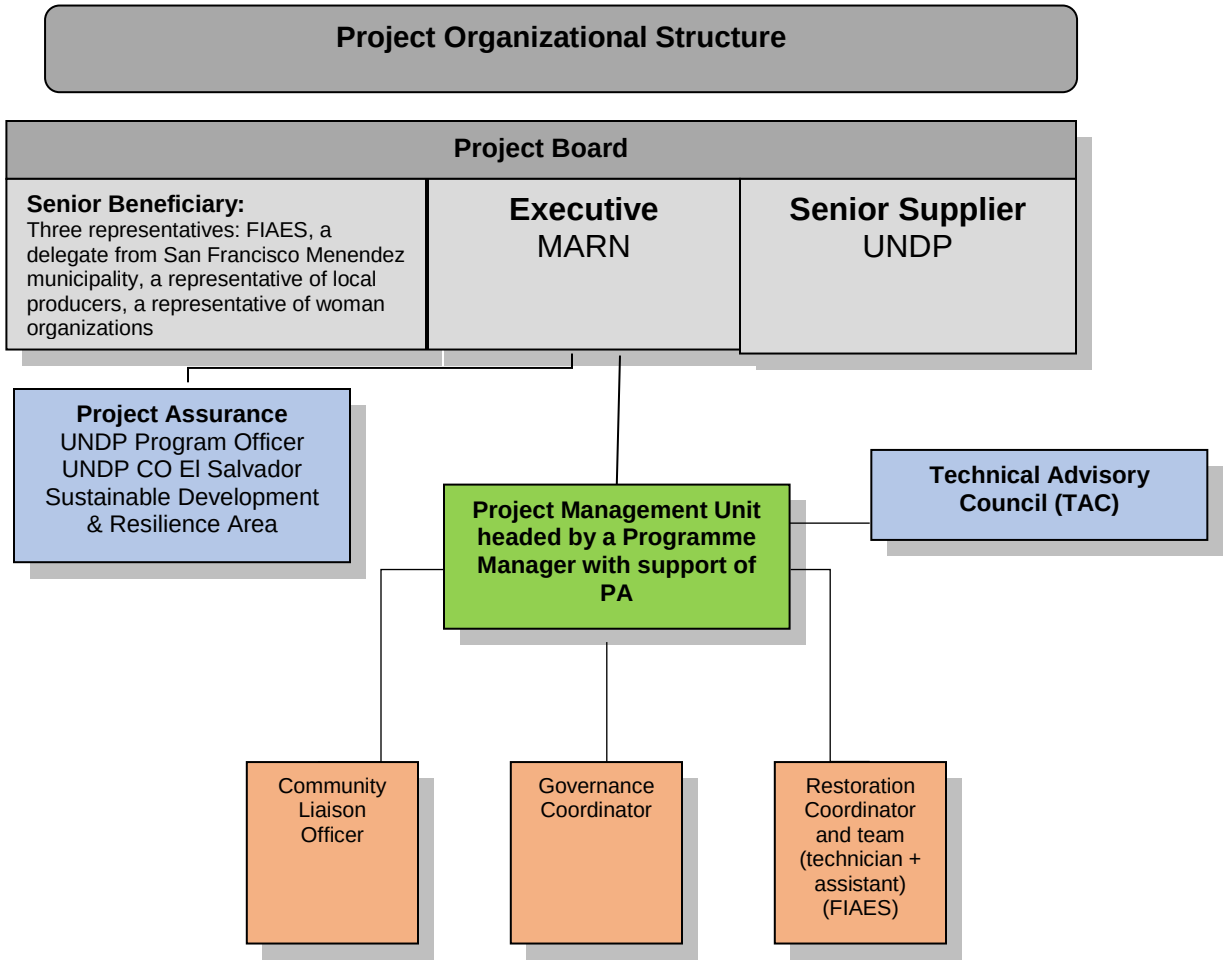


Figure 17 - Project Organizational Structure

198. The **Technical Advisory Council** represents a platform that links to Organized Civil Society (academia, NGOs, Producers Associations), international cooperation present in the area and local and national government, promoting coordination and communication among all members on both levels on the issue of climate change. All climate change projects that are managed in different national institutions are presented to the Council, as the appropriate body for discussion, approval, execution and monitoring of projects, in a technical level.

199. The Project Board will meet regularly at the beginning of the year to approve the POA and at the end of the year to evaluate the implementation results and during special sessions when convened by the Executive. UNDP will be responsible for accountability for the effective implementation of this project to the Adaptation Fund. As a multilateral implementing body, UNDP is responsible for providing a number of key services for general management and technical expertise. These services are provided through the global network of offices and Units in the country, at regional level and from UNDP headquarters, and include assistance in:

a) the formulation and evaluation of the project.
b) determining the mode of implementation and evaluation of local capacities.
c) briefings with staff and project consultants.
d) general surveillance and monitoring, including participation in project reviews.

e) receiving, allocating and informing the financial resources Donor.
f) Fiduciary guarantee of the projects
g) thematic and technical support
h) provision of systems, information technology infrastructure, brands and knowledge transfer
i) research and development
j) participation in policy negotiations
k) policy advisory services.
l) identification and program development.
m) identification, access, combination and financing sequences.
n) problem solving.
o) identification and consolidation of learning.
p) and training and capacity building.

200. Upon request from the Implementing Partners, UNDP can provide Direct Project Services (DPS) according to its specific policies and convenience. In this case, the Implementing Partner will sign a Letter of Agreement specifying the services to be provided and their costs. The costs of these services will be part of the project management costs of the executing entity identified in the project budget. UNDP and the government of El Salvador recognize that these services are not mandatory and will only be provided in full compliance with the UNDP recovery of direct costs policies. The Direct Project Costing (DPC) for those services will be charged annually using the UNDP cost recovery policy.

Table 10 - Key national stakeholders to be involved and their roles

Stakeholders	Roles
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN)	National Executing Agency. Through the Project Coordination Office, will ensure that necessary synergies are created with other national partners. These collaborations will be formalized through letters of agreement with different institutions.
Fondo de Iniciativa de las Américas (FIAES)	Responsible party of the project. FIAES will be an integral part of the Project Board, and will also sign a letter of agreement with MARN for the implementation of certain activities. FIAES through a special Call for Funding will support the implementation in field of the restauration of landscape
San Francisco Menendez Municipality	Is a main beneficiary of the activities of the project, but also the presence of the Municipality is very relevant for the project because in the national law (Municipal Code of El Salvador) the Municipality is the legal representative of a territory.
Southern Microregion of Ahuachapán (MICSUR)	This association of Municipalities in the southern part of Ahuachapán is composed by Municipalities of San Francisco Menéndez, Jujutla, San Pedro Puxtla and Guaymango. Political coordination and support platform for Municipalities, MICSUR will be part of the TAC, and will also accompany municipalities in high level efforts to consolidate actions. MICSUR Municipalities has also the same aquifer. Feedback from the MICSUR will be provided through the Technical Group developed as part of this project that will provide technical support to MICSUR and its municipalities.
Ramsar Wetland Committees Watershed Councils Local Advisory Committee (COAL) in Apaneca – Ilamatepec and LosCóbanos Area	These are local interest groups and community-based organizations which are direct beneficiaries of the project. These groups will be involved in planning and ground level implementation through participatory and consultative processes. They will also receive capacity building and as thus be beneficiaries of the project. The watershed councils have a role to coordinate between municipalities

Stakeholders	Roles
Local environmental observation network (ROLA)	and local water boards within watersheds. The Local Environmental Observation Networks (ROLA) are volunteers with the commitment of natural resources protection and have presence in San Francisco Menendez.
Municipal Civil Protection Committee	
Community Development Associations(ADESCOS)	
Water Boards	
Women's Networks	
NGOs (UNES, FUNDESYRAM, IMU)	
Producers associations (agriculture, livestock, fisheries)	
National Institution of Municipal Development (ISDEM)	Is an autonomous national entity with the objective of providing technical, administrative, planning and financial assistance and capacity building to municipalities for the achievement of their responsibilities and functions.
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG)	Political responsibility and Technical assistance for productive activities
National Center for Agricultural and Forestry Technology "Enrique Álvarez Córdova" (CENTA)	Technical assistance for activities related to sustainable agriculture
National Environmental Observatory (Observatorio Ambiental- OA)	Direct beneficiary to be strengthened in its role (e.g. through the CC and hydrological Observatory functions).
National Agriculture School (ENA)	Project partners to develop research. These institutions will collaborate through the TAC.
NGOs with presence in the area	Participants in the implementation of Project activities related to restoration of natural and productive landscapes.
Environmental Sustainability a Vulnerability Cabinet (GSAyV)	This public high-level cabinet has the participation of Ministry of Agriculture and livestock, Ministry of Infrastructure, Transport and housing and urban development, Ministry of Tourism, Vulnerability Secretariat, Technical Planning Secretariat, the National Administration of Aqueducts and Sewers and it is coordinated by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.
Sustainable and Vulnerability National Council (CONASAV)	The highest national committee of public and private sectors to address sustainability issues.

B. Describe the measures for financial and project / programme risk management.

201. Key risks underlying the project have been analyzed during the preparation phase of the project. As a result, mitigation measures have been identified and will be implemented to manage the risks during project implementation. A UNDP risk log will be regularly updated in intervals of no less than every six months in which critical risks to the project have been identified. The risks facing the project and the risk mitigation measures are summarized below.

Table 11 - Measures for financial and project / programme risk management

No.	Risk	Type	Probability of Risk	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures
1	There is uncertainty regarding the local political will to incorporate adaptation measures into planning instruments	Political	Low	Medium	• The project includes the establishment of a technical advisory group to improve coordination and dialogue between institutions and associations acting locally. This working group will work to support the association of municipalities of the Southern Microregion of Ahuachapán as a potential clearing house on sustainable landscape interventions within the area to strengthen capacities of municipalities for climate change adaptation. • The project includes capacity building and knowledge generation and management activities targeted to municipal governments, which are integrated in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. • The project will promote the active participation of policy and decision-makers in key stages during the lifetime of the project (approval, inception, implementation, and mid-term and final evaluations).
2	Institutional and policy changes related to change of Government delay project implementation	Political/ Institutional	Medium	Low	• The project was designed to support the implementation of the National Restoration Program, and is aligned with the NDC and other medium and long-term policies. • Component 3 of the project will work to strengthen MARN's capacities on EBA and climate change monitoring. • The restoration activities will be implemented by FIAES, working with local organizations and communities. which has ample experience in the area working with local organizations to implement activities for restoration, sustainable agriculture, management of natural protected areas, and conservation of ecosystems. • Knowledge management and capacity building strategies have been included to foster action at the municipal and national level, including participation of a wide range of stakeholders including

No.	Risk	Type	Probability of Risk	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures
					NGOs and academia. • The project team will work with MARN to systematize relevant information and good practices to provide information and early engagement with new government officials.
3	Conflicting interests among stakeholders with respect to land use and access to and use of natural resources impact project results and activities	Political/ Institutional	Medium	Medium	• The project will benefit multiple stakeholders with diverse interests by including activities focused both on conservation and enhancing ecosystem services as well as increasing productivity. • The project will promote collaboration and synergies from different initiatives working in the region to incorporate adaptation as a long-term measure of sustainability in south Ahuachapán. The project will work closely with the International development partners and organizations in the Ahuachapán Partner Group. • Component 4 of the project favors consultation and collaborative action among local associations and stakeholders to ensure collective ownership and social sustainability of the overall project planning and results, and deepen insight into current, historic and potential future adaptation issues, fostering good governance and creating an environment conducive to innovations. • Implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, which targets a wide range of stakeholders seeking to build and maintain over time a constructive relationship between stakeholders. • Strengthen dialogue between MARN and the sugar cane private sector to enhance sustainable practices of sugar cane producers.
4	Security issues in the region slow the implementation of project activities	Operational	Low	Medium	The project team and MARN will coordinate with municipal authorities, local police and producer associations in planning and developing field visits, capacity building events and technical assistance activities.

No.	Risk	Type	Probability of Risk	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures
5	Limited engagement of the local actors in the implementation of the project activities which leads to a lack of appropriation of the adaptation measures affecting project sustainability in the long term	Operational	Low	High	• The project has been designed in collaboration will national and local actors, and reflects inputs gathered through the consultations. • Community restoration plans will be developed in the first year of the project to guide implementation of restoration activities. Working with communities to establish community restoration plans within the prioritized areas for restoration will ensure community ownership of forest landscape restoration processes and approach to land management; integration between local associations; and the creation of organized groups. • A Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed including a Gender Action Plan and dedicated budgets to ensure stakeholder participation and project ownership.
6	Extreme weather events affect the project's outputs that are sensible to the occurrence of extreme weather events	Operational/ Financial	Low	Medium	The design of the project seeks to address vulnerability to climate change and variability, and considers different types of restoration activities that will be implemented simultaneously to strengthen and complement the positive expected effects from these interventions.
7	Delays in executing project funding at the local level	Financial	Low	Medium	• Project activities have been designed and paced to ensure a reasonable chance of completion after the timeframe of the project. • FIAES has extensive experience working with local organizations. MARN and FIAES will work together to ensure that the calls for proposals included reasonable time frames and adequate implementation arrangements.

202. The project will develop an inception workshop at the start of the project to assist all parties to understand and take ownership of the project. The inception workshop will include the review of the assumptions and risks. A comprehensive risk management strategy will be a core component of project management activities, in line with UNDP's risk management approach which is corporate

policy. The respective UNDP CO provides support to the project team and executing agency for constant and consistent risk monitoring, and the results are tracked and reported in UNDP's internal risk monitoring system.

203. Risks will be entered into the UNDP's ATLAS (project management system). Based on the initially submitted risk analysis, the risk frameworks will be regularly updated in ATLAS. Dedicated budget has been allocated for monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the necessary resources are allocated to execute the M&E framework.

C. Describe the measures for environmental and social risk management, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

204. As part of the project preparation, a screening process was conducted to identify potential environmental and social impacts and risks and their level of significance, the risk mitigation and management measures are described in Section K, and in the UNDP Social and Environment Screening Document and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) attached to this proposal. The ESMF outlines monitoring arrangements for implementation of environmental and social risk management, while the stakeholder engagement program describes the procedures for addressing stakeholder concerns regarding the project's performance.

205. The table below summarizes the main risks identified and the measures that will be undertaken during the implementation of the project for risk management and mitigation. The detailed assessment and screening process is included in Annex B.

Table 12 – Identified risks and corresponding measures to be undertaken during the implementation of the project in order to manage and mitigate risk

	Risk	Type	Mitigation Measures
1	Restoration activities could potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups	Social	• The specific restoration areas and activities will be defined in community restoration plans in alignment with the Local Restoration and Sustainable Environmental Development Plan for the conservation area El Imposible-Barra de Santiago. This Plan was developed in a participatory basis, with different stakeholders in the area, including from the southern part of Ahuachapán and includes potential restoration areas as well as voluntary restoration goals agreed by local actors to make territories more resilient, conserve biodiversity, maintain livelihoods and protect productive activities. • Develop community restoration plans through participatory and inclusive processes to establish community agreement on landscape management.
2	Stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, could potentially be excluded from fully participating in decisions	Social	• The stakeholder engagement process (see Stakeholder Engagement Plan) will be conducted in an inclusive fashion building from the consultations conducted in the proposal preparation phase, assuring broad representation of local stakeholders including

	Risk	Type	Mitigation Measures
	that may affect them		relevant community-based and women organizations/associations. The stakeholder engagement process includes participatory planning activities, consultation and participation platforms, to promote feedback loops and enable opportunities for stakeholders to have input into decisions. • A survey/analysis will be conducted at the local level to produce a stakeholder map where marginalized groups and individuals are identified. This analysis will inform the call for proposals to be launched by FIAES to ensure the participation of marginalized individuals or groups in the development of the community restoration plans and ensure that restoration activities are conducted in an inclusive way. • The project includes inclusive and participatory dissemination and capacity building events, that will seek to address the limitations in capacities of local stakeholders to participate effectively in decision making that can affect them. • Specific provisions will be included in the call for proposals to implement restoration activities to ensure that women and other relevant groups such as elderly and youth receive an equitable share of benefits and that their status and interests are not marginalized.
3	Existing limitations in the capacities of institutions of national and municipal government, communities and local organizations restrain their capacity to carry out governance roles and implement project activities in support of the sustainable management of the target landscape.	Social	• The project includes activities to enhance capacities, financing capacity building activities and knowledge dissemination targeted to members of communities, farmers, municipal and national government. • The project will implement the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, which includes capacity building and dissemination of information assuring broad representation of local stakeholders including relevant community-based and women organizations, associations and municipal government.
4	Women may be excluded from decision-making or not adequately participate in the implementation of the project. As a result, they might have unequal access to resources and/ or access to opportunities and benefits.	Social	• Consultations with women were undertaken during the design phase of the project to reflect their interests and perspective in project activities, as a result, the project includes in all components specific activities targeted to include women in decision-making processes and guarantee their adequate participation. • Implementation of the Gender Action Plan developed for the project. • The measures, techniques, and mechanisms to be supported in the project aim to the high participation of women and as such project indicators are gender disaggregated with the goal of targeting women to ensure their participation in decision-making structures and in the monitoring of the restoration
5	Restoration activities taking place in areas adjacent to critical habitats produce negative effects in these areas	Environmental	• The project includes restoration activities to recover ecosystem functions and decrease degradation in the areas that will be included in the community restoration plans. • The specific restoration areas and activities will be defined in community restoration plans in alignment with

	Risk	Type	Mitigation Measures
			the Local Restoration and Sustainable Environmental Development Plan for the conservation area El Imposible-Barra de Santiago. • No restoration activities will be included in natural protected areas or buffer zones, and the community restoration plans will include provisions to ensure that activities will not cause adverse impacts on critical habitats. • The project will promote engagement with NGOs and local stakeholders (Ramsar Wetland Committee, Watershed Councils, Local environmental observation network, ADESCOS) working in El Imposible-Barra de Santiago Conservation Area, to ensure that the project builds on the conservation efforts, improve land planning and reduction of productive expansion into particularly sensitive areas.
6	While native species will be favored in the restoration activities to be implemented by the project, there is a risk that alien species are used in case of limited availability of native species	Environmental	• The project will avoid introduction of alien species known to be invasive. • The project will promote the use of native species in restoration activities. • The project will support collection of local knowledge of climate resilient crops and native species, as well as providing access to seeds through seed banks that will ensure the access to restoration material. • The ESMF developed for the project establishes the analyses that will be undertaken in the case that alien species need to be considered in the restoration activities so that they can inform the development of community restoration plans in a timely manner
7	The project could potentially impact sites with historical and cultural values, such as the Cara Sucia Archaeological Zone	Social	• Restoration activities will be guided by community restoration plans, which will include provisions to ensure that restoration activities are not carried out in the archaeological area or adjacent areas that could affect it. • A Commission for the evaluation and oversight of restoration proposals will be established, including the participation of the Ministry of Culture to ensure that the restoration activities do not result in adverse impacts to this area.
8	Indigenous peoples that are not self-determined are not identified and consequently excluded from project benefits and activities	Social	• A survey/analysis will be conducted at the local level to produce a stakeholder map where marginalized groups and individuals are identified, including groups that do not self-determine as indigenous peoples but whose characteristics may classify them as IPs according to UNDP's definition. Steps will be taken for appropriate engagement with IPs if these groups are identified
9	Implementation of agroforestry systems may involve potential use of pesticides	Environmental	• The Project will support producers to adopt improved farming techniques (e.g. organic agriculture, soil and water conservation) that would reduce the use of fertilizers and harmful pesticides, thus reducing the contamination of soil and water bodies. • Though not foreseen, but if potentially harmful pesticides are needed, they will be properly managed, stored, used, following national and international standard regulation and procedures.

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D. Describe the monitoring and evaluation arrangements and provide a budgeted M&E plan, in compliance with the ESP and the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

Start of the project:

206. The inception workshop will be conducted in the first two months of project, convening stakeholders with roles assigned in the structure of the project organization, the UNDP Country Office, and, where appropriate and feasible, technical advisers from regional programs and policies, and other stakeholders. The inception workshop is crucial to contribute to ownership of the project results and to plan the first Annual Work Plan.

207. The inception workshop should address a number of key issues including:

- To assist all parties to understand and take ownership of the project. Detail the roles, support services and shared responsibilities. Discuss the roles, functions, and responsibilities within the decision-making structure of the Project, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The terms of reference for project staff will again be reviewed if necessary.
- To finalize the first Annual Work Plan based on the Project Results Framework. Review and establishment of mutual agreement on indicators, targets and means of verification, and review of the assumptions and risks, making sure the gender considerations are included in all of levels of planning, programing, implementing, tracking results and lessons learned.
- To provide a detailed summary of reports, monitoring and evaluation (M & E). The Work Plan and M & E budget shall be agreed budget and scheduled.
- Discuss financial procedures, obligations and arrangements for annual audits.
- Plan and schedule Board meetings. The roles and responsibilities of all organizations that are part of the structure should be clarified, and meetings shall be agreed on. The first meeting of the Board shall be held within the first 12 months after the inception workshop.

208. The inception workshop report is a key reference document and must be prepared and shared among the participants to formalize the decisions and plans agreed during the meeting.

On a quarterly basis:

209. Registered progress should be monitored based on the Management Platform Based on UNDP results:

- Based on the initially submitted risk analysis, the risk framework should be regularly updated in ATLAS. The risk becomes critical when the impact and probability are high. All financial risks associated with financial instruments as revolving funds, Micro financial schemes, or ESCOs capitalization are automatically classified as critical, based on their innovative nature (high impact

and uncertainty due to the lack of experience, justifying their classification as critical).

- Based on the information entered in Atlas, a Project Progress Report can be generated in the Executive Snapshot.
- Other ATLAS inputs can be used to monitor lessons learned, etc. The use of these functions is a key indicator in the Executive Balanced Scorecard.

Annually:

210. The project is required to submit a Project Performance Report (PPR) to the donor on an annual basis, one year after the start of project implementation (date of inception workshop) and the last such report should be submitted six months after project completion. The PPR completed template will be submitted to the Secretariat in English with all financial figures provided in the template provided in US dollars (USD).

Periodic monitoring through field visits:

211. The UNDP Country Office and the UNDP GEF Unit through its Regional Technical Advisor for Adaptation will conduct field visits to the project based on the program agreed in the inception report and annual work programme, to attend first hand project progress. Other members of the Board can join these visits. A report from the field visit will be prepared by the country office and by the UNDP GEF Regional Technical Advisor, and will be circulated no later than one month after the team's visit.

Average project cycle:

212. The project will be subject to an independent mid- term evaluation, when the project has reached its halfway implementation, which will determine the progress achieved on the results, and will identify rectifications where necessary. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timing of project implementation; it will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management.

213. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the second half of the project. The organization, terms of reference and precise timing of the mid-term evaluation will be decided after consultation among the parties to the project document. The terms of reference for this mid-term evaluation will be prepared by the Country Office based on advice from the UNDP GEF Unit and UNDP EEG. The Response management and evaluation will be uploaded to the UNDP system, in particular to the UNDP Evaluation Office Evaluation Resource Center (ERC).

Project end:

214. A final independent evaluation will take place two months before the final meeting of the Board and shall be conducted in accordance with the UNDP and the AF guidelines, such as social, gender and environmental guidelines. The final evaluation will focus on delivering the results of the project as planned initially (as it was rectified after the mid-term evaluation, if any rectification took place). The

final evaluation will look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution of capacity building and the achievement of global environmental benefits. The terms of reference for this evaluation will be prepared by the Country Office based on advice from the UNDP Regional Hub. The final evaluation should also provide recommendations for monitoring activities and will require a management response that should be uploaded to PIMS and the UNDP ERC.

215. During the final three months, the project team will prepare the final report of the project. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems encountered and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also present recommendations for future steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project results.

Audit:

216. Audits will be performed under the UNDP financial regulations and rules applicable to audit policies on UNDP NIM projects.

Learning and shared knowledge:

217. Project results will be internally disseminated and beyond the project target area, through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, where relevant and appropriate, in scientific networks, policies and / or any other network that may be of benefit to project implementation through lessons learned.

218. Finally, there will be a two-way flow of information between the project and other projects with a similar approach. Systematization of experiences will be done on the regular basis as indicated through the project components.

Publications:

219. The AF logo should appear on all relevant publications of the Project, included within other logos, project equipment and other acquisitions with AF funds. Any citation in publications regarding projects funded by the AF should give recognition to the AF. The logos of the implementing agencies and enforcement agencies will also appear on all publications. When other agencies or project partners have provided support (through co - financing), logos should also appear in publications.

Table 13 – Monitoring and Evaluation type of activity, Responsible Parties, predicted Budget, and timeframe.

M&E Type of activity	Responsible Parties	Budget (USD*)	Timeframe
Inception workshop	UNDP Country Office	800	Within the first two months of Project star
Inception report	UNDP Country Office	None	Immediately after the inception workshop

M&E Type of activity	Responsible Parties	Budget (USD*)	Timeframe
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Purpose Indicators	Project Manager	None	Beginning, half-way and completion of the project
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Progress and Performance (annually measured)	Project Manager	None	Annually, previous to the annual report and in accordance with the definition of annual work plans
Quarterly reports	Project team	None	By the end of each month
Annual reports (PPR)	Project team MARN Country Office	None	Annually, after inception workshop.
Project Coordination Committee meetings	Project Manager UNDP Country Office	None	After the inception workshop, and from there, at least on annual bases
Technical Reports	Project team External Consultants	None	To be determined by the Project Team and the UNDP Country Office in accordance to the project's work plan
Stakeholder engagement and ESS monitoring	Project team (Project Manager and Community Liaison Officer) MARN UNDP Country Office	125,000	Regularly
Mid – term external evaluation	Project team UNDP Country Office External Consultants	30,000	Halfway during project implementation
Final external evaluation	Project team UNDP Country Office External Consultants	30,000	At project completion
Final Report	Project team UNDP Country Office	None	At least a month before Project completion
Auditing	UNDP Country Office Project team FIAES	65,000	In accordance to UNDP financial regulations and rules and to applicable auditing policies. Includes and independent audit to FIAES of the resources managed via grants.

M&E Type of activity	Responsible Parties	Budget (USD*)	Timeframe
Total Indicative Cost		250,800	

E. Include a results framework for the project proposal, including milestones, targets and indicators, including one or more core outcome indicators of the Adaptation Fund Results Framework, and in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

Project objective:	**Indicator**	**Baseline**	**End of Project Targets**	**Verification Mechanisms**	**Risks and Assumptions**
To reduce the vulnerability of communities and of natural ecosystems in San Francisco Menendez to drought risk, soil erosion, and sudden onset of precipitation associated with climate change and variability.	a) Number of households in San Francisco Menendez that are vulnerable to climate-related events) b) Number of local livelihood diversification and income generation models systematized and consolidated for use by producers c) Development of climate information products that enhances adaptive capacities of communities d) Access to adaptation planning instruments for municipalities	a) 6,396 rural households vulnerable b) 0 - lack of diversification in agriculture, livelihood means c) 1 basic early warning alerts. This being at the national level only. e) 0	a) By the end of the project, 6,396 households (100% of rural households of which approximately 1152 are headed by women) in San Francisco Menendez benefitted from the project therefore, reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience of communities and natural ecosystems to climate variability and change. b)At least 6 technological packages and 3 market studies have generated local diversification models that have been transmitted to at least 80 small holder cooperatives, of which 16 are women cooperatives. c) 5 products based on improved capacity to measure and produce locally specific hydrometeorological alert products d) 1 local adaptation plan developed and streamlined into municipal planning instruments	– Mid-term and final evaluation – Surveys and field reports – Vulnerability and risk assessments – Restoration and adaptation activity monitoring	– Communities interested in participating in community restoration planning – Communities implementing adaptation measures and knowledge generated through the project – Interest by local producers to adopt income diversification models – Decision-makers at all levels are willing to mainstream climate change considerations into planning and programming in a timely manner. – National climate observation unit will have the capacity to transform data into information – There are no substantial changes in the land use/cover caused by large scale natural disasters. – Changes in government do not significantly affect project implementation
Component 1: Increased Climate Change resilience through Ecosystem-based Adaptation					
Outcome 1	**Indicator**	**Baseline**	**End of Project Targets**	**Verification Mechanisms**	**Risks and Assumptions**
Critical ecosystem services in forest	a) Hectares of land under restoration, helping	a) 23,635 Ha b) 0	– By the end of the project implementation cycle, 3864 ha will be under	– Mid-term and final evaluation	– Community members accept and engage into restoration activities

landscapes are restored and enhanced to better manage climate change impacts	reduce vulnerability to climate variability and change b) Enhanced water flow regulation in the intervention areas as measured through community governance mechanisms		restoration – 100% of productive area being managed through community restoration plans will have agro-silvopastoral practices implemented. – All community restoration plans will have improved water management and monitoring practices	– Restoration and activity monitoring – Community restoration plan agreements – Monitoring of runoff using and sediment concentration using a combination of field surveys and satellite remote sensing imagery data on monthly/Interannual values TerraClimate, MODIS and Landsat.	– Community members have the capacity to successfully implement agro-silvopastoral practices – Water committees and community members are engaged in developing appropriate water management interventions – Monitoring and tracking of restoration activities are done systematically. – MARN, through the National Environmental Observatory works on the monitoring of variables that can be used as proxies for progress towards reduced land degradation, better water availability, water flow regulation, increasing resilience to climate change in the intervention area.
Component 2: Alternative and adapted livelihoods identified and made viable for resilient livelihoods					
Outcome 2	**Indicator**	**Baseline**	**– End of Project Targets**	**– Verification Mechanisms**	**Risks and Assumptions**
Local livelihood diversification and income generation models are implemented building local resilience to climate change	a) Number of productive groups (cooperatives and associations) in San Francisco Menendez that benefit from the introduction of diversified agriculture, livelihood strategies and options b) Number of alternative crops/practices introduced as result of project interventions c) Number of high value market chains identified for	a) 0 b) 0 c) 0	a) By the end of the project, 83 cooperatives (of which 16 favor women) will benefit from enhanced capacities generated by the extension support provided as a result of the project b) At least 6 climate resilient products/practices have been identified and packaged into technological packages (of which one favors women) c) Three market studies (of which one favors women) are produced systemizing information on diversified livelihood are produced identifying entry points into new markets, increasing livelihood diversification in the	– Mid-term and final evaluation – Workshop and training participation list – Surveys and field reports – Information products generated by the project	– Local and regional planners, landowners, farmers, and local communities understand the value of diversifying agriculture and increasing options for livelihoods and income generation. – Environmental authorities and local communities work together to incorporate restoration approaches into productive systems – Communities, local stakeholders, productive associations and key institutional partners willing to join the effort to improve diversification of livelihoods – Enhanced market opportunities are placed strategically and feed into sustainable markets at the local, regional and national levels

	diversified livelihoods strategies		intervention areas		
Component 3 Regional Climate and Hydrological Monitoring for Enhanced Adaptation Planning					
Outcome 3	**Indicator**	**Baseline**	**End of Project Targets**	**Verification Mechanisms**	**Risks and Assumptions**
Enhanced capacity to generate relevant climate and hydrological information to address the impact of climate change on natural resources in South Ahuachapan	a) Enhanced capacity of Observatorio Ambiental measured by the generation of improved climate products relevant at the local level b) Geographical area with access to improved climate information services c) Uptake of generated hydrometeorological information	a) 0 b) 0 c) 0	a) 5 new climate products developed by the Observatorio Ambiental targeted to South Ahuachapán b) 98,016 people within the four municipalities of South Ahuachapán have access to climate information services c) At least 40% of the rural population of in the four municipalities in South Ahuachapán make use of the climate information being provided to the region	– Mid-term and final evaluation – Training attendance lists and databases – Products generated by the project – Workshops and training reports; – Assessment/count of the distribution, reach and variety of knowledge products that is produced by MARN and delivered to local associations and stakeholders in San Francisco Menendez.	– Monitoring equipment is received in a timely manner – Observatorio Ambiental has the capacity to correctly integrate new data, methods and information within its structure seamlessly – Observatorio Ambiental is willing to engage with local community to develop locally relevant products – Communities and stakeholders are willing to engage critically with new information – The Information generated is integrated effectively into national monitoring systems for restoration
Component 4: Strengthened inter-institutional coordination and local governance for landscape management in the face of climate variability and change					
Outcome 4	**Indicator**	**Baseline**	**End of Project Targets**	**Verification Mechanisms**	**Risks and Assumptions**

Local institutions and governance mechanisms with enhanced capacities to implement adaptation measures and manage climate change.	a) Number of municipalities with capacity to assess technical information and promote measures to manage climate change at a territorial level b) Planning tools developed to address climate vulnerabilities of Ahuachapan Sur c) Enhanced capacity to capture climate finance from diverse sources and to identify adaptation investments	a) 0 b) 0 c) 0	a) 4 municipalities benefiting from a TAC to assess and disseminate information (clearing house) for managing climate change at a territorial level b) One climate vulnerability assessment of the four municipalities in south Ahuachapán and one local climate adapatation plan c) at least 5 local organizations with enhanced capacity to attract climate finance and identify adaptation projects. d) 1 financial mechanism (local environmental fund) for climate finance developed	– Project reports: annual reports, mid-term and final evaluations on interinstitutional integration - Completion of climate vulnerability assessment of the four municipalities in south Ahuachapán - Number of training and capacity building workshops for association and institutions active in San Francisco Menendez –	- Analytical capacity, targeted towards understanding community and institutional demands is consistently integrated into MARNs' strategic planning - Continued commitment within relevant national institutions and actors to establish and develop better cross communication and integration of actions on the ground. - MARN will act as a key facilitator of dialogue and decision-making at different levels - MARN improves and continues on building its ability to work with other relevant institutions with flexibility/adaptability, and strategic focus, providing leadership on climate change adaptation and environmental issues - Political stability ensure proper institutional framework to facilitate and build inter-institutional coordination.

F. Include a detailed budget with budget notes, a budget on the Implementing Entity management fee use, and an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs.

Project Title: Resilience through Landscape Restauration in Ahuachapan Sur.
Implementing Partner: UNDP

Component	Outputs	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Budget code	Budget Description	Planned Budget by Year						Budget Notes
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	TOTAL	
Component 1: Ecosystem Based Adaptation through productive landscape management and restoration for enhanced resilience at a territorial level	1.1 Protection and restoration of critical ecosystems to meet climate adaptation needs and improve ecosystem services supply 1.2.Promotion of Sustainable and Resilient Agriculture to Climate Change within Restoration Productive Areas (reducing land degradation and maximizing ecosystem services benefits). 1.3. Integrated Watershed Management within Community Restoration Plans (enhanced protection and management of wetlands,	FIAES	71400	Contractual Services-Individual	$ 49,906.00	$ 58,633.00	$ 58,633.00	$ 58,633.00	$ 23,727.00	$ 249,532.00	1A

	aquifers in South Ahuachapán).									
	1.4 Landscape mapping of community restoration plans for ecosystem based adaptation planning		71600	Travel	$3,400.00	$4,390.00	$4,390.00	$4,420.00	$3,400.00	$20,000.00	1B
			72200	Equipment and furniture	$34,000.00	$-	$-	$-	$-	$34,000.00	1C
			72400	Communication & Audio Visual Equip	$600.00	$-	$-	$-	$-	$600.00	1D
			72500	Supplies	$487.00	$487.00	$487.00	$487.00	$487.00	$2,435.00	1E
			72600	Grants	$515,467.70	$1,023,593.10	$2,037,440.10	$516,354.46	$-	$4,092,855.36	1F
			73400	Rental&Maint of Other Equip	$2,263.00	$2,263.00	$2,263.00	$2,263.00	$2,263.00	$11,315.00	1G
			74200	Audiovisual & Print Prod Costs	$3,508.00	$2,256.00	$2,176.00	$820.00	$820.00	$9,580.00	1H
			75700	Training workshops and conferences	$1,763.00	$6,988.00		$5,000.00		$13,751.00	1I
			74100	Professional Services	$10,000.00	$10,000.00	$10,000.00	$10,000.00		$40,000.00	IJ
			Sub Total Component 1		**$621,394.70**	**$1,108,610.10**	**$2,115,389.10**	**$597,977.46**	**$30,697.00**	**$4,474,068.36**	
Component 2: Diversified products positioned in new markets for resilient livelihoods	2.1 Identification of climate resilient products to sustain agrobiodiversity and promote diversified livelihoods	MARN	71200	International Consultant	$32,000.00	$128,000.00	$184,000.00	$48,000.00	$48,000.00	$440,000.00	2A
	2.2 Diversified livelihoods positioned in		71300	Local consultant	$-	$22,000.00	$27,500.00	$33,000.00	$27,500.00	$110,000.00	2B

	new markets									
			71600	Travel	$-	$-	$10,200.00	$13,125.00	$16,875.00	$40,200.00	2C
			75700	Training workshops and conferences	$-	$-	$3,600.00	$30,000.00	$30,000.00	$63,600.00	2D
			72100	Contractual Services - companies	$-	$18,000.00	$187,000.00	$-	$-	$205,000.00	2E
			Sub Total Component 2		**$32,000.00**	**$168,000.00**	**$412,300.00**	**$124,125.00**	**$122,375.00**	**$858,800.00**	
Component 3. Monitoring the impact of EbA on Regional Hydrology for Enhanced Capacity and Landscape management and adaptation planning	3.1.Generating the capacity and knowledge to monitor EbA and restoration interventions in South Ahuachapán 3.2. Improved production and utilization of hydrological and climate information applied to decision-making by stakeholders and local development agents	MARN	71300	Local consultant		$27,000.00	$76,500.00	$76,500.00	$78,000.00	$258,000.00	3A
			72200	Equipment and Furniture	$400,250.00	$-	$-	$-	$-	$400,250.00	3B
			75700	Training workshops and conferences		$8,400.00	$35,000.00			$43,400.00	3C
			72100	Contractual Services - companies		$70,000.00		$49,000.00	$56,000.00	$175,000.00	3D
			Sub Total Component 3		**$400,250.00**	**$105,400.00**	**$111,500.00**	**$125,500.00**	**$134,000.00**	**$876,650.00**	
Component 4. Strengthening of inter-institutional coordination and local governance for sustainable land management in the face of climate variability and change	4.1 Establishment and consolidation of local mechanisms to strengthen governance of	MARN	71200	International Consultant	$8,000.00	$6,000.00	$10,000.00	$5,000.00	$1,000.00	$30,000.00	4A

	the territory										
	4.2 Enhancing capacities to articulate actions and mobilize financing for Ecosystem-based Adaptation 4.3 Local adaptation plans designed and included in the municipality's territorial planning.		71300	Local consultant		$12,000.00	$12,000.00			$24,000.00	4B
			71400	Contractual Services-Individual	$65,000.00	$65,000.00	$65,000.00	$65,000.00	$65,000.00	$325,000.00	4C
			71600	Travel	$2,160.00	$2,160.00	$2,160.00	$2,160.00	$2,160.00	$10,800.00	4D
			72200	Equipment and furniture	$6,000.00	$-	$-	$-	$-	$6,000.00	4E
			72300	Materials & Goods	$3,000.00					$3,000.00	4F
			72400	Communication & Audio Visual Equip	$20,500.00	$9,900.00				$30,400.00	4G
			74200	Audiovisual & Print Prod Costs			$2,720.00	$5,440.00	$5,440.00	$13,600.00	4H
			72100	Contractual Services-Companies	$75,300.00	$77,300.00	$26,000.00	$36,150.00	$11,250.00	$226,000.00	4I
			75700	Training workshops and conferences	$1,220.00	$23,140.00	$21,700.00	$22,100.00	$21,940.00	$90,100.00	4J
			Sub Total Component 4		**$181,180.00**	**$195,500.00**	**$139,580.00**	**$135,850.00**	**$106,790.00**	**$758,900.00**	
Project Management		MARN	71400	Contractual services (individual)	$80,000.00	$80,000.00	$80,000.00	$80,000.00	$80,000.00	$400,000.00	5A
			71200	International Consultant			$30,000.00		$30,000.00	$60,000.00	5B
			71600	Travel	$2,400.00	$2,400.00	$2,400.00	$2,400.00	$2,400.00	$12,000.00	5C

			72200	Equipment and furniture	$6,000.00					$6,000.00	5D
			74500	Miscelanous	$4,000.00	$4,000.00	$4,000.00	$4,000.00	$4,000.00	$20,000.00	5E
			72800	Information Techonology Equipmt	$5,900.00					$5,900.00	5F
			73100	Rental & Maintenance Premises	$1,000.00	$1,000.00	$1,000.00	$1,000.00	$1,000.00	$5,000.00	5G
			74200	Audiovisual & Print Prod Costs	$1,000.00	$1,000.00	$1,000.00	$1,000.00	$1,000.00	$5,000.00	5H
			74100	Profesional services (audits)	$5,000.00	$5,000.00	$5,000.00	$5,000.00	$5,000.00	$25,000.00	5I
			74956	DPC	$17,000.00	$17,000.00	$17,000.00	$17,000.00	$17,000.00	$85,000.00	5J
			Sub Total PMC		**$122,300.00**	**$110,400.00**	**$140,400.00**	**$110,400.00**	**$140,400.00**	**$623,900.00**	
Total Programmable Grant					$1,357,124.70	$1,687,910.10	$2,919,169.10	$1,093,852.46	$534,262.00	**$7,592,318.36**	

Budget Notes

Budget Note	Description of cost item
1A	Service contract for: 1 Restoration Coordinator, 1 Financial Administrator for the disbursement and management of grant sources and 1 Knowledge Management Specialist to develop and coordinate output 1.4
1B	Travel costs for 5 years (local travel, gasoline, DSA) for monitoring and documenting community restoration plans includes an annual media tour from Y2-Y4
1C	Cost of: 3- work stations for restoration team to be located in San Francisco Menendez (desk, computer, phone, chair) at (USD 3000 each); 1- 4x4 vehicle to facilitate local travel (USD 25,000);
1D	1 professional camera to monitor and document restoration work (USD 600)
1E	General office supplies for restoration team and for workshops (USD 487 per year)
1F	Grants to be disbursed to local organizations for establishing and implementing community restoration plans. Grants will follow UNDP's Low – Value grants (also known as Micro-Capital Grants) policy and will be provided by FIAES through an open call process (Cost per Ha varies depending on technique estimates are USD 2,484,111.34 for a total of 2,708 Ha for agroforestry systems; USD 718,532.99 for a total of 664 Ha sylvopastoral; USD197,372.89 for a total of 284.5 Ha of gallery forest; USD 228,547.57 for a total of 141 Ha of mangrove; USD 61,460.66 of 67 Ha of coffee). USD 402, 829.91 will be spent in financial costs incurred by FIAES in management and placement of grant resources (distribution amongst 4 year period: Y1 USD 54,214.52 Y2 USD 101,086.74 Y3 USD192,427.37 Y4 USD55,101.28)
1G	Annual costs for general vehicle maintenance including insurance, car licensing fees and GPS services
1H	Costs for publishing open calls and awards on local media (as established per FIAES norms for transparency); publishing costs for knowledge material (methodologies, results) derived from the community restoration plans

1I	Various workshops with communities and local organizations on the process of building community restoration plans, expected results and process; 1 Launch event and 1 event to inform on lessons learned from the restoration process with local and national stakeholders on results to ensure sustainability of actions
1J	Annual audit costs of grant funds managed by FIAES (Y1-Y4)
Component 2	
2A	International Consultants (4) on market chain integration and added value experts to provide capacity building to productive associations and organizations on value chain integration and added production value to develop studies documenting regional best practices in the production of agricultural products and practices with low environmental impact, high level of resilience and high socio-economic values. Products will result in the development of 6 technological packages and material for dissemination to productive associations (USD 320,000); (USD 30,000 per expert (4) total USD 120,000)
2B	6 local consultants hired to provide productive extension support to community restoration plans, cooperatives, and small land holders to help guide in integrating results from technological packages into actual productive processes (estimated USD 18,333 per consultant)
2C	Internal travel costs from productive sector to workshops and training events, for PMU team and consultants to provide extension support and for productive groups to promote product placement
2D	Training events and workshops targeted at productive associations, local cooperatives, and rural extension officers to disseminate results from technological packages and from market studies
2E	Design and budgeting of a certification course on adapted agro ecosystems and practices based on the study results, targeted to agricultural extension workers and productive associations (USD 40,000) and the development of 3 market studies (USD 55,000 per study total USD 165,000)
3A	Hiring 5 local consultants to enhance the work and capacities of the Observatorio Ambiental. 2 local consultants will provide support in integrating hydrological information and integrating it with meteorological information in Ahuachapan to develop relevant climate information products and enhance EWS systems (USD 75,000 per consultant for 2 years' work); 1 local consultant will work with the climate change team to develop a climate change Atlas for the region (USD 36,000 for 3 years' work); 2 local consultants will integrate data from new equipment and will provide maintenance support to observation system in the region (USD 36,000 per consultant for 3 years' work)
3B	1 automatic hydrometric station (USD 65,000), refurbishment of 2 existing hydrological stations located at Rio Paz (USD 200,000), 2 automatic hydro climatic stations (USD 65,000 per station), 1 drone for climate and restoration monitoring purposes (USD 5,250)
3C	Workshops directed at women to develop community capacity skills in hydrological monitoring (Cost per person USD 60 for 140 women trained) Training on remote sensoring (CIS) to enhance capacities of the Observatorio Ambiental in using satellite information to complement and calibrate information from hydro climatic stations to measure soil moisture, etc (USD35,000);
3D	Design conceptual model of the ESA 01 Aquifer including analysis of recharge areas from superficial water sources (USD 55,000); End user surveys and studies to develop climate information products including technical support to train end users on the use of climate products (USD 120,000)
4A	International consultants (2) to assess and provide institutional capacity to FIAES in the implementation of policies and institutional procedures for governance on the basis of enhanced international best practices for the management of international resources (transparency, ethics, confidentiality, fraud management, financial governance) (USD 10,000 per consultant); Hiring 1 consultancy for local organizations to enhance their capacity in attracting international and private resources including governance (USD 10,000)
4B	Hiring 2 local consultants to provide support to FIAES in streamlining and incorporating ISO standards for project managing processes to enhance their capacity to manage international adaptation projects (USD 12,000 per consultant)
4C	Service contract for: 1Governance Coordinator to provide legal and technical support to the TAC, municipalities, and local community organizations (USD 200,000) and for 1 Community Liaison Officer to ensure stakeholder engagement including women and vulnerable groups are integrated withe work carried out by the municipalities and is integrated and articulated within the TAC and during the local adaptation planning (USD 125,000).
4D	Internal travel costs for governance coordinator, community liaison officer and TAC members to events, meetings, project monitoring and stakeholder engagement
4E	2 work stations (computer, desk, chairs, phone) for community liaison officer and governance coordinator (USD 3000 per station)
4F	Monitoring and evaluation equipment to enhance FIAES' capacity to monitor impact of projects through demonstrative plots (digital PH monitor, GPS, salinity measuring equipment, equipment for use in mangrove area, etc.)
4G	Licenses for Geographic Information Software (3) to enhance monitoring capacities of FIAES (USD 10,000 each); 1 projector (USD 400)

4H	Printing of knowledge management material including vulnerability assessment developed and local adaptation plans
4I	1 Institutional gap analysis for FIAES and local organizations in managing international climate funds (USD 15,000); 2 courses for enhancing institutional capacity of FIAES in the implementation of ESS, (USD 10,000 per course); Cost of Certification ISO 9001:2015 in Project Management to FIAES (USD 6,000); Comprehensive capacity building program in the design of adaptation projects for FIAES and local organizations (USD 30,000); 2 trainings on Monitoring, Report and Verification of Adaptation Projects directed at FIAES and local organizations (USD 7,500 each); Capacity analysis of existing environmental management organizations in the region to gauge financial, fiduciary, managing and governance. This analysis will assign values and provide key recommendations in terms of weaknesses and identify the organizations with the strongest capacity to attract and manage climate funds from diverse sources (USD 25,000); 1 study on the design, structuring and legal frameworks required for developing a local environmental fund and identifying the ideal local mechanism (organization) to house it with key recommendations (USD 15,000); 1 training directed at local organizations and FIAES in the design of investments strategies appropriate for local organizations in the attractions of climate finance (USD 10,000); 1 local vulnerability assessment for the 4 municipalities in Ahuachapan Sur (USD 45,000); 1 local adaptation plan for Ahuachapan Sur (USD 45,000)
4J	Workshops directed at local community organizations and stakeholders as part of the process of the adaptation planning process, to disseminate lessons from project, and to enhance capacities for communities on climate change management and project development (USD 7,600). Training and capacity building to municipal authorities and TAC members in climate change, climate change information, adaptation options, legal frameworks for territorial management (4 trainings at USD 20,000 each). Supplies for workshops and TAC meetings (USD 2,500).
5A	Service contract for: 1 Project Manager (USD 250,000) and 1 Project Administrative Assistant (USD 150,000)
5B	Cost of developing 1 mid-term and 1 terminal evaluations (USD 30,000 per evaluation)
5C	Local travel for project manager and PMU team
5D	2 work stations (computer, desk, chairs, phone) for community liaison officer and governance coordinator (USD 3000 per station)
5E	Project miscellaneous costs (office and unforeseen expenses within the project)
5F	1 multifunctional printer (USD 1000) and software licenses for Office and Antivirus programs for PMU team (USD 4,900)
5G	Annual office maintenance costs (housekeeping, etc.) (USD 1000 for 5 years = USD 5000)
5H	Costs for publishing project information developing general
5I	Annual audits for project
5J	Financial and administrative services provided by UNDP (LOA)

G. Include a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones.

	Upon signature of Agreement	Upon signing of agreement for Year 1 activities	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Scheduled date	January 2, 2019	January 2, 2019	January 2, 2020	January 2, 2021	January 2, 2022	January 2, 2023	
Project Funds		1,357,125	1,687,910	2,919,169	1,093,852	534,262	7,592,318
Implementing Entity Fees	258,139	69,213	86,083	148,878	55,786	27,247	645,347
Total	258,139	1,426,338	1,773,994	3,068,047	1,149,639	561,509	8,237,665

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

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government[2]

Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement. If this is a regional project/programme, list the endorsing officials all the participating countries. The endorsement letter(s) should be attached as an annex to the project/programme proposal. Please attach the endorsement letter(s) with this template; add as many participating governments if a regional project/programme:

Lina Pohl, Minister of Environment and Natural Resources	Date*: July, 18th, 2018*

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

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 and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme
Name & Signature *Implementing Entity Coordinator*

Adriana Dinu
Director, Sustainable Development (Environment) a.i.
Executive Coordinator, Global Environmental Finance
Bureau for Policy and Programme Support
United Nations Development Programme

Date: August 3,*2018*	Tel. and email:
Project Contact Person:	Montserrat Xilotl (RTA)
Tel. And Email:	Montserrat.xilotl@undp.org

Acronyms

ADESCO: Asociación de Desarrollo Comunitaria

AECI: Office of the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation

CCAD: Comisión Centroamericana de Ambiente y Desarrollo

CENTA: Centro Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria y Foresta

CONASAV: Consejo Nacional de Sustentabilidad Ambiental y Vulnerabilidad

CRS: Catholic Relief Services

DIGESTYC: Direccion General de Estadistica y Censos

"EAAMCC: la Estrategia Ambiental de Adaptación y Mitigación al Cambio Climático del Sector Agropecuario, Forestal, Pesquero y Acuícola"

EBA: Ecosystem-Based Adaptation

ECLAC: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

EWS: Early Warning Systems

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FIAES: Fondo de la Iniciativa para las Américas

FUNDESYRAM: Fundación para el Desarrollo Socioeconómico y Restauración Ambiental

GCF: Green Climate Fund

GEF: Global Environment Facility

GHG: Greenhouse Gas

GIZ: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit

IPCC: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

ISDEM: Instituto Salvadoreño de Desarrollo Municipal

IUCN (UICN): International Union For the Conservation of Nature

MAG: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock

MARN: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

MODIS: Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer

NOAA: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

ONU: Organización de las Naciones Unidas

PNCC: Plan Nacional de Cambio Climático

POA: Plan Operativo Annual

PRISMA: Programa Salvadoreño de Investigación sobre Desarrollo y Medio Ambiente

RECLIMA: Escalamiento de la resiliencia climática en los agroecosistemas del Corredor Seco de El Salvador

REDD: Reduce Carbon Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation

ROAM: Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

UNES: Unidad Ecológica Salvadoreña

USAID: United States Agency for International Development

WRI: World Resources Institute

LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex A

A. Demonstrate how the project / programme aligns with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund

Project Objective(s)[18]	**Project Objective Indicator(s)**	**Fund Outcome**	**Fund Outcome Indicator**	**Grant Amount (USD)**
To reduce the vulnerability of communities and of natural ecosystems in San Francisco Menendez to drought risk, soil erosion, and sudden onset of precipitation associated with climate variability and change.	Number of households in San Francisco Menendez that are vulnerable to climate-related events)	**Outcome 1:** Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats **Outcome 5:** Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress	2.2. Number of people with reduced risk to extreme weather events	USD 7,591,318
Project Outcome(s)	**Project Outcome Indicator(s)**	**Fund Output**	**Fund Output Indicator**	
1. Critical ecosystem services in forest landscapes are restored and enhanced to better manage climate change impacts	Hectares of land under community restoration plans, helping reduce vulnerability to climate variability and change	**Output 5:** Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability	**5.** Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress	USD 4,500,000
2. Local livelihood diversification and income generation models are implemented building local resilience to climate change	Number of households in San Francisco Menendez that benefit from the introduction of diversified agriculture, livelihood strategies and options.	**Output 6:** Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability	**6.2.** Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods	USD 858,800
3. Enhanced capacity to generate relevant climate and hydrological information to address the impact of climate change on natural resources in South Ahuachapan	Number of people/ geographical area with access to improved climate information services	**Output 3:** Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities	**3.2.** Percentage of targeted population applying appropriate adaptation responses	USD 920,400

[18] The AF utilized OECD/DAC terminology for its results framework. Project proponents may use different terminology but the overall principle should still apply

4. Local institutions and governance mechanisms with enhanced capacities to implement adaptation measures and manage climate change. .	Number of municipalities with capacity to assess technical information and promote measures to manage climate change at a territorial level Planning tools developed to address climate vulnerabilities of Ahuachapan Sur	**Output 7**: Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans	**7.1**. No., type, and sector of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks	USD 755,000

Annex B: Social and Environmental Screening Template

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document. Please refer to the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure and Toolkit for guidance on how to answer the 6 questions.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Enhancing climate resilience of rural communities and ecosystems in Ahuachapán-Sur, El Salvador
2. Project Number	PIMS 6238
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	El Salvador

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach
The project seeks to increase resilience and reduce vulnerability of the people and the environment to climate change in the south region of Ahuachapán, El Salvador. Considering that climate change may impact the poor and marginalized populations disproportionately, this project has focused on the rural areas of the San Francisco Menendez municipality that are being directly affected by climate change. The project seeks to directly benefit an estimated 6,396 households who are especially vulnerable to the impacts of climate change in this region through the design and implementation of concrete ecosystem-based adaptation measures, including restoration of landscapes; enhancing capacities for water management in the face of climate projections; providing alternative viable livelihoods to strengthen resilience to climate change; and enhancing generation and management of climate change information for planning and decision-making. The activities to be undertaken by the project feed directly into The National Program of Restoration of Ecosystems and Landscapes of El Salvador, one of the main climate change adaptation initiatives in the country, that envisages landscape restoration as an approach to reduce climate risks, sustain productive activities and ensure the welfare of the country's population. In addition, the restoration program includes as one of its four goals to enable and strengthen local governance and management capacity with social participation. Protection and restoration of ecosystems is a key strategy, not only to recover the landscape's ecological integrity, but also to generate ecological and human benefits at the local, regional and national levels. Improvements to the access of food and water (both quality and quality) in drought conditions will expectedly improve health conditions in households. Adaptation measures will support the application of relevant ancestral/traditional techniques in agriculture (e.g. cultivating on terraces, using traditional plant varieties more resilient to climate variations) as well as the preservation of culturally relevant practices and knowledge, particularly the use of local seeds. The activities of this project also are aligned with the Local Sustainable Development Plan for the conservation area El Imposible-Barra de Santiago. This Plan was developed through a participatory process with different stakeholders in the area, including southern part of Ahuachapán.

Stakeholder consultations were held during project preparation and will be continued throughout project implementation in accordance to the stakeholder engagement plan developed for the project. Local planning processes in the intervention areas will take place to design community restoration plans that will guide the activities and will be designed with local stakeholders in a participatory and transparent manner. These community restoration plans will serve as a community agreement to landscape management.

Building local resilience to climate change by avoiding land degradation, and improving hydrology, habitat, water quality, erosion and sedimentation rates will be one of the key outcomes of the project. In addition, the project seeks to address a main concern of communities that have felt the impact in loss of livelihoods in the region due to climate change, generating economic benefits that include increased savings and revenues generated by increasing agricultural yields and production (for home consumption and sales); training provided to productive associations and access to high value markets and through the reduction of crop losses due to resilient agricultural and productive systems; avoided loss and costs in production. Expected social benefits include generating capacity for diversified livelihoods; strengthened local governance and community-based organizations; women's empowerment in decision-making and land management; increased capacity for territorial management; and enhanced climate information knowledge.

The project seeks to ensure that benefits of the project are shared broadly in a nondiscriminatory, equitable manner through participatory processes and transparent selection criteria. Potential project-related concerns and/or grievances of local communities will be addressed through a complaint's register along with a Grievance Redress Mechanism consistent with the UNDP's Stakeholder Response Mechanism: Overview and Guidance (2014).

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

El Salvador has established the Law of Equality, Equity and Eradication of Discrimination against Women (2011) and the Special Integral Law for a life for women free of violence (2012). The National Plan for Equality and Equity for Women in El Salvador 2016-2020, is the instrument that operationalizes the Law of Equality, Equity and Eradication of Discrimination against Women and the National Women Policy, and constitutes the main policy tool to promote equity for women with a national, sectorial and territorial scope. In spite of these steps to address gender equality, the country still faces important challenges and has a Gender Inequality Index (GII) value of 0.384, ranking it 85 out of 159 countries in the 2015 index. Thirty five percent of the Salvadorian households are headed by, and dependent of women, and from these, 37% are in poverty conditions and 9.2% in extreme poverty[19]. Thirty eight percent of the country's population resides in rural or non-urban areas, of which 20% are women[20]. Women account for 12% of the total producers[21]. There is an important difference in land ownership (only 18% of the agricultural land is owned by women) and access to livelihoods alternatives. Women still have lesser economic and political resources and are hence less able to cope with—and are more exposed to—the adverse effects of the changing climate.

The project aims to enhance resilience of the local population in the intervention area, with a specific focus on women, recognizing that climate change impacts may affect women disproportionately and require adaptation strategies tailored to their needs. The project will work to directly benefit 6,396 households (100% of rural households of which approximately 1152 are headed by women) in San Francisco Mendez. It is expected that the project indirectly benefits 34,492 are women in the South Ahuachapán region. The project seeks to identify and integrate the different needs and priorities of women, and has included throughout its components activities to strengthen women empowerment, their leadership role in land management and meaningful participation, seeking to support the diversification of women livelihoods to strengthen resilience to climate change, as well as their active participation in the implementation of the restoration activities. The project also includes the establishment of a technical advisory council for dialogue at the territorial level to strengthen local governance for sustainable management of the territory in the context of climate change, which will include women participation and representation to ensure that women are able to represent their interests effectively.

The social impact indicators and corresponding targets included in the project are gender-sensitive, ensuring that women receive an equitable share of social and economic benefits and that their status and interests are not marginalized. A Gender Action Plan and budget has been established as part of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan developed for the project and will be implemented by MARN with support of MARN safeguards specialists and the Project Management Unit (PMU). The PMU will include as part of its staff a community liaison officer to support the follow up and monitoring of the stakeholder engagement program and gender action plan.

[19] Multi-purpose Household Survey (EHPM) 2014.

[20] STPP & MINEC-DIGESTYC, "Medición Multidimensional de La Pobreza. El Salvador.," *San Salvador: Secretaría Técnica y de Planificación de La Presidencia y Ministerio de Economía, a Través de La Dirección General de Estadística y Censos.*, 2015.

[21] IV Agriculture and Livestock Census 2007-2008

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability
The project supports implementation of several key national environmental strategies and plans, mainly the country's National Program of Restoration of Ecosystems and Landscapes (Restoration Program), structured as one of the key instruments of the National Environmental Policy to reduce the country's high vulnerability to climate change. The Restoration Program is organized in three strategic axes: 1) Restoration, reforestation and inclusive conservation of critical ecosystems such as gallery forests, water recharge areas, slopes, mangroves and other forest ecosystems; 2) The restoration of degraded soils, through the forestation of agricultural systems, the adoption of resilient agroforestry systems and the development of sustainable and climate-resilient and biodiversity-friendly agriculture; 3) Synergistic development of physical infrastructure and natural infrastructure. The project also supports the National Plan for Climate Change of El Salvador – PNCC (2017); the Environmental Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change in the Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector (2015); the National plan for climate change and management of agro climatic risks for the agricultural, forestry, fishing and aquaculture sectors (2017); the National Forest Policy 2016-2036; and the National Forestry Strategy (2015). In addition, the project supports the country's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which includes as an objective the reduction of vulnerability in the agriculture, livestock and forest sectors, as well as the establishment and management of one million hectares through climate resilient and sustainable landscapes, conserving the current tree cover (27% of the territory) and increasing by 25% tree cover with agroforestry systems and reforestation of critical areas such as riparian forests, aquifer recharge areas and areas that are prone to landslides. Through the project, climate change adaptation will be mainstreamed into land management plans at the community, municipal and landscape level, seeking to promote environmental sustainability and improved livelihoods. The project will apply a precautionary approach to conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any "Yes" responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note "No Risks Identified" and skip to Question 4 and Select "Low Risk". Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6*			**QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?**
Risk Description	***Impact and Probability (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate, High)***	***Comments***	***Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.***
Risk 1: Principle 1 (Q3) and Standard 5 (Q5.2): There is a risk that project activities could potentially restrict availability and access to resources, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups.	I: 3 P: 2	**Moderate**	The project has been designed to conduct activities under a productive restoration landscape approach, and includes provisions to promote and implement climate resilient and economically viable productive alternatives in the region that address the economic vulnerability being faced in the	Building on the existing Local Restoration and Sustainable Development plans, the project will support the development of community restoration plans for landscape management, where prioritized areas for restoration and activities will be identified, discussed and agreed with local communities. Local NGOs will work with land owners and land users within this process to establish both the areas for restoration of natural ecosystems, as well as for productive purposes, within an environmentally sustainable framework agreed by the communities. The

			region as traditional agricultural systems have become less productive due to climate change. In addition, the restoration activities support the implementation of the National Restoration Plan, which included the development of Local Restoration and Sustainable Environmental Development Plans developed through a wide consultation process. Each Plan includes potential restoration areas as well as voluntary restoration goals agreed by local actors to make territories more resilient, conserve biodiversity, maintain livelihoods and protect productive activities.	community restoration plans will manage this risk by designating and setting aside specific restoration areas for different purposes, and establishing the rules of engagement agreed by communities with support of and guidance of MARN and local NGOs. Specific provisions for the development of community restoration plans have been included in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) developed for the project. These provisions include the development of a local survey/analysis to produce a stakeholder map where marginalized groups and individuals are identified. This analysis will inform the call for proposals to be launched by FIAES to ensure the participation of marginalized individuals or groups in the development of the community restoration plans and ensure that restoration activities are conducted in an inclusive way. As part of the implementation arrangements, the PMU will include a Community Liaison Specialist who will monitor the ESMF, Stakeholder Engagement Program and Gender Action Plan. The project will include a complaints and grievance redress process. Please Stakeholder Engagement Plan for more details.
Risk 2: Principle 1 (Q4): Some stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, could potentially be excluded from fully participating in decisions that may affect them.	I: 4 P: 2	**Moderate**	Limitations may exist in the capacities of local stakeholders, in particular poor and vulnerable groups, to participate effectively in decision making that can affect them.	Consultations were undertaken during the development of the project concept, as well as the full design of the Proposal. Based on those consultations, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan was developed, which will be implemented throughout the project. A communities/gender specialist will be hired onto the project team to oversee the implementation (including M&E) of that Plan. Please see that Plan for more information. A survey/analysis will be conducted at the local level to produce a stakeholder map where marginalized groups and individuals are identified, including groups that do not self-determine as indigenous peoples but whose characteristics may classify them as IPs according to UNDP's definition. This analysis will inform the call for proposals to be launched by FIAES to ensure the participation of marginalized individuals or groups in the development of the community restoration plans and ensure that restoration activities are conducted in an inclusive way. Steps will be taken for appropriate engagement with IPs if these groups are identified.
Risk 3: Principle 1 (Q5): Limitations exist in the capacities of institutions of national and municipal government, communities and local	I: 3 P: 4	**Moderate**	Lack of capacities among different stakeholders to identify alternative climate resilient productive	Enhancing local capacity to take concerted action in addressing climate change impact and prioritizing adaptation interventions is one of the key outputs of the project. Though this output

organizations to carry out governance roles in support of the sustainable management of the target landscape.			options, as well as for governance and implementation of appropriate adaptation measures have been identified as the main barriers that the project seeks to overcome to increase resilience to climate change in the region.	directly relates to component 4, capacity building activities have been included in all project components in order to address the barriers hindering climate change resilience identified during project design. A stakeholder engagement plan has been developed for the project, which includes a range of capacity building activities aiming to allow project stakeholders to develop a complete understanding of the project activities and their relation to climate change adaptation in the region, as well as other activities that seek to promote feedback loops and enable opportunities for stakeholders to have input into decisions.
Risk 4: Principle 2 (Q2): Women may be excluded from decision-making or not adequately participate in the implementation of the project. As a result, they might have unequal access to resources and/ or access to opportunities and benefits.	I: 3 P: 3	**Moderate**	The project seeks to identify and integrate the different needs and priorities of women and has included throughout its components activities to strengthen women empowerment, their leadership role in land management, and meaningful participation, seeking to support the diversification of women livelihoods to strengthen resilience to climate change, as well as active participation of women in the implementation of the restoration activities	Consultations with women were undertaken during the design phase of the project to reflect their interests and perspective in project activities, as a result, the project includes in all components specific activities targeted to include women in decision-making processes and guarantee their adequate participation. A Gender Action Plan was developed for the project. The measures, techniques, and mechanisms to be supported in the project aim to the high participation of women and as such project indicators are gender disaggregated with the goal of targeting women to ensure their participation in decision-making structures and in the monitoring of the restoration.
Risk 5: Standard 1 (Q1.2 and Q1.6): Restoration activities are not planned and conducted appropriately and do not result in maintenance or enhancement of ecosystem functionality potentially affecting critical habitats.	I:4 P:1	**Moderate**	The project includes restoration to recover ecosystem functions and decrease degradation. Restoration activities include reforestation of riparian forests, river banks, aquifer recharge zones, hillsides, forest ecosystems, and mangroves. Restoration will also be conducted in agroecosystems, including areas currently used for production of basic crops. While no restoration activities are planned in natural protected areas or buffer zones, restoration will take place adjacent to conservation area El Imposible-	Restoration activities will be guided by community restoration plans, which will be developed according to the guidelines established in the ESMF. The community restoration plans will define the priority restoration areas (outside of natural protected areas and buffer zones) and will include measures to ensure that activities will not cause adverse impacts on critical habitats. In addition, the restoration activities will be developed following the restoration techniques and technical guidelines established by MARN, ensuring that implementation is conducted under MARN standards. The project envisages engagement of NGOs and local stakeholders (Ramsar Wetland Committee, Watershed Councils, Local environmental observation network, ADESCOS) working in El Imposible-Barra de Santiago Conservation Area, to ensure that the project builds on the conservation efforts, improve land planning and reduction of productive expansion into particularly sensitive areas. All

			Barra de Santiago, seeking to support conservation efforts in the area.	restoration activities will be monitored to ensure that they are contributing to these objectives. The project's midterm review will include an assessment of restoration activities and their contribution to maintenance and enhancement of ecosystem functionality.
Risk 6: Standard 1 (Q1.5): There is a risk that alien species are used for restoration in case of limited availability of native species.	I: 3 P: 2	**Moderate**	The project will not support the introduction of known invasive species and native species will be favored for all restoration activities. The project will support collection of local knowledge of climate resilient crops and native species, as well as providing access to seeds through seed banks that will ensure the access to restoration material.	The community restoration plans to be developed as part of the project will identify specific restoration areas for natural and productive landscapes, as well as the most suitable species for reforestation, favoring native varieties. Specific criteria will be included in the call for proposals to be launched by FIAES for the implementation of the community restoration plans, including the details on the species to conduct the restoration in alignment with the technical guidelines established by MARN so that the risk is not incurred. All restoration activities will be monitored to ensure that no introduction of invasive species is taking place. The ESMF developed for the project establishes the analyses that will be undertaken in the case that alien species need to be considered in the restoration activities so that they can inform the development of community restoration plans in a timely manner.
Risk 7: Standard 2 (Q2.2) and Standard 3 (Q3.5): Some of the expected outcomes of the project, particularly the forest restoration component, are sensitive to potential impacts of climate change and could be susceptible to increased vulnerability to erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions.	I: 2 P: 2	**Low**	The project is directly addressing climate change vulnerabilities and adaptation capacities in the municipality of San Francisco Menendez, and while it directly promotes adaptation measures, adverse impacts of extreme climatic events such as hurricanes and drought can affect the results from the restoration activities as well as forest and agricultural areas and related livelihoods.	
Risk 8. Standard 3 (Q3.7): Project activities encourage farmers to stop using pesticides and other chemical inputs and as a result, these are not appropriately collected or managed.	I: 3 P: 1	**Low**	Small scale and subsistence level producers often rely on agricultural extension officers from MAG to provide them with the inputs, including seeds and fertilizers, required for basic agricultural production. These are provided in the form of agricultural packets which are provided once a year. The project will support producers	

			to adopt improved farming techniques (e.g. organic agriculture, soil and water conservation) that would reduce the use of fertilizers and harmful pesticides, thus reducing the contamination of soil and water bodies, as well as the development of seed banks for locally appropriate (culturally relevant) and climate resilient crops and plant species for these productive and natural systems.	
Risk 9: Standard 4 (Q4.1): Restoration activities could be developed in areas adjacent to the Cara Sucia Archaeological Zone affecting the area.	I:3 P:2	**Moderate**	The project will implement activities in San Francisco Menendez, a municipality that includes within its limits the Cara Sucia Archaeological Zone. This area is owned by the government and is clearly mapped.	Community restoration plans will identify the restoration areas and ensure that no restoration activities are conducted within the archaeological zone or in adjacent areas that could affect it. A Commission for the evaluation and oversight of restoration proposals will be established, and will include the participation of the Ministry of Culture to ensure that the community restoration plans effectively manage this risk, and that the implementation of restoration activities is conducted in accordance with the community restoration plans.
Risk 9: Standard 4 (Q4.2): Local and traditional knowledge promoted and shared by the project could be exploited or altered	I:3 P:1	**Low**	The project will promote and systematize existing local knowledge and best practices on agroecosystems and rural productive options with the capacity to withstand climate projections for the region including the identification of agricultural products and practices with low environmental impact to reduce land degradation. These activities have been included to address the recommendations that consulted from the consultation with IP representatives, to build on the previous work on identification and systematization of local seeds, conducted by MARN in collaboration with the National Table for dialogue (*Mesa Nacional*	

			Indígena) which constitutes a platform for dialogue and participation between MARN and the indigenous representatives.	
Risk 10: Standard 6 (Q6.1): Indigenous peoples that are not self-determined are not identified and consequently excluded from project benefits and activities	I:4 P:2	**Moderate**	The project does not foresee any change or negative impact on the current livelihood of indigenous groups or their natural resource base, and while there are not self-determined indigenous communities in the intervention area, Indigenous Peoples in El Salvador, have historically been marginalized and as a result are immerse among the urban and rural population of the country.	Consultation with IP representatives through the Indigenous National Table for dialogue (*Mesa Nacional Indígena*), which includes representatives of Nahuatl Pipil communities, who in the past were habitants of the region where the project will be implemented. The consultations confirmed that there are no self-determined indigenous communities in the project area or its area of influence. To manage the risk of potentially excluding IP population that is not self-determined, a survey/analysis will be conducted at the local level to produce a stakeholder map where marginalized groups and individuals are identified, including groups that do not self-determine as indigenous peoples but whose characteristics may classify them as IPs according to UNDP's definition. Steps will be taken for appropriate engagement with IPs if these groups are identified.
Risk 11. Standard 7 (Q7.4): Implementation of agroforestry systems may involve potential use of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health	I:3 P:3	**Moderate**	Unsustainable land use practices in conventional agriculture such as excessive tillage, burning of stubble (in the case of sugar cane harvesting), excessive use of agrochemicals, such as pesticides, herbicides, and chemical fertilizers, and overgrazing have impacted the capacity of the landscape to manage the effects of both drought and flooding and have a direct impact in soil erosion. The project seeks to address this barrier by promoting productive systems that consider and prioritize native species as an option for adaptation (i.e. ojushte, balsam, chestnut, as well as crops such as amaranth, blackberry, purslane and chipilin), as well as identification and systematization of productive technological packages that consider climate	An ESMF has been developed for the project, which has identified further assessments to be conducted to manage this risk, including an analysis of pesticides that could be used in the implementation of the potential agroforestry systems to be included in the community restoration plans (in accordance with MARN guidelines and restoration techniques), as well as the specific management measures that would be needed in accordance with national and international regulation.

			resilient crops and plant species for productive and natural systems.	
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?			
	Select one (see SESP for guidance)			**Comments**
	Low Risk			
	Moderate Risk	**X**		Potential risks have been identified as a result of the project implementation, the nature of the risks and scope, result in risks that range between low and moderate. These risks can be avoided or mitigated through risk management measures to be executed during implementation phase.
	High Risk	☐		
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?			
	Check all that apply			**Comments**
	Principle 1: Human Rights	**X**		The project seeks to increase resilience and reduce vulnerability of the people and the environment to climate change, however, it could potentially temporarily restrict availability and access to resources in the restoration areas or effective participation of marginalized groups. The project has included necessary measures to ensure the participation of local stakeholders and vulnerable groups as well as their involvement in decision-making processes. These measures are included in the project design as well as in the Stakeholder Engagement Program and Gender Action Plan. Community restoration plans will be developed in accordance with the ESMF developed for the project, including the development of a local survey/analysis to produce a stakeholder map where marginalized groups and individuals are identified. This analysis will inform the call for proposals to be launched by FIAES to ensure the participation of marginalized individuals or groups both in the planning and implementation of the community restoration plans. The project will include a complaints and grievance redress process as described in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	**X**		The project has included specific activities to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. Women's participation in project activities and in decision-making will be promoted and guided by the Gender Action Plan designed for the project

			as part of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. Participatory processes will include specially designed methodologies that enhance the participation of women and therefore enhance the inclusion of their views into the activities of the project.
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	**X**	Community restoration plans will ensure that restoration activities do no cause adverse impacts on critical habitats, and avoid the introduction of invasive species. Specific guidelines to develop the community restoration plans have been included in the ESMF and will be integrated in the call for proposals that will be launched by FIAES.
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	☐	
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	☐	
	4. Cultural Heritage	**X**	The project will implement activities in San Francisco Menendez, a municipality that includes within its limits the Cara Sucia Archaeological Zone. Community restoration plans will identify the restoration areas and ensure that no activities take place within the archaeological zone or in adjacent areas that could affect it. A Commission for the evaluation and oversight of restoration proposals will be established, and will include the participation of the Ministry of Culture to ensure that the both the development and implementation of community restoration plans effectively manage this risk.
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	☐	
	6. Indigenous Peoples	**X**	A survey/analysis will be conducted at the local level to produce a stakeholder map to identify groups that do not self-determine as indigenous peoples but whose characteristics may classify them as IPs according to UNDP's definition. Steps will be taken for appropriate engagement with IPs if these groups are identified.
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	**X**	An ESMF has been developed for the project, which has identified further assessments to be conducted to manage this risk, including an analysis of pesticides that could be used in the implementation of the potential agroforestry systems to be included in the community restoration plans (in accordance with MARN guidelines and restoration techniques), as well as the specific management measures that would be needed in accordance with national and international regulation.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
Principles 1: Human Rights		**Answer (Yes/No)**
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? [22]	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	Yes
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	Yes
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	Yes
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	Yes
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being*	No
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?	No
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection,	Yes

[22] Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

	or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	Yes
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	Yes
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? *For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.*	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant[23] greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	Yes
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No

[23] In regards to CO_2, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	Yes
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	Yes
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	Yes
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	Yes
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	Yes
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?[24]	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	Yes
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)?	No
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on	No

[24] Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

	lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	Yes
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

Annex C: Consultative Process

1. Initial Consultations

Meetings with national organizations, government institutions and cooperation partners

MARN
Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales

PNUD
Al servicio de las personas y las naciones

Reunión de Socios Iniciativas de Restauración Ecosistemas y Paisajes y Adaptación al Cambio Climático en Ahuachapán

Fecha: viernes 2 de marzo de 2018

Lugar: PNUD

Hora: 8:30 a.m.

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Rolando Alberto	GIZ/Landscape	7729-2440	rolando.alberto@giz.de	
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Luis Ramos	USAID	2501 3358	lramos@usaid.gov	
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MARN
Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales

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Reunión de Socios Iniciativas de Restauración Ecosistemas y Paisajes y

Adaptación al Cambio Climático en Ahuachapán

Fecha: viernes 2 de marzo de 2018

Lugar: PNUD

Hora: 8:30 a.m.

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JORGE OVIEDO	FIAES	22492400	director_ejecutivo@fiaes.org.sv	
Silvia Margarita Flores	FIAES	77464768	Coordinadora territorial occidente silvia.flores@fiaes.org.sv	

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Fecha: viernes 2 de marzo de 2018

Lugar: PNUD

Hora: 8:30 a.m.

NOMBRE/APELLIDO	INSTITUCION	TELEFONO	E-MAIL	FIRMA
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Meeting with local actors

The meeting was conducted in Cara Sucia, Municipality of San Francisco Menendez on April 12, 208, with the objective of understanding the local perceptions of climate change effects in the region, the main challenges experienced at the local level and activities that could help address these challenges.

This meeting was attended by representatives of a women organisation, local committees, farmers, municipal authorities, research and education institutions. The objective of the meeting was to understand the local perceptions of climate change effects in the region, the main challenges experienced at the local level and activities that could help address these challenges.

The meeting started with an introduction from the representative of MARN, who explained the participants that analysis of climate data showed impacts on the region in terms of changes in water flow patterns, productive cycles, and increased droughts. He invited participants to share their perceptions on changes in climate and share the main challenges that they were experiencing.

The representatives of the water committees mentioned that the main challenges they were facing related to availability of water, since there were periods during the year where the Paz river did not carry enough water for the habitants to develop their activities, and that this situation differed from the past. In addition, they mentioned that erratic rainfall was another challenge, since they were experiencing periods with no rain that affected their productive activities, accompanied by sudden precipitation that affected the soil.

The representative of the women association, explained that there was a limited availability of livelihoods options, since productive activities have been affected by the climate but also by regulation regarding extraction of certain products. She explained that the habitants of the region were committed to the preservation of the resources, but in order for this to happen, they needed support to develop other activities that could result in sources of income and livelihoods for the habitants of San Francisco Menendez.

The representatives of the municipality explained that the habitants need more information on climate and climate change in order to better prepare for their effect. They also mentioned that law enforcement is a challenge and they need to enhance capacities and knowledge to address the environmental degradation in the region.

After this discussion, the MARN representative explained the idea of the project, mentioning that the objective was to restore the ecosystem functions and productivity but also to support the region to adapt to climate change. He also explained the activities undertaken by MARN in the context of the National Restoration Program, mentioning that the activities to be implemented by the project would be aligned to this program and build on the efforts that have been promoted in the region in this context, such as the Local Sustainable Development Plan for the conservation area El Imposible-Barra de Santiago. This Plan was also made in a participatory basis, with different stakeholders in the area, including southern part of Ahuachapán.

The meeting with local stakeholders was complemented with a field visit to the lower Rio Paz watershed. The participants included representatives from MARN, the Ramsar and watershed management committees, AMBAS, and the municipal government.

Lista de asistencia

MARN
Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales

fecha:

LUGAR:

Nombre	Sexo M	Sexo F	Institución	Cargo	Teléfono	Correo electrónico	Firma
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Nicolasa albarado del C.		X	RAMZAR	COM. Ej. proy	77174672		[illegible]
Walter E Garcia.	X		COAL	comisionero	70174611		[illegible]
Oscar Armando Castro	X		ACEPROS	presidente	79869167		[illegible]
Miguel Angel Castillo	X		PNC.	sgto.	24370014.		[illegible]
Pablo Castro Merlo	X		Vestcira Jucia	Samiando	63028966		[illegible]
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Concepcion Cruz	X		Tamasha	agricultor	71221218		[illegible]
Andres Lopez Sazo	X		Tamasha	Agricultor	—		X
Rigoberto mangx	X		Ransar.	vicepresidente	7990984		[illegible]
Porfirio Angel Beltran	X		Rola		76080810		[illegible]
Santos Cruz Baldizon	X		micro Cuenca	Presidente	73169139		[illegible]
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JORGE ERNESTO QUEZADA	X		MARN	GABINETE	21329697		[illegible]
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2. Territorial Consultation Workshop Report

Enhancing climate resilience of rural communities and ecosystems in Ahuachapán-Sur, El Salvador

Territorial Consultation Workshop

Consultation workshop Team: Jorge Quezada, Margarita García y Melvin Pérez (MARN), Silvia Vides (PNUD), Cristina Loaiza (PNUD)

San Francisco Menendez, Ahuachapán
21 June, 2018

I. Antecedentes

El Ministerio de Medio Ambiente (MARN) con el apoyo de PNUD se encuentra diseñando y preparando un proyecto enfocado a la adaptación al cambio climático en Ahuachapán Sur. La propuesta de proyecto consta de cuatro resultados. Durante la fase de preparación de la propuesta se realizaron actividades de pre consulta con los actores territoriales y el taller final de consulta.

II. Objetivos del taller

- Dar a conocer el enfoque del proyecto, sus componentes y productos esperados.
- Consultar con los actores locales el planteamiento del proyecto, recibir retroalimentación y validación de las acciones propuestas.
- Establecer la ruta crítica para concluir el proceso de planificación y dar curso a las estrategias.

III. Sede y convocatoria.

El taller se desarrolló el día 21 de junio de 2018 en las instalaciones del ACEPROS, ubicado en la Colonia El Palmar, Cara Sucia, San Francisco Menéndez, Ahuachapán.
Los participantes principalmente proceden de organizaciones locales, la Unidad Ambiental del Municipio de San Francisco Menéndez, las Juntas de Agua, Asociaciones de Mujeres, así como también de ONG que trabajan en la zona e instituciones gubernamentales vinculadas al tema de la adaptación al cambio climático (Ministerio de Agricultura, Instituto Salvadoreño de Desarrollo Municipal, Ministerio de Medio Ambiente)

IV. Agenda

HORA	ACTIVIDAD	RESPONSABLE
9:00	Bienvenida al taller, objetivos y presentación de participantes	Cada participante
9:15	Presentación de perspectivas climáticas:	Jorge Quezada
10:30	Presentación de la propuesta de proyecto	Silvia Vides
11:30	Trabajo en los mapas para identificar la problemática y posibles soluciones	Todos
12:15	Espacio para plenaria -preguntas y respuestas	Todos
1:15	**ALMUERZO**	
14:00	Presentación de conflictos por uso del suelo	Bernardo Romero (MAG)
14:30	Preguntas y respuestas	Todos
15:00	Trabajo con la matriz de componentes, resultados y actividades a realizar	Silvia Vides
16:00	Siguientes pasos	Todos
16:15	Finalización del taller.	

V. Desarrollo de la agenda

A. Presentaciones introductorias

La Ing. Silvia Vides representante del PNUD hace una introducción general del Fondo de Adaptación las formas de acceso a los recursos, las coordinaciones y apoyos clave con el MARN alrededor del tema de adaptación al cambio climático que se han sostenido a la fecha, y particularmente el contexto general de los pasos que se han dado en torno a la preparación de la propuesta de “Mejorar la resiliencia climática de comunidades rurales y ecosistemas en Ahuachapán Sur”.

Posteriormente el Dr. Jorge Quezada del MARN hizo una presentación sobre cambio climático en general, los escenarios climáticos y la problemática asociada en la zona. Partiendo de un enfoque mundial se introduce el tema del calentamiento global y sus efectos tales como, el aumento en el nivel del mar, la acidez de los océanos, el blanqueamiento del arrecife de coral y, su vinculación con los servicios ecosistémicos que brinda al país y en particular a la zona de influencia del proyecto. Los impactos a nivel mundial sobre todo en las enfermedades, el acceso a los recursos y uso de energía y otros bienes ambientales, en cuanto a la afectación local, la baja productividad agrícola, la perdida de infraestructura, el aumento de vectores y aumento de los niveles de precipitación. En breve y en términos estadísticos hace una referencia de la vulnerabilidad y los riesgos que enfrenta el país, estableciendo una relación con el impacto en el crecimiento económico.

Presenta una relación comparativa de la distribución de lluvias en los últimos treinta años con lo ocurrido en el año 2015, la correspondencia con modificaciones a los patrones de comportamiento en la población respecto a prácticas productivas propias del territorio, el comportamiento de enfermedades y la repercusión con la cotidianidad de la población local, las formas de vida, sobre todo por ser una zona altamente vulnerable. Se presentan también los daños y pérdidas en los años 2009, 2010 y 2011, estableciendo una relación con el bajo crecimiento económico de la zona, dado que durante ese período esta zona fue de las principales afectadas, así como el impacto de las sequias meteorológicas y las sequias agrícolas.

A partir de eso hace una reflexión en torno a la necesidad de hacer una construcción de resiliencia de las comunidades de cara a estas situaciones que enfrentamos, planificando y diseñando un futuro cercano que permita mantener una adaptación a estos fenómenos que serán cada vez más severos.
Al igual que para las lluvias, hace una comparación en el aumento de las temperaturas, y qué significa para los medios de vida y su repercusión en la económica, la salud y otros aspectos. Presentó para los últimos 18 años el índice de productividad de los granos básicos para el país, de acuerdo a la organización y planificación territorial elaborada por el Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería.

Finalmente presenta una problemática local partiendo de la información proporcionada por el programa nacional de restauración de ecosistemas y paisajes y las estaciones de monitoreo de amenazas del MARN, la contribución de este programa permite identificar las acciones claves a realizar para proteger ecosistemas críticos y el paisaje en su conjunto. Hace referencia a un paisaje de aproximadamente 112.000 hectáreas, las relaciones

socioeconómicas y ambientales del territorio, los usos del suelo (café, bosque, cultivo de plátano, granos básicos, caña de azúcar y manglar) y su vinculación con los efectos globales del cambio climático, desde la unidad productiva que en términos de altura van desde la zona franja costero marina a escasos metros sobre el nivel del mar, hasta los 1400 msnm y sus respectivas transiciones dependiendo del uso actual que tenga el suelo y transcurrir hacia un uso equilibrado del suelo y la contribución a disminuir los factores de degradación y aumento de la vulnerabilidad en la zona.

Bernardo Romero, Jefe de la Unidad de Cambio Climático del MAG consulta sobre a qué año corresponde el mapa de uso del suelo, además plantea la problemática de la contradicción en el uso actual del suelo, que en muchas áreas el uso del suelo no corresponde a la vocación/categorización que tiene. En respuesta a la interrogante anterior, Jorge Quezada expresa que el mapa es de año 2015, que además es importante analizar y entender el territorio como parte de este proceso de consulta con los actores, que permita encontrar insumos para ser asertivos en las acciones que se van a ejecutar en el marco del proyecto.

Sara Guardado de la cooperativa de mujeres productoras La Colmena hace un comentario sobre los actores de la zona alta, mencionando que tienen la problemática en la zona baja de Apaneca de la tala de árboles para cambio de uso del suelo, eso representa que para este territorio de la zona costero marina, la problemática del azolvamiento de canales, inundaciones y otros problemas asociados se aumenta. Plantea también el problema de la no correspondencia de las políticas públicas y las acciones de “beneficio” para la población de parte de algunas instituciones del gobierno, y la necesidad de incorporar un enfoque donde efectivamente se consideren las afectaciones por el cambio climático. Manifiesta que el problema de deforestación en la zona es muy significativo, denuncia que están siendo amenazados por personas que se dedican ilegalmente a la tala; felicita al MARN por crear instancias de participación cuyo rol principalmente es de contraloría social, como la ROLA y los COALES dado que contribuyen a reducir las acciones de degradación del paisaje, a dinamizar el flujo de información ambiental y la promoción de buenas prácticas.

El señor Porfirio Ángel expresa que para todas las personas de la zona el problema principal es el agua, en cuanto al uso insostenible, la falta de normalización de su gestión y ausencia de prácticas de conservación y cosecha de agua en la zona alta de la cuenca. Los niveles insostenibles del uso de agua en la zona alta representan un problema para miles de familias que viven alrededor del ecosistema de manglar y que sobre todo en los meses de verano “… diciembre, enero, febrero...” su actividad productiva se ve reducida e incluso desaparecida por la escasez de agua dulce que permita un equilibrio en el ecosistema de mangle el cual provee de servicios ecosistémicos a gran parte de la población local.

El señor Carlos Manuel Gonzáles Gudiel, Presidente ADESCO La Nueva Esperanza-Santa Rita, hace ver la problemática de la tala ilegal y la autorizada, ante esto se le aclara la función institucional del MARN y el MAG en torno al otorgamiento de permisos de aprovechamiento forestal, además de que esta propuesta incluye estrategias para garantizar que aumente la pérdida de cobertura forestal por distintas razones incluyendo las cuestionadas. Por alusión el representante del MAG de la Dirección Forestal Cuecas y Riego, manifiesta que el MAG no da permiso para tala en manglares, al mismo tiempo expresa que la denuncia ciudadana es importante para que la débil capacidad institucional sobre todo lo respectivo a recursos tenga un mejor nivel de capacidad de respuesta,

además invita a hacer un compromiso de establecer un nivel de contraloría social responsable.

Otros comentarios expresados por los participantes manifestaron preocupación por la ausencia de prácticas sostenibles en la parte alta de la zona tanto en lo agropecuario como en el crecimiento urbano y la afectación a la zona baja. Se realizaron sugerencias sobre implementar reforestación en la zona alta con árboles frutales para que contribuya a la alimentación de las familias y el compromiso aumente para su mantenimiento, agrega que el comportamiento del régimen de lluvia ha provocado temores en la población tanto por las fechas de siembra y cultivo y por el aumento en los riesgos de desastres en la zona.

A continuación, la señora Silvia Vides del PNUD presenta el proyecto sus cuatro componentes. Inicia expresando la importancia de los insumos que de parte de los actores locales se brinden a la propuesta, mencionando que la adaptación es clave para proteger la dinámica socio ambiental, económica y cultural de una forma sostenible. Por tanto, el enfoque del proyecto plantea los siguientes componentes:

Componente 1: Adaptación basada en ecosistemas para incrementar la resiliencia a nivel local. En este componente se plantean cuatro productos que se espera tener al finalizar el proyecto:

- Restauración de zonas riparias, manglares, zonas de recarga de acuíferos, áreas forestales y agrícolas degradadas.
- Promoción de prácticas agrícolas sustentables y resilientes al cambio climático en ecosistemas críticos.
- Manejo integral del agua.
- Mejorar la planeación de acciones de adaptación basada en ecosistemas a partir de la producción de un mapa a nivel de paisaje integrando planes comunitarios de restauración.

La complementariedad de los planes estratégicos que ejecutan las diversas organizaciones e instituciones son claves para enfocarse en una problemática ambiental sentida por la población pero que a la vez garanticen los medios de vida existentes, bajo un enfoque de sostenibilidad.

Componente 2: Medios de vida resilientes al cambio climático. Este componente es enfocado al mantenimiento de los medios de vida de la gente, producción, acceso a mercados. Los productos esperados incluyen:

- Identificación de actividades productivas y productos agrícolas resilientes al cambio climático
- Establecimiento de bancos de semilla a nivel local y paquetes tecnológicos resilientes al cambio climático
- Fortalecer capacidades para el acceso a mercado

Componente 3: Monitoreo climático e hidrológico para fortalecer la planeación de acciones de adaptación. Este tiene que ver con el conocimiento, la gestión de la información clave para determinar posibles afectaciones, generar información, traslado (compartir), utilizar la información para la aplicación de medidas según corresponda de acuerdo al contexto de tiempo y espacio, y sus productos son:

- Fortalecimiento de capacidades para el monitoreo y evaluación

- Incorporar información climática en la planeación y toma de decisiones en el territorio
- Difusión de información sobre mejores prácticas y lecciones aprendidas

Componente 4: Fortalecimiento de la coordinación inter-institucional y de la gobernanza local para el manejo sustentable del territorio en el contexto del cambio climático. El tema de la gobernanza es determinante fortalecerla, y es también importante el cómo establecer un marco de acuerdo común para darle sostenibilidad al paisaje, desde el cómo hacer de lo individual a lo colectivo, para mejorar la resiliencia de las comunidades, los acuerdos comunes determinados por la problemática y por los objetivos compartidos previamente elaborados, son claves. La débil jurisdicción institucional, fortalecer la presencia territorial, fomentar mecanismos locales para fortalecer la gobernanza, es importante retomar esos espacios creados por el MARN que ayudan a minimizar acciones de degradación y contribuyen sinérgicamente a promover acciones de restauración. Este componente incluye los siguientes productos:

- Mejorar la coordinación interinstitucional y fortalecer las capacidades de los actores locales para desarrollar acciones de adaptación basada en ecosistemas.
- Fortalecer capacidades para movilizar financiamiento para adaptación.

B. Planificación del Proyecto

a) Mapeo de retos y acciones para mejorar el manejo sustentable del territorio

Se realizó un ejercicio en los mapas de la zona, donde los participantes identifican los cambios generados a partir de los efectos negativos del cambio climático y las acciones locales insostenibles que ocurren en el territorio.

1. El ejercicio del mapa se desarrolló en grupos, el grupo número uno se conformó por Juntas de Agua. Este grupo identificó la problemática y las acciones a realizar en la parte alta, media y baja; en la parte alta sugieren hacer canaletas de infiltración, recuperación de bosques de galería, construir barreras vivas, es importante fortalecer la presencia institucional y la coordinación con los actores locales que ejecutan acciones de restauración y protección de ecosistemas. En cuanto a la parte baja, es clave capacitar a la población sobre el manejo y recuperación de áreas de manglar, aumentar áreas de mangle, desazolvar los canales que conectan con áreas de bosque salado.

2. El grupo número dos integrado por mujeres, listan la problemática de la zona como: aforo de ríos en época seca, uso de agroquímicos, mala disposición de envases de agroquímicos.
   Soluciones propuestas: conservar y aprovechar aguas lluvias, sistemas silvopastoriles y agrosilvopastoriles, regular el uso de agroquímicos, aplicación de la ley o medidas cautelares para las personas que realicen acciones que degraden el ecosistema.

3. El tercer grupo conformado por productores locales se enfocó en identificar la problemática de la tala, incendios en la parte alta y media, sequía en la zona media y en la parte baja las inundaciones, perdida de cultivos y animales, respecto a efectos del cambio climático señalaron sequías, lluvias atípicas. En cuanto a las acciones a realizar como medidas de adaptación y mitigación de riesgos se sugiere hacer represas para regular flujo de agua, barreras vivas en la parte alta, canaletas para infiltración y reservorios de agua, en la zona baja se puede hacer cultivos de riego en época de

verano, mejoramiento de variedades de semillas adaptadas al cambio climático (sequía).

4. El grupo cuatro conformado por instituciones que realizan algún trabajo en la zona, plantean el problema del agua, tanto por su abundancia en temporada de lluvia y por períodos de sequía, señala la pérdida del arraigo hacia la agricultura o la caficultura, esto ha provocado que de generación en generación se vaya perdiendo áreas de cobertura de bosque de café, aunado a la afectación de plagas como la roya. En la parte media se tiene cultivos de granos básicos, el reto con este sector es contribuir a garantizar la seguridad alimentaria de la población que realiza esta actividad, la diversificación productiva es una alternativa viable que favorece las condiciones de vida de las familias.

   La asistencia técnica es importante y debe ser fortalecida, las políticas públicas (como el paquete agrícola o donación de árboles) deben ser coherentes con el enfoque de sostenibilidad del territorio, y que vaya en función de las necesidades de la población, esto implica que puede ser segmentada de acuerdo a las condiciones en sitio.

   Bernardo Romero del MAG hace una presentación sobre “Conflictos de uso de suelo en el departamento de Ahuachapán”. La agrología consiste en las características físico-químicas del suelo, siendo la clase I, II y III las destinadas para actividades agrícolas, clase IV para actividades productivas arbustivas, clase V para actividades semi permanentes, clases VI, VII y VIII, son las destinadas a actividades productivas permanentes como recursos forestales. A partir de un cruce de capas de información del mapa de uso de suelos del año 2010 y el mapa agrológico, encontramos que hay un sobre uso del suelo en las clases IV, V, VI, VII y VIII.

b) Revisión de los componentes del proyecto

Continuamente se realizó un ejercicio de revisar cada uno de los componentes, estableciendo la justificación para cada uno de ellos, las actividades propuestas en el proyecto, los resultados y productos esperados.

<u>Componente 1</u>

Los participantes expresan que hay planes locales los cuales deben ser implementados, las instituciones y actores que forman parte de estos planes deben ser fortalecidos, debe reforzarse la gobernanza ambiental, es importante dotar a los gobiernos locales de políticas ambientales municipales, instrumentos de gestión y la sensibilización que debe acompañar los procesos de ejecución de estos planes o políticas.

Si bien existe una efectividad de parte del Juzgado Ambiental en atender las solicitudes de parte de los ciudadanos por los delitos ambientales, el tema de la cultura ambiental y la practica permanente y sistemática del incumplimiento de la normativa ambiental es un problema en la zona.

Es importante posicionar la problemática alrededor del bosque de mangle y definir acciones concretas, alcanzables y medibles para contribuir al equilibrio ecológico del manglar.

<u>Componente 2</u>

En cuanto al componente 2 “Medios de vida resilientes al cambio climático” recuperar los conocimientos locales para la producción de granos básicos puede ser un aporte

importante en las acciones de adaptación al cambio climático, existen esfuerzos locales que deben ser retomados y potenciarse. Se deben poner esfuerzos en la diversificación agrícola y la promoción de las buenas prácticas agrícolas.

Bernardo Romero del MAG sugiere incorporar el sistema de plan de finca para potenciar la diversificación agrícola. Sin embargo, Sara Guardado manifiesta que un aspecto importante ante esto, es la tenencia de la tierra como un obstáculo para implementar planes de finca, sobre todo las mujeres son carentes de acceso a la tierra, aún el acceso al alquiler.
En cuanto al apoyo de la integración al mercado de las actividades productivas de la población, es clave encontrar cadenas de valor en donde se considere las condiciones sostenibles de su forma de producción.

Componente 3
El fortalecimiento a los sistemas de monitoreo, el conocimiento local de las herramientas y la transferencia efectiva de la información. Un aspecto importante que debe ser considerado al menos para efectos de planificación, es la seguridad ciudadana, los problemas socioculturales de las comunidades de influencia del proyecto.

Componente 4
En este componente es importante la capacitación de todos los técnicos a nivel local de las instituciones de gobierno y no gobierno que trabajan en temas vinculados, fortalecer la coordinación no solo de arreglos institucionales sino también de implementación en resultados.

Retomar el plan de involucramiento de actores a nivel local es clave para acompañar los procesos territoriales que desarrollan las instituciones.

Algunas consideraciones generales sobre la propuesta son, si se van a retomar las salvaguardas ambientales y sociales, y si se he previsto establecer una línea de base alrededor de los indicadores del proyecto.

C. Conclusiones y pasos a seguir

Hubo total acuerdo de la necesidad de trabajar la restauración de los ecosistemas, hacer una mejor gestión ambiental y de los recursos naturales de la zona. Hubo acuerdo sobre los cambios en el clima, lluvia y temperatura, se pierden los medios de vida, hay cambios en la pesca, en la efectividad de los cultivos.

Los actores reforzaron y reiteraron la voluntad y la necesidad de convertir la agricultura, la ganadería y los medios de vida hacia actividades más sostenibles y vinculadas con los cambios en el paisaje. Los actores estarían dispuestos a transformar prácticas que garanticen la protección de los ecosistemas.

Los actores del territorio enfatizaron que es necesario articular esfuerzos entre las instituciones públicas particularmente MAG y MARN, sin embargo, reforzaron la idea de incluir productores, sector privado, juntas de agua, municipios, etc. Asimismo, refuerzan la necesidad de normativas, cumplir regulaciones, profundizar leyes y dar monitoreo y seguimiento. Este énfasis cambia, de alguna manera, la visión del componente 4 de gobernanza de la iniciativa.

Al concluir la planificación y su proceso de consulta, era necesario determinar las tareas o pasos a seguir para concluir el proceso de planificación del Proyecto, a continuación, se presenta la lista de acciones, para desarrollarse en el corto plazo a fin de consolidar la planificación y su ejecución.

Tarea	Responsable
Incrementar el área de intervención del proyecto para incluir la totalidad del municipio	MARN
Asegurar que los actores consultados sigan siendo integrados en la implementación del proyecto	MARN
Considerar actividades para fortalecer la gobernanza local	MARN
Implementar el proyecto construyendo sobre los esfuerzos que ya se han realizado en la zona	MARN

MARN

ADAPTATION FUND

PNUD

Iniciativa de Restauración Ecosistemas y Paisajes y

Adaptación al Cambio Climático en el paisaje

Ahuachapán

Fecha: jueves 21 de junio de 2018

Lugar: Salón de usos múltiples, ACEPRO, Cara Sucia, San Francisco Menéndez

Hora: 8:00 a.m.

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MARN
Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales

ADAPTATION FUND

PNUD

Iniciativa de Restauración Ecosistemas y Paisajes y Adaptación al Cambio Climático en el paisaje Ahuachapán

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MARN

ADAPTATION FUND

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ANEXO II. SISTEMATIZACIÓN DE APORTES DE LOS ACTORES TERRITORIALES

JUNTAS DE AGUA

1- Proteger y reforestar la zona alta (El imposible)
    a. Bosques de Galería (Cara sucia-Los Encuentros)
    b. Zanjas de infiltración (San Benito, Carozo, Los Lirios, Cortijo)
    c. Barreras Vivas
    d. Programas de agroforestería (Corzo y Cortijo, Lirios –Imposible)
    e. Silvopastoril (zona media-Corzo San Benito)
    f. Reforestación
    g. Presencia Institucional (coordinación interinsitucional MARN-MAG-Centa-Unidades Ambientales-juntas de agua-Adescos, otros)
2- Protección del Bosque Salado (Salina-Chino)
    a. Fortalecer la Siembra de mangle (aumentar área)
    b. Desazolve de canales (Aguacate, Chino y afluentes)
3- Protección y reforestación en la cuenca del río Cara Sucia
    a. Limpieza
    b. Poner en práctica las ordenanzas municipales
    c. Ordenamiento territorial en ribera del Río Cara Sucia

ORGANIZACIONES DE LA SOCIEDAD CIVIL Y ORGANIZACIONES DE MUJERES

Problemática

- Pérdida de bosque ripario
- Agricultura convencional
- Cambio de cultivo de café, bosque a cultivo de época (de café a maíz, frijol, caña)
- Contaminación por agro-tóxicos, suelos, aire, mantos acuíferos, escorrentía a ríos y los recipientes.
- Usos de agua sin permisos para riego
- Los que poseen permiso no se supervisan
- Los caudales no cuentan con la capacidad para poder emitir permisos sin aforar dependiendo de la época.
- Deforestación (permisos, especies protegidas) PNC-Municipalidad, MAG-área forestal.
- Expansión de la ganadería (riego).
- Fumigación por avioneta para la caña de azúcar, dañando otros cultivos, contaminando pozos, mantos acuíferos, dañando la salud de los habitantes que por la sobrepoblación están en la zona de siembra.
- Expansión de cultivo en áreas protegidas (caña).
- Asentamientos en áreas de protección (humanos).
- Introducción de ganadería en zonas protegidas
- Falta de aplicación de la Ley de protección ambiental.

Solución

1. Implementación de sistemas agro-forestales y agro-silvopastoriles
2. Técnicas de captación e infiltración de agua (canaletas, pozos, drenajes)
3. Incentivos económicos para mantener cultivos permanentes: café u otro tipo de cultivo permanente evitando que pasen a pastizales o cultivos de caña
4. Regulación y monitoreo de la aplicación de los agro-químicos y la fumigación (aérea, suelos).
5. Monitoreo efectivo del uso de cada regante y de los que no tienen permisos (pozos de punta) riego por gravedad.
6. Coordinación en el otorgamiento de permisos entre municipalidades, MAG y MARN.
7. Aplicación de la Ley, con medidas cautelares para quienes realicen actividades no permitidas dentro de zonas protegidas (asentamientos, ganadería y agricultura).

PRODUCTORES DE GRANOS BÁSICOS, CAÑA DE AZÚCAR Y HORTALIZAS

Cambios observados en los últimos 10 años:
Lluvias atípicas
Sequías
Disminución del mangle
Salinización
Menos peces
Más vientos
Inundación
Incendios
Deforestación

CONCLUSIONES

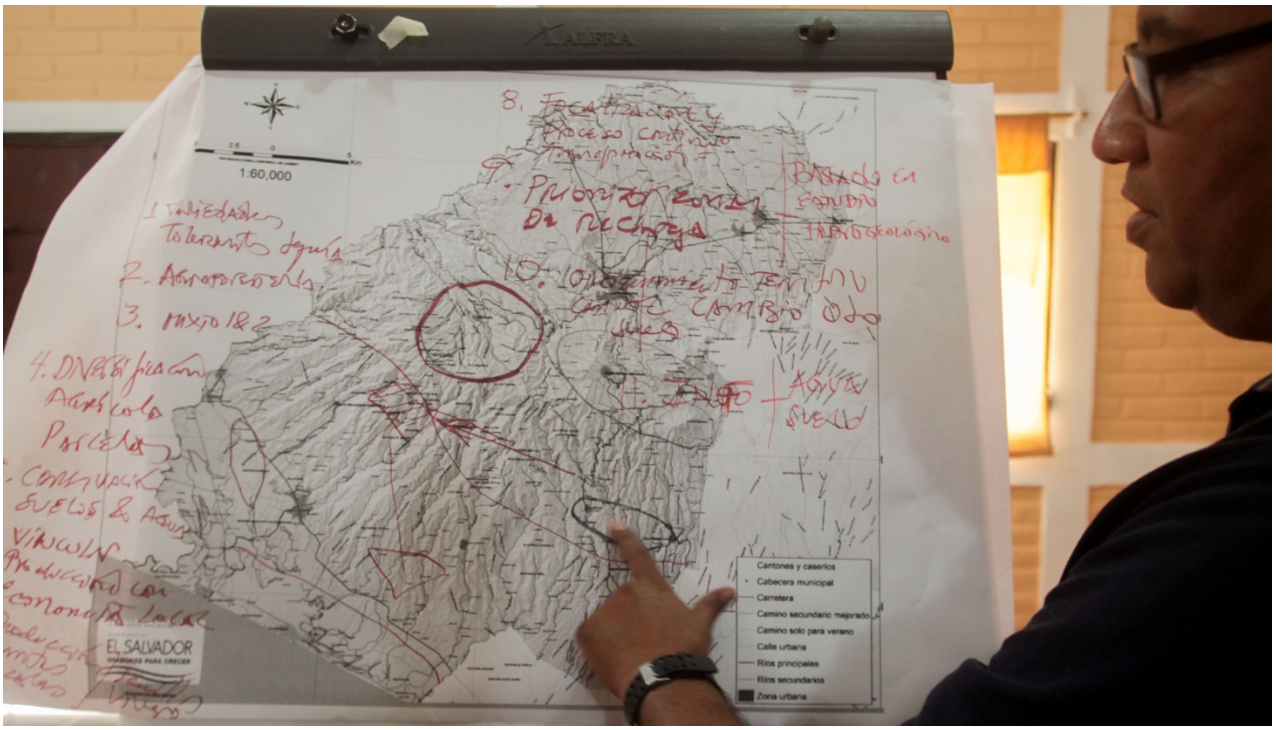
Hubo total acuerdo de la necesidad de trabajar la restauración de los ecosistemas, hacer una mejor gestión ambiental y de los recursos naturales de la zona. Hubo acuerdo sobre los cambios en el clima, lluvia y temperatura, se pierden los medios de vida, hay cambios en la pesca, en la efectividad de los cultivos.

Los actores reforzaron y reiteraron la voluntad y la necesidad de convertir la agricultura, la ganadería y los medios de vida hacia actividades más sostenibles y vinculadas con los cambios en el paisaje. Los actores estarían dispuestos a transformar prácticas que garanticen la protección de los ecosistemas.

Los actores del territorio enfatizaron que es necesario articular esfuerzos entre las instituciones públicas particularmente MAG y MARN, sin embargo, reforzaron la idea de incluir productores, sector privado, juntas de agua, municipios, etc. Asimismo, refuerzan la necesidad de normativas, cumplir regulaciones, profundizar leyes y dar monitoreo y seguimiento. Este énfasis cambia, de alguna manera, la visión del componente 4 de gobernanza de la iniciativa

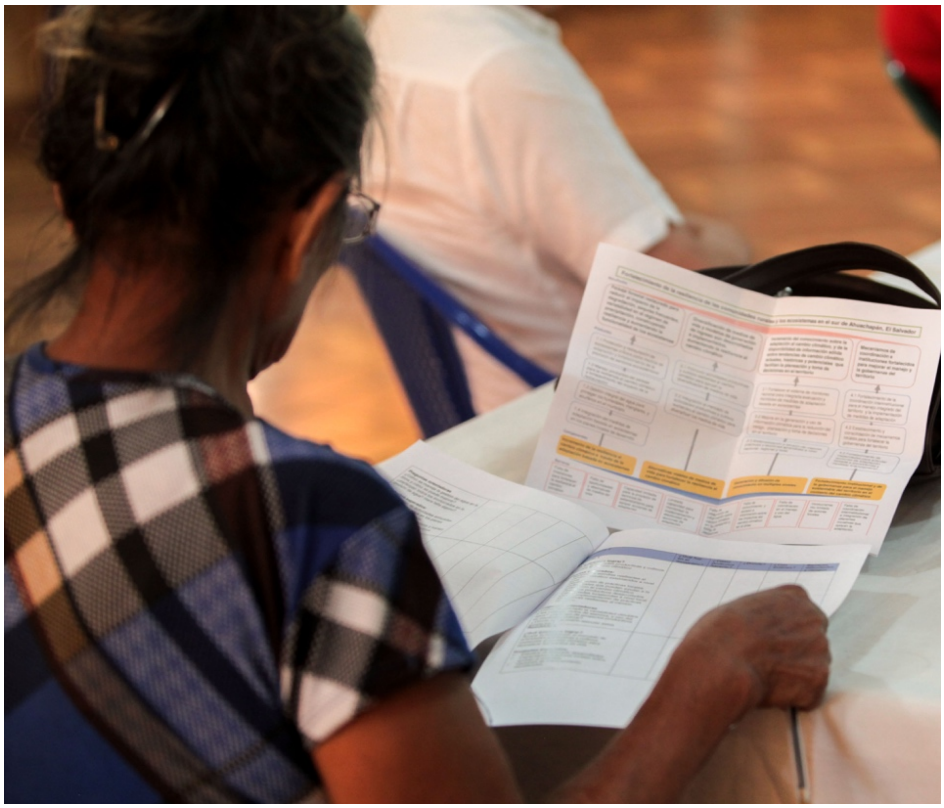
ANEXO IV. MEMORIA FOTOGRÁFICA


Zona urbana


1:60,000
Cantones y caseríos
Cabecera municipal
Carretera
Camino secundario mejorado
Camino solo para verano
Calle urbana
Ríos principales
Ríos secundarios
Zona urbana
EL SALVADOR


adams
Problemáticas
Zona alta media
– Perdida de Bosque Ripario
– Agricultura Convencional
– Cambio de Cultivo de cafe. Bosque a cultivo de epoca. (de café a maíz, frijol, caña, etc.)
– Uso de agua sin permisos para riego
– Los que poseen permiso no se supervisan


ADICOS



3. Consultation with Indigenous Peoples’ representatives

Annex D

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Project Enhancing climate resilience of rural communities and ecosystems in Ahuachapán-Sur, El Salvador

Content

1. Introduction

The project **Enhancing climate resilience of rural communities and ecosystems in Ahuachapán-Sur, El Salvador** aims to reduce the vulnerability of communities and of tropical forests and productive landscapes in south Ahuachapán to drought risk, soil erosion, and sudden onset of localized precipitation associated with climate change and variability. To achieve this objective, the project is organized in four components: 1) Ecosystem Based Adaptation (EBA) for enhanced resilience at a territorial level; 2) Alternative and adapted livelihoods identified and made viable for resilient livelihoods; 3) Regional Climate and Hydrological Monitoring for Enhanced Adaptation Planning; and 4) Strengthening of inter-institutional coordination and local governance for landscape management in the face of climate variability and change. The project has been designed in collaboration with national and local actors to define actions that address their vulnerability and needs, and includes a wide range of stakeholder engagement actions throughout its implementation, pursuing equal participation of men and women in project activities.

The project's stakeholder engagement plan aims to ensure a meaningful and informed participation, seeking to build and maintain over time a constructive relationship with stakeholders. Building on the inputs provided by the different stakeholders during the design phase of the project through the consultations, this document describes the measures and procedures that will be undertaken to ensure effective and gender-responsive stakeholder engagement in the implementation phase. Measures and procedures include stakeholder analysis and planning, dissemination of information, consultation, participation, entry points for submitting concerns and recommendations, and inclusion of stakeholders in monitoring and evaluation. These measures have been associated with specific project components and activities in order to facilitate the plan's implementation and monitoring.

2. National Policy and Institutional Framework

The project is consistent with the relevant national legislation and policy on public participation and access to information. The National Policy for Citizen Participation in Public Management in El Salvador, aims to promote the institutionalization of citizen participation to enable conditions that allow access to mechanisms for protection and defense of the citizen's rights, especially from the most vulnerable groups. The policy includes provisions to actively promote women participation through development of affirmative actions, promotion of gender equity in the development of public participation platforms, and gender mainstreaming in participation processes. It also seeks to ensure participation of indigenous peoples, through appropriate processes and forms of organization. This policy is based on the Constitution as well as national legislation, including:

Law	Description
Law of Access to Public Information	The object of the law is to guarantee the right of access to public information, in order to contribute to the transparency of the actions undertaken by the State and its institutions. Article 3 establishes as purposes of the law to: a) facilitate the right of access to public information through expedite and simple mechanisms; b) promote transparency in public management through dissemination of the information; c) enhance public institutions' accountability; d) promote citizen participation in public management and citizen oversight to the execution of government actions.
Law of Equality, Equity and Eradication of Discrimination against Women (2011)	Establishes the principles, purposes, and normative guidelines that public policies and institutions should consider to ensure the administrative, sociopolitical and cultural conditions demanded by equality of rights as well as the eradication of discrimination among Salvadorian citizens. Chapter VI includes provisions for the participation of women in rural development, specifically Art. 36, establishes that women are guaranteed to the following rights: a)

	Participation in the development, decision and execution of rural development plans and policies through the legally established procedures; b) participation and integration of community and productive organizations, fair remuneration, compensation, equal work benefits and social security; c) Access to agrarian support systems with the aim to promote the equality in the benefits of rural development.
Special Integral Law for a life for women free of violence (2012)	The object of the Law is to establish, recognize and guarantee women the right to a life free of violence, through public policies oriented to the detection, attention, protection and sanction of violence against women highlighting the right to participation.
General Law of Youth	Includes as its objectives: a) guarantee the rights of young population; b) favor the youth's participation in conditions of equity and solidarity; c) guarantee the institutionalization of public policies developed and implemented in a participatory manner, targeted to young population for their integral development.
Municipal Code	Title IX of Citizen participation and transparency establishes in its Article 115, the responsibility of the municipal governments to promote citizen participation to inform in a public way about the municipal management. Article 116 establishes the citizen participation mechanism.

The National Plan for the Equality and Equity of Salvadorian Women, operationalizes the Law of Equality, Equity and Eradication of Discrimination against Women and the National Women Policy. It constitutes the main policy tool of the Salvadorian State for equality of women, with a national, sectorial and territorial scope. The National Policy for a Life for Women Free of Violence, constitutes a long-term policy framework to guarantee the right of women to a life free of violence through measures that include the detection, prevention, attention, protection and sanction of violence against women in any form.

In addition, the project is consistent with the national environmental law approved in 1998, with the object to develop the actions of the National Constitution related to conservation, protection and restoration of environment to assure the sustainability and liability of livelihoods of population. The Environmental Law was modified in 2012 in order to incorporate a specific climate change adaptation chapter (Titulo VI-bis). The national environmental and climate change legal framework includes various policies that highlight the need to promote participatory and inclusive processes to achieve their objectives:

Policy/planning instrument	Description and context for the project	Publication
Five-Year Development Plan "El Salvador Productive Educated and Safe" 2014-2019	Recognizes that over-exploitation of natural resources and growing environmental degradation have increased the risk associated with natural disasters and the vulnerability to climate change effects. Establishes in its objective 7, that country should transit towards an economy and society that is environmentally sustainable and resilient to climate change. It includes three main approaches: 1) Human rights; 2) Gender; and 3) Life Cycle. It seeks to prioritize three strategies to apply the three approaches: strategies of equity, social inclusion and social protection, recognizing the need to establish, as part of public policies, mechanisms to promote the active participation of women and men in all their life cycle.	Government of El Salvador, 2015
National Plan for Climate Change of El Salvador - PNCC	It presents measures of adaptation, mitigation and reduction of risks in a framework of coherence, consistency and sustainability. The PNCC triggers diverse sectorial and territorial participatory and consultation processes. It recognizes the active participation of the civil society, producers, private sector, academia, and community	MARN, 2017 (update)

Policy/planning instrument	Description and context for the project	Publication
	organizations, as a necessary element for its implementation. Includes in Component 8 the program for the creation of national conditions and capacities to address climate change.	
National Environmental Policy of El Salvador	Aims to reverse environmental degradation and reduce vulnerability to climate change and includes as one of its priority lines of action the inclusive restoration and conservation of ecosystems. It recognizes that ensuring the participation of communities is essential to strengthen the conditions to conserve and improve in a socially inclusive manner the national environmental patrimony.	MARN, 2013
National Strategy of Environment (ENMA)	Main public policy instrument for government planning, integrated by four strategies: 1) Climate Change; 2) Biodiversity; 3) Water Resources; 4) Environmental Sanitation. The Climate Change Strategy includes as critical themes the sensitization, interinstitutional coordination, local governance.	MARN Council of Ministers, 2012
Environmental Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change in the Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector	Its general objective is to contribute to the adaptation of the Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector, enhancing its sustainability and competitiveness, increasing its capacities and decreasing its vulnerability to the effects of climate change with gender inclusion and equity.	MAG, 2015
National plan for climate change and management of agro climatic risks for the agricultural, forestry, fishing and aquaculture sectors.	Seeks to contribute to the adaptation of the impacts of climate change and variability to reduce agro climatic risk within the framework of the Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy of the Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector in the territory. It includes in its action plan different activities aimed at strengthening and promoting capacity building systems in adaptation, mitigation, risk management and resilience in the territory that are accessible to the public.	MAG, 2017
Forest Policy for El Salvador 2016-2036	It proposes eight strategic axes, including the restoration of forest ecosystems; reduce the vulnerability of the country's productive systems and ecosystems, in the face of the impacts of climate change; strengthen organizational and management capacity of civil society and private sector, to achieve a forest management that is participatory and democratic; promote the participation of institutions, municipalities and communities in forest zoning; implement an integral, equitable and inclusive forest administration that guarantees effective forest management.	MAG, 2016
National Forestry Strategy	Includes as part of its strategic components the restoration of ecosystems and increasing forest cover; protection and reduction of forest vulnerability; strengthening capacities of the stakeholders in the sector. The strategic actions established in the Strategy are based on five groups of principles. The first group, establishes the social principles that will guide the implementation of the strategy, including: 1) Equity; 2) Social participation; and 3) Transparency. Chapter VI, includes the actions for the strengthening of stakeholders of the sector, with the purpose of promoting the sector's development through the promotion and strengthening of forest producers and their participation in governance processes.	MAG, 2017
The National Program	Envisages landscape restoration as an approach to reduce	MARN, 2012

Policy/planning instrument	Description and context for the project	Publication
of Restoration of Ecosystems and Landscapes of El Salvador	climate risks, sustain productive activities and ensure the welfare of the country's population. In addition, the restoration program includes as one of its goals to enable and strengthen local governance and management capacity with social participation.	

The restoration activities to be undertaken by the project feed directly into The National Program of Restoration of Ecosystems and Landscapes of El Salvador, one of the main climate change adaptation initiatives in the country, that recognizes that restoration and conservation actions can only be sustained in time and in the territory, if these are embedded in local practices through an inclusive management supported by community actions and effective coordination of local government and national public institutions.

3. Project stakeholders

3.1 Stakeholder analysis

In order for the project interventions to be successful it is necessary to understand who the key stakeholders are -in particular at the local level-, to ensure that their specific characteristics, needs and interests are considered both in the design of the project as well as during the implementation phase. The stakeholder analysis was conducted to identify and characterize the key stakeholders for the design and implementation of the project, as well as for the consultation process. The stakeholder analysis was developed in two steps:

- **Identification of the stakeholders in the area.** The first step of the analysis consisted in a desk review to identify the stakeholders in the area, listing all those who might have an interest or relation in the region, identifying their past and present roles, and potential interests in the project. The desk review included information from policy documents, national statistics, previous projects implemented in the area, and internet sites. For the purpose of the analysis, stakeholders were grouped in the following categories:
  a) International Organizations and Cooperation Partners
  b) National Government Institutions/Authorities
  c) Civil Society Organisations.
  d) Municipal Authorities.
  e) Academia/Research institutions
  f) Community Organisations/Associations
  g) Women Organisations
  h) Local Farmers and Producer Organisations
  i) Indigenous people

- **Analysis and identification of key stakeholders.** The results from the desk review were further analysed through a field visit as part of the initial consultations with representatives of MARN, municipal authorities, local organizations and members of communities to identify the degree of influence of the stakeholders in the area as well as potential interest in the project, resulting in the identification of the key stakeholders.

Figure 1 provides an overview of the key stakeholders in the area according to the scope/level in which they develop actions. The stakeholder matrix that resulted from the analysis is included in Appendix 1.

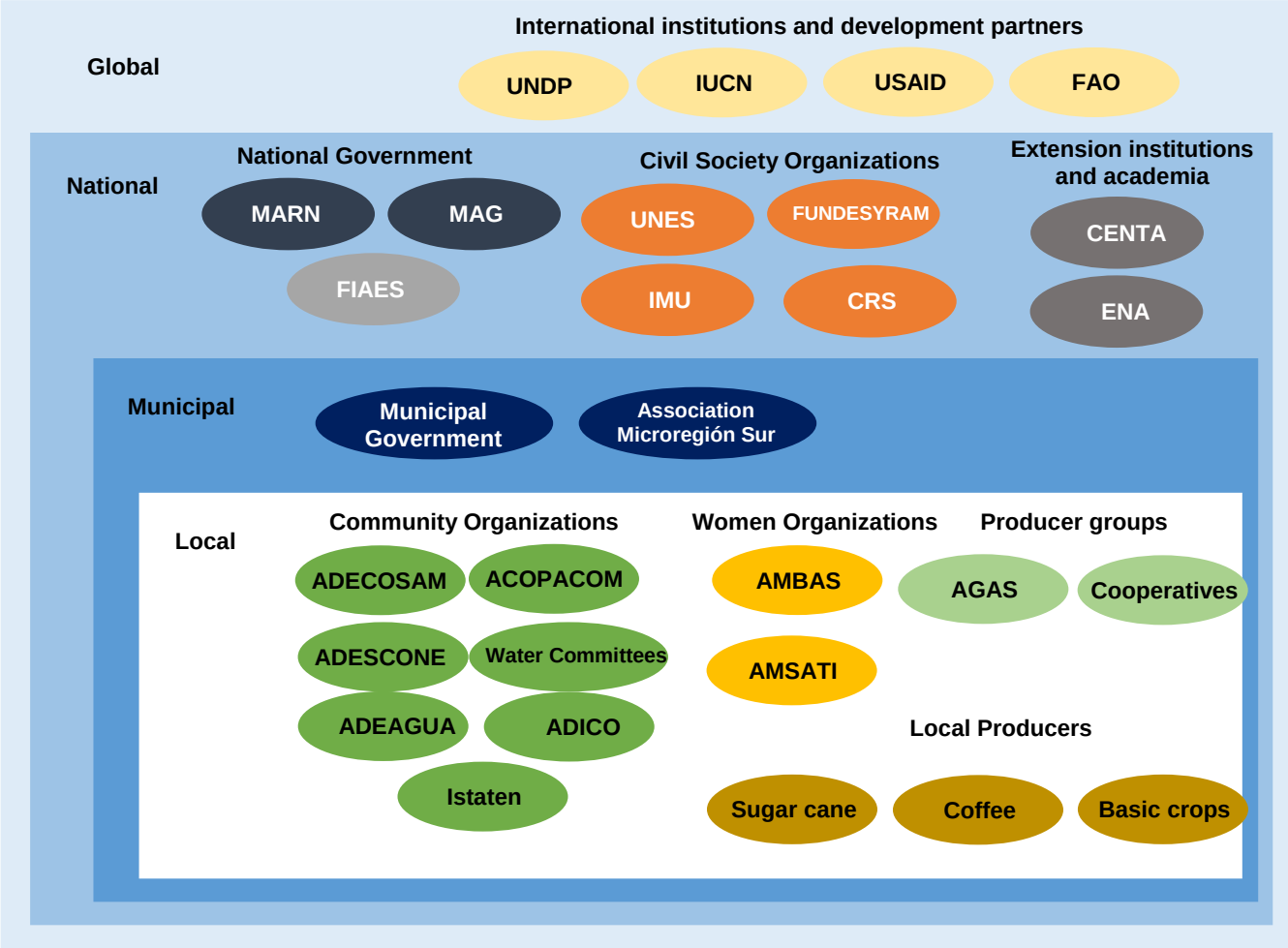


Figure 1. Key stakeholders

3.2 Project stakeholders

The stakeholders identified were further analyzed with inputs from the consultations conducted at the national and local levels, identifying as key stakeholders for the project:

Represented organizations	Roles
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN)	National Executing Agency. Through the Project Coordination Office, will ensure that necessary synergies are created with other national partners. These collaborations will be formalized through letters of agreement with different institutions. In addition, the National Environmental Observatory, that is part of MARN will strengthen its climate change and hydrological monitoring capacities as a result of the project activities.
Fondo de Iniciativa de las Américas (FIAES)	Responsible party of the project. FIAES will be an integral part of the Project Board, and will also sign a letter of agreement with MARN for the implementation of certain activities. FIAES through a special Call for Proposals will support the implementation of the restoration activities.
Southern Microregion of Ahuachapán (MICSUR)	This association of Municipalities in the southern part of Ahuachapán is composed by Municipalities of San Francisco Menéndez, Jujutla, San Pedro Puxtla and Guaymango. Political coordination and support platform

Represented organizations	Roles
	for Municipalities, MICSUR will be part of the TAC, and will also accompany municipalities in high level efforts to consolidate actions. MICSUR Municipalities also share the same aquifer.
International development partners and organizations in the Ahuachapán Partner Group (i.e. GIZ, USAID, IUCN)	This group has improved the articulation of interventions in the region being implemented by international development partners and local institutions, looking to ensure coordination and avoid duplication. Collaboration is necessary to ensure synergies and to build upon the learned knowledge from the work being developed in the region.
Ramsar Wetland Committee	These are local interest groups and community based organizations which are direct beneficiaries of the project. These groups will be involved in planning and ground level implementation through participatory and consultative processes. The watershed councils have a role to coordinate between municipalities and local water boards within watersheds. The Local Environmental Observation Networks (ROLA) are volunteers with the commitment of natural resources protection, and have presence in San Francisco Menendez.
Watershed Councils	
Local environmental observation network (ROLA)	
Community Development Associations(ADESCOS)	
Water Boards/Committees	
Women's Organizations/Associations	
Producers associations (agriculture, livestock, fisheries)	
Municipalities (Environmental Management Units)	In charge of local governance and mainstreaming climate change adaptation in local development policies
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG)	Legal mandate to implement activities in the agriculture, forest, livestock and fisheries sector. Will provide technical assistance for productive activities and develop coordination activities with MARN and other institutions.
National Center for Agricultural and Forestry Technology "Enrique Álvarez Córdova" (CENTA)	Technical assistance for activities related to agriculture
National Agriculture School (ENA) and local universities	Develop agricultural and livestock research. These institutions will collaborate through the TAC.
National Institution of Municipal Development (ISDEM)	Is an autonomous national entity with the objective of providing technical, administrative, planning and financial assistance and capacity building to municipalities for the achievement of their responsibilities and functions.
National and local NGOs (UNES, FUNDESYRAM; IMU)	Participate in the implementation of restoration activities working with local communities and providing technical assistance. Developing cooperation to strengthen synergies in the area
Environmental Sustainability and Vulnerability Cabinet (GSAyV)	This public high-level cabinet has the participation of Ministry of Agriculture and livestock, Ministry of Infrastructure, Transport and housing and urban development, Ministry of Tourism, Vulnerability Secretariat, Technical Planning Secretariat, the National Administration of Aqueducts and Sewers and it is coordinated by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.

The project does not foresee any change or negative impact on the current livelihood of indigenous groups or their natural resource base, and there are not self-identified indigenous communities in the intervention area, however, as in the consultations, indigenous representatives will be engaged through the Indigenous National Table for dialogue (*Mesa Nacional Indígena*)

formalized in 2014 through the Executive Decree No. 23, which constitutes a platform for dialogue and participation between MARN and the indigenous representatives.

4. Stakeholder Engagement Program

This section presents the stakeholder activities that will be conducted during the implementation phase of the project, considering that stakeholder engagement is an ongoing process that may involve, to varying degrees, the following elements: stakeholder analysis and planning, dissemination of information, consultation and meaningful participation, grievance redress, and inclusion of stakeholders in monitoring and evaluation. The project will pro-actively take measures to promote gender equality. These measures are included in the Gender Action Plan (see section 4).

The stakeholder engagement processes included in this program will be based on the following principles:

- Use a range of engagement forums, promoting group discussion to enable quality dialogue and conversations that allow people to develop a more complex understanding of the project activities and their relation to climate change adaptation in the region.
- Information should be presented in different ways to accommodate the various learning styles and needs in the communities.
- Promote feedback loops and enable opportunities for stakeholders to have input into decisions.
- Foster trust, respect and ownership of the project activities and products.
- Respect different viewpoints and inputs.
- Build on the different stakeholder activities to increase their participation and motivation.
- Provide transparent and gender-inclusive processes.

4.1 Participatory planning processes

The project includes several participatory planning processes at the local level to enable community and local stakeholder empowerment and involvement in decision-making. The participatory planning processes will include specially designed methodologies that enhance the participation of women. The inception workshop and the participatory planning through community restoration plans will be undertaken before the implementation of project activities in order to establish agreements with the stakeholders, refine stakeholder analysis and definition of roles, and guide the execution of the project.

a) Inception workshop

The inception workshop will be conducted in the first two months of project, convening stakeholders with roles assigned in the structure of the project organization, the UNDP Country Office, and, where appropriate and feasible, technical advisers from regional programs and policies, and other stakeholders. The inception workshop is crucial to contribute to ownership of the project results and to plan the first Annual Work Plan. The inception workshop will address a number of key issues including:

- To assist all parties to understand and take ownership of the project. Detail the roles, support services and shared responsibilities. Discuss the roles, functions, and responsibilities within the decision-making structure of the Project, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- To finalize the first Annual Work Plan based on the Project Results Framework. Review and establishment of mutual agreement on indicators, targets and means of verification, and review of the assumptions and risks, making sure the gender considerations are included in all of levels of planning, programing,
- Plan and schedule Board meetings. The roles and responsibilities of all organizations that are part of the structure should be clarified, and meetings shall be agreed on. The first meeting of the Board shall be held within the first 12 months after the inception workshop.

The inception workshop report will be shared among the participants to formalize the decisions and plans agreed during the meeting.

b) Community restoration plans

The restoration activities from the project (Component 1) will be based on community restoration plans that will allow for landscape management at a territorial level, identifying key areas for restoration and areas for sustainable productive use. Community restoration plans will serve as a community agreement to landscape management. The process of developing and implementing the community restoration plans, seeks to strengthen and empower both local organizations and community members, which will work together for the definition and implementation of the restoration activities in these plans.

d) Local adaptation plan

The project includes the development of a local adaptation plan (component 4) that can be streamlined in municipal and local development planning instruments. The plan will target the municipalities in the South Ahuachapán region, including San Francisco Menendez, Guaymango, Jujutla, and San Pedro Puxtla. The local adaptation plan be built ensuring a participatory, inclusive and transparent process to set priorities that reflect the needs and circumstances of the territory and ensure that these are addressed under the local adaptation plan.

4.2 Consultation and participation

In addition to the participatory planning processes described above, the project involves a wide range of activities to ensure stakeholder participation throughout project implementation.

a) Develop inclusive and transparent call for proposals for the implementation of restoration activities. Participation throughout component 1 will be ensured through transparent and inclusive call for proposals. Once the restoration priorities have been established through community restoration plans, FIAES will launch a call for proposals targeted to NGOs, ADESCOS, producer associations, watershed committees, women associations to invite them to implement the restoration activities in close collaboration with the communities, with the project's funds. The project will ensure that women and other relevant groups such as elderly and youth receive an equitable share of benefits and that their status and interests are not marginalized.

b) Participation and consultation platforms. The project will use existing dialogue and participation platforms, strengthen existing platforms where appropriate, as well as create specific dialogue and participation platforms for the project. These are described below.

- *Commission for the evaluation and oversight of restoration proposals.* FIAES will integrate a working group to evaluate the proposals presented by NGOs, ADESCOS, producer associations, watershed committees, and women associations, both for the development of the community restoration plans, and in a later stage for their implementation. This group will include representatives of MARN, MAG, FIAES, development partners, Ministry of Culture[25].

- *Establishment of a livelihoods diversification and marketing technical group.* The group will be concerned with prioritizing alternatives livelihoods options for the development of marketing systems and products that will enable alternative, complimentary and enhanced income sources in the area (component 2). The technical group will include CENTA Regional, Dirección de Economia Agropecuaria (MAG), MARN, representatives from local productive associations and regional representatives from Banco de Fomento Agropecuario.

[25] Participation of the Ministry of Culture is necessary to ensure that there are no impacts from the restoration activities in the Cara Sucia archaeological zone in San Francisco Menendez. This activity was established as a mitigation measure in the risk assessment developed for the project.

- *Technical Advisory Council at the territorial level.* The project will establish a technical advisory group to improve coordination and dialogue between institutions and associations acting locally. This working group will work to support the association of municipalities of the Southern Microregión of Ahuachapán (MICSUR) as a potential clearing house on sustainable landscape interventions within the area, thus enhancing coherence and coordination. It will also serve as a consultative mechanism for this and potentially other projects, thus generating a feedback capacity during project implementation. Composition of the technical advisory council will include representatives from local organizations working within the landscape including conservation associations, watershed committees, productive associations or cooperatives, community leaders, civil society organizations and regional representatives of relevant government institutions.

In addition to the establishment of the groups/platforms described above, the project will use existing platforms to consult and inform project activities, including:

- The Local Advisory Committee (COAL) in Apaneca-Ilamatepec, which is the committee established for the protection of the biosphere reserve, located adjacent to San Francisco Menendez;

- Sustainable and Vulnerability National Council (CONASAV), which is the highest national committee with participation of various sectors to address sustainability issues.

- *Mesa Nacional Indígena*, which constitutes a platform for dialogue and participation between MARN and the indigenous representatives.

4.3 Capacity building

Capacity building activities have been integrated in all project components, in order to address the barrier of weak capacities that is hindering climate change adaptation in the intervention area. Enhancing capacities will lead to better mobilization of local organizations and leaders, helping more precise articulation and incorporation of community needs into the project implementation and for future initiatives. The capacity building activities included in each component are described below:

- Increased capacities are expected as a result of the participatory planning and implementation of community restoration plans. In addition to these processes, FIAES will develop capacity building in project formulation in the application of the project's funds in the restoration activities, which will be targeted to project implementers (NGOs, ADESCOS, producer associations, watershed committees, and women associations).
- Enhancing capacities of existing water committees to develop a systems approach to management of water sources in the face of climate change projections. The project will work with water committees to enhance their capacity and role in strategic planning for water use and supply at a community level to develop and implement activities identified in the community restoration plans aimed at protecting water sources through ecosystem based interventions and landscape management. Capacity building will be directed to support water committees to identify key sources of water at a community level as well as understanding how climate change will impact them and protective ecosystem based actions that are required for enhanced resiliency in the face of reduced precipitation.
- Training on the technological packages developed targeted to productive associations, cooperatives, local organizations (ADESCOS), and extension officers. Special attention will be made to ensure that women's cooperative will be targeted through this training.
- Workshops focused on agricultural value chain integration and value-added production to strengthen capacities of productive associations in accessing local and national markets. Special attention will be made to ensure that women's cooperative will be targeted through this training.

- Strengthen local capacities on climate change and its impacts in the region.
- Train local communities and women's associations in methods and processes for the monitoring of ecosystem based adaptation.
- Provide intensive, guided trainings for government and non-government partners on incorporating climate information into planning, policies and activities.

4.4 Disclosure and Dissemination of information

Dissemination of information and knowledge products is considered as part of the stakeholder engagement activities, recognizing that lack of understanding and misconceptions about climate change are common in the region, and that engagement activities should be complemented with processes to convey information in a culturally appropriate manner. The dissemination of information and knowledge products seek to complement capacity building activities by addressing gaps in knowledge to strengthen stakeholder participation and decision-making. These activities include:

- The calls for proposals that will be launched by FIAES (component 1) will be a public process including wide dissemination through newspapers, meetings with local actors, local and national radio.
- Develop a workshop at the end of the project with various stakeholders in order to inform them on the project outcomes and receive their feedback.
- Develop knowledge products on climate information at the landscape level to build stakeholder capacity to understand how to manage the effect of climate change and provide tools for the implementation of adaptation strategies and sustainable landscape management.
- Develop knowledge materials on ancestral and new adaptation measures for community-led replication and for dissemination amongst the municipalities.

In addition, UNDP information disclosure requirements are to be addressed. The project will develop and Environmental and Social Management Plan upon approval that that will be made available to project stakeholders prior to project implementation. The stakeholder engagement plan will be presented as part of the inception workshop and will be made available prior to project implementation. In addition, Stakeholders will be informed about entry points for submitting their concerns throughout project implementation.

Assessments and plans developed throughout the project will be disclosed upon completion. Stakeholders will be notified on the availability of draft and final documents. The project team will develop and release updates on the project on a regular basis to provide interested stakeholders with information on project status. Updates may be via a range of media (e.g. print, radio, social media or formal reports). Key project materials are to be made available in Spanish.

4.5 Summary of activities

Activity	Outputs	Year					Responsible institution	Budget (USD)
		1	2	3	4	5		
Participatory planning								
Conduct inception workshop	Inception report						MARN/UNDP	$800
Develop participatory community restoration plans	~60 Community restoration plans						FIAES/MARN	$553,505
Develop local adaptation plans through participatory and inclusive processes	1 local adaptation plan						MARN/Municipal Governments	$94,000
Consultation and participation								
Develop inclusive and transparent call for proposals for the development of local community restoration plans and their implementation targeted to NGOs, ADESCOS, producer associations, watershed committees, women associations to work in close collaboration with community members.	Calls for proposals launched (specific number will be defined according to restoration plans)						FIAES/MARN	$183,531
Establishment of the Commission for the evaluation and oversight of restoration proposals for the implementation of community restoration plans	Commission established						FIAES/MARN	-
Establishment of a livelihoods diversification and marketing technical group	Technical group established						MARN/UNDP	-
Establish a technical advisory group to improve coordination and dialogue between institutions and associations acting locally, and as a consultative mechanism for the MICSUR and for project implementation.	Technical Advisory Council at the territorial level established						MARN/UNDP	$83,600
Consult and inform about project activities with existing participation platforms, such as the COAL and CONASAV	5 consultation/ information events/meetings						MARN	-
Capacity building								
Capacity building in project formulation targeted to restoration implementers (NGOs, ADESCOS, producer associations, watershed committees, and women associations)	1 capacity building event in each call for proposals						FIAES/MARN	$4,755
Training on the technological packages targeted to productive associations, cooperatives, local organizations and extension officers	6 workshops						MARN/UNDP	$46,300
Capacity building on value chain integration and added production to productive associations and organizations	20 workshops and training events						MARN/UNDP	$120,000
Training targeted to local communities and women's associations to enhance capacities on monitoring of EBA activities	3 training events						MARN/UNDP	$8,400
Training in the design of investments strategies appropriate for local	1 training event						MARN/UNDP	$10,000

Activity	Outputs	Year					Responsible	Budget (USD)
organizations in the attractions of climate finance								
Capacity building targeted to enhance capacities of local organizations	1 training event						MARN/UNDP	$10,000
Dissemination of information								
Wide dissemination of the calls for proposals for restoration activities through newspapers, meetings with local actors, radio	Call for proposals disseminated through three different channels						FIAES/MARN	$2,500
Disclose project information, assessments, products	Information available at UNDP and MARN's webpage and is informed periodically to project stakeholders							-
Develop knowledge products on climate information at the landscape level to build stakeholder capacity to understand how to manage the effect of climate change and provide tools for the implementation of adaptation strategies and sustainable landscape management	4 new climate information products						MARN/UNDP	$140,000
Develop a workshop at the end of the project with various stakeholders in order to inform them on the project outcomes and receive their feedback.	1 workshop						MARN/UNDP	$800
Monitoring								
community liaison officer in the Project Management Unit in charge of stakeholder engagement and monitoring	1 officer	X	X	X	X	X	MARN/UNDP	$125,000
Total								**$1,383,191**

5. Gender Action Plan

El Salvador is the most densely populated country in Central America (342 people per km²) with a population of approximately 6.46 million inhabitants, of which 52.9% are women[26]. At the national level, the average length of schooling is 6.8 for men and 6.6 for women. In the rural areas, the average length of schooling for men is 5.0 and for women 4.8. Thirty five percent of the Salvadorian households are headed by, and dependent of women, and from these, 37% are in poverty conditions and 9.2% in extreme poverty[27].

Thirty eight percent of the country's population resides in rural or non-urban areas, of which 20% are women[28]. Women account for 12% of the total producers[29]. There is an important difference in land ownership (only 18% of the agricultural land is owned by women) and access to livelihoods alternatives. Women still have lesser economic and political resources and are hence less able to cope with—and are more exposed to—the adverse effects of the changing climate.

Differences between men and women in labor participation, employment and income generation are present in El Salvador, maintained as a result of various structural factors segregating women participation to low productivity sectors, with limit access to credits and lower incomes that manifest in a self-employment tendency. Discrimination against women in the economic sphere is expressed among others in: a) confinement of women to less remunerated productive sectors or isolation to domestic work; b) limited capacity to access housing and productive land; c) limited access and incorporation of women to technical formation; d) lack of time to undertake formation activities, jobs or employment[30].

The project targets the South-Ahuachapán area, located in the department of Ahuachapán, includes the municipalities of San Francisco Menendez, Jujutla, Guaymango and San Pedro Puxtla covering an area of 591.73 Km^2, with a population of 98,016 people from which 51% are women, and with the majority of the population (77%) residing in rural areas[31].

The strategy undertaken as part of the project seeks to promote gender equality and women empowerment through the strengthening of associative processes, as well as the development of new leaderships in communities, thereby contribute to improving governance in territories. The aim is also to create conditions for women to have access to project services and benefits, ensuring their full involvement in processes of improving their technical and associative capacities and their livelihoods improvement. In order to do so, the following strategies will be implemented:

- Decrease existing gender gaps between men and women through guaranteeing the inclusion of women participation in activities targeted to strengthening of organizations and associations; capacity building in the territory; promotion of leadership and associative processes; territorial planning and restoration.

- Ensure representation of women in the consultation and advisory platforms to be developed through project activities.

- Ensure representation of women in the project implementation arrangements and decision-making processes. Women representation will be guaranteed in the management of the community restoration plans, as well as the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), and on the

[26] Ministry of Economy; General Directorate of Statistics and Census –DIGESTyC; El Salvador: 2014; Estimates and Trends of Municipal Population 2005-2025
[27] Multi-purpose Household Survey (EHPM) 2014.
[28] STPP & MINEC-DIGESTYC, "Medición Multidimensional de La Pobreza. El Salvador.," *San Salvador: Secretaría Técnica y de Planificación de La Presidencia y Ministerio de Economía, a Través de La Dirección General de Estadística y Censos.*, 2015.
[29] IV Agriculture and Livestock Census 2007-2008
[30] Instituto Salvadoreño para el Desarrollo de la Mujer, ISDEMU, 2016. Natonal Plan for Equality 2016 - 2020.
[31] Almanaque 262. State of human development in the municipalities of El Salvador, 2009.

Commission for the evaluation and oversight of economic and technical proposals for the implementation of community restoration plans.

- Develop capacity building activities using participatory tools that include women narratives,

- Coordinate and collaborate with representatives from the Salvadorian Institute for Women Development (ISDEMU) to strengthen achievement of the National Policy for gender equality through action in the territories.

- Support to municipalities for promoting gender equality in climate change adaptation policies as a key action to correct existing inequalities in territories.

- Develop inclusive processes of selection and hiring of project personnel, establishing a minimum quota of 40% in women.

- Incorporate gender and social inclusion matters in capacity building processes to be undertaken as part of the project activities and stakeholder engagement.

- Monitor project results and assess project performance with gender-inclusive indicators and disaggregated information by gender.

In line with the above strategies, specific targets for each of project components were established as shown in the table below.

Project Objective				
Reduce the vulnerability of communities and of natural ecosystems in San Francisco Menendez to drought risk, soil erosion, and sudden onset of precipitation associated with climate change and variability.				
Activities	**Indicators and Targets**	**Period of implementation**	**Responsibilities**	**Budget (USD)**
Component 1. Ecosystem Based Adaptation (EBA) through productive landscape management and restoration for enhanced resilience at a territorial level				
Develop restoration activities based on agreed community restoration plans	10,000 people benefited. 50% of the beneficiaries are women	5 years	MARN/FIAES/ UNDP	$2,209,042
Collection of local knowledge for the establishment of seedbanks for locally appropriate (culturally relevant) and climate resilient crops and plant species for these productive and natural systems.	Women represent 50% of the stakeholders to be engaged in the collection of knowledge.	Year 2	MARN/FIAES/ UNDP	
Component 2. Diversified products positioned in new markets for resilient livelihoods				
Establishment of a livelihoods diversification and marketing technical group	Technical group is established including representation of women organizations/associations	Year 1	MARN/UNDP	-
Develop technological packages of agroecosystems based livelihood diversification to support climate-resilient agriculture practices in the region that benefit women producers and associations	16 technological packages developed. One technological package developed specifically to address women's needs and experiences	Year 2-3	MARN/UNDP	$30,000
Training on the technological packages developed	Training provided to 16 cooperatives of women	Year 3	MARN/UNDP	$12,100
Develop market studies focused on women producers and associations to enhance their capacities to access markets and add value to their products	3 market studies are produced to identify opportunities to position identified crop production into new markets, increasing livelihood diversification in the intervention areas. From these, one market study is developed to target women producers, organizations and	Year 3-4	MARN/UNDP	$55,000

	associations			
Component 3. Generating the capacity and knowledge to monitor EBA and restoration interventions in South Ahuachapán				
Capacity building to understand the impact of climate change in local hydrology as well as identify the best measures to address impact and guide future adaptation measures and investments	3 workshops carried out in San Francisco Menendez to build capacity on climate information interpretation and effective use to inform decision making related to climate change and adaptation. 45% of the beneficiaries from the capacity building workshops are women.	Year 2	MARN/UNDP	$2,800
Improved production and utilization of climate information applied to decision-making by stakeholders and local development agents	4 knowledge products generated. One knowledge product targeted to women	Year 3-5	MARN/UNDP	$8,750
Component 4. Strengthening of inter-institutional coordination and local governance for sustainable land management in the face of climate variability and change.				
Establish a technical advisory group to improve coordination and dialogue between institutions and associations acting locally, and as a consultative mechanism for project implementation	Technical advisory group includes representation of women		MARN/UNDP	-
Develop the local adaptation plan ensuring a participatory, inclusive and transparent process	Processes to develop the local adaptation plan includes participation of women		MARN/UNDP	-
Total				**$2,317,692**

6. Monitoring and Evaluation

The monitoring and oversight of the stakeholder engagement plan is responsibility of MARN, and will be conducted with support of MARN safeguards specialists. The National Project Coordinator is responsible for carrying out the specific stakeholder engagement activities. These activities will be supported by the Project Management Unit (PMU). The PMU will include as part of its staff a community liaison officer and will support in the follow up and monitoring of the stakeholder engagement program and gender action plan.

7. Complaints Register and Grievance Redress

The project will include a complaints and grievance redress process. A publicized telephone number will be maintained throughout the project to serve as a point of contact for enquiries and concerns. All enquiries, concerns and complaints will be recorded on a register and the appropriate manager will be informed. Where there is a community issue raised, the following information will be recorded:

- time, date and nature of enquiry, complaint or concern;
- type of communication (e.g. telephone, letter, personal contact);
- name, contact address and contact number;
- response and investigation undertaken as a result of the enquiry, complaint or concern;
- actions taken and name of the person taking action.

All enquiries, complaints and concerns will be investigated and a response given to the complainant in a timely manner. The National Project Coordinator will be responsible for undertaking a review of all enquiries, complaints and concerns and ensuring progress toward resolution of each matter. Some enquiries, complaints and concerns may require an extended period to address. The complainant(s) will be kept informed of progress towards rectifying the concern. The project team will seek to resolve the complaint as soon as possible, and thus avoid escalation of issues. A summary list of complaints received and their disposition must be published in a report produced annually.

In addition to the project-level grievance redress mechanism, complainants have the option to access UNDP’s Accountability Mechanism, with both compliance and grievance functions. The Social and Environmental Compliance Unit investigates allegations that UNDP's Standards, screening procedure or other UNDP social and environmental commitments are not being implemented adequately, and that harm may result to people or the environment. The Social and Environmental Compliance Unit is housed in the Office of Audit and Investigations, and managed by a Lead Compliance Officer. A compliance review is available to any community or individual with concerns about the impacts of a UNDP programme or project. The Social and Environmental Compliance Unit is mandated to independently and impartially investigate valid requests from locally impacted people, and to report its findings and recommendations publicly.

The Stakeholder Response Mechanism offers locally affected people an opportunity to work with other stakeholders to resolve concerns about the social and environmental impacts of a UNDP project. Stakeholder Response Mechanism is intended to supplement the proactive stakeholder engagement that is required of UNDP and its Implementing Partners throughout the project cycle. Communities and individuals may request a Stakeholder Response Mechanism process when they have used standard channels for project management and quality

assurance, and are not satisfied with the response (in this case the project level grievance redress mechanism). When a valid Stakeholder Response Mechanism request is submitted, UNDP focal points at country, regional and headquarters levels will work with concerned stakeholders and Implementing Partners to address and resolve the concerns. Visit www.undp.org/secu-srm for more details.

Additional guidance for submitting a request to the Social and Environmental Compliance Unit is included in Appendix 2.

Appendix 1. Stakeholder Analysis

Name	Description	Influence	Role or Experience related to the project activities	Potential Interest
International Organizations/Cooperation Partners				
UNDP	The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) gives support to countries on climate change mitigation and adaptation. UNDP is an implementing entity of the Adaptation Fund, and as such, is the project proponent and the Government's main partner for its design and implementation	High	UNDP El Salvador will support the implementation. Will monitor the project implementation and achievement of the project outcomes and outputs and ensure the efficient use of funds.	Positive
IUCN	The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Implements and executes projects alongside Members and allies mostly from countries in the region (Central America), implementing projects related to biodiversity conservation, management of protected areas, community forestry, and observance of rights, climate change and water[32]. It Implements a Regional Climate Change Program that seeks to establish and implement incentives to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and integrate geo-spatial and earth monitoring technologies into the decisions for climate change adaptation.	High	Has elaborated several base studies and inputs for the national restoration program in coordination with MARN, including a cost-benefit analysis of restoration actions that allowed the identification of key ecosystems and areas to target through the restoration program. Has supported the organisation of the community associations and basin committees in the Aguacate basin.	Positive
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) is a provider of international cooperation services in a wide variety of areas, including economic development and employment, energy and the environment, and peace and security. In El Salvador, GIZ is implementing projects in the thematic priority areas of: renewable energy and energy efficiency; environmental protection and natural resources; sustainable economic development33. GIZ supports the Central American Integration System (SICA) through the "REDD+ Landscape Restoration" project to develop forest landscape restauration measures, and the "Reduction of greenhouse gases from deforestation and forest degradation in Central America and the Dominican Republic" project34.	High	GIZ supports a landscape restoration project in the Conservation Area El Imposible-Barra de Santiago and supported the development of the local development plan for the region. Participants in technical actions for the restoration and reforestation of critical ecosystems within the Ahuachapán region including mangrove restoration, plant production in nurseries, reforestation and natural regeneration. Will conduct in collaboration with MARN the consultation process.	Positive

[32] https://www.iucn.org/regions/mexico-central-america-and-caribbean/our-work
[33] https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/391.html
[34] https://www.giz.de/projektdaten/index.action?request_locale=en_EN#?region=1&countries=SV

Name	Description	Influence	Role or Experience related to the project activities	Potential Interest
USAID	Through its Central American Regional Program, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) supports a wide variety of programs including regional environmental activities to address climate change, coastal resources and critical ecosystems, food security, and gender equality awareness.	High	Funds El Salvador Cacao Alliance Project implemented by the organization Catholic Relief Services. Part of FIAES project evaluation committee.	Positive
FAO	The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Their work focuses on helping countries eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition; making agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable; reducing rural poverty; enabling inclusive and efficient agriculture and food systems; and increasing the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises.	Medium	Implemented a project for rehabilitation and watershed management in El Salvador to help rural families cope with losses as a result of natural disasters and adapt to the impacts of climate change. The project area comprised 3000 small-holder farming families in municipalities of Ahuachapán with an average of 1 ha of land. FAO is working in the area developing a project focused on addressing drought.	Positive
National and Government Institutions				
MARN	The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) formulates, plans and implements the Government policies related to the environment and natural resources. MARN oversees the National Policy on the Environment (2012), National Strategy for the Environment (Climate Change, Biodiversity, Water Resources and Environmental Sanitation) (2013), and National Plan for the Integrated Management of Water Resources (2017). MARN also leads the implementation of the National Plan for Climate Change of El Salvador	High	The National Environmental Policy developed by MARN, seeks to reverse environmental degradation and reduce vulnerability to climate change and includes as one of its main components of action the restoration and conservation of ecosystems. MARN also leads the implementation of the National Plan for Climate Change. Will be the national implementing partner (executing entity) responsible for ensuring that the stated project's objectives, components, outputs and results are achieved, and that resources are allocated and disbursed efficiently and effectively.	Positive
MAG	The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) governs all activities carried out by the State in regard to agriculture and livestock, fishing and aquaculture. In terms of forest resources, it regulates the use and exploitation of forest and soil by establishing measures of ordering and rational use of forest resources[35]. MAG is in charge of the implementation of the National Climate Change Policy for the Agricultural Sector, the National Plan for Climate Change and Agro-climatic Risk Management for the Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector (2017), the National Forestry Policy (2016), The National Forestry Strategy (2017).	High	Coordinates the adoption of climate change mitigation and adaptation measures for the agricultural, livestock, and forestry sectors.	Positive
FIAES	*Fondo de la Iniciativa para las Américas* (FIAES) catalyzes	High	Sponsors conservation projects in the Conservation Area of El	Positive

[35] http://www.mag.gob.sv/direccion-general-de-ordenamiento-forestal-cuencas-y-riego/

Name	Description	Influence	Role or Experience related to the project activities	Potential Interest
	resources for the conservation of forests, wetlands, coastal areas and agro-ecosystems. FIAES works in close collaboration with local partners and international and national organizations, including government and the private sector. FIAES is an environmental fund that leads processes of conservation of natural resources in priority areas of El Salvador, including the Conservation Area of el Imposible-Barra de Santiago. The work in this area focused for many years on the protection of the natural area through forest rangers, research and maintenance of the tourist and surveillance infrastructure[36]. In addition, FIAES has developed key restoration activities in collaboration with MARN (including strengthening governance), in the Ahuchapán Sur-Apaneca Ilamatepec territory[37].		Imposible-Barra de Santiago. The work in this area focused on the protection of the natural area through forest rangers, research and maintenance of the tourist and surveillance infrastructure. Has had an important participation in developing key restoration activities in the priority territory Ahuachapán Sur-Apaneca Ilamatepec.	
Civil Society Organisations				
UNES	*Unidad Ecológica Salvadoreña* (UNES) promotes the protection and conservation of the environment in El Salvador and at the regional level. UNES participates conducting research and analysis to determine the impact and effects of climate variability and to put in practice planning tools for climate change adaptation and risk management[38]. It has supported several projects in the region of south Ahuachapán, mainly focused on sustainable management of water. They work closely with community organizations.	High	Has supported several projects in the region of south Ahuachapán, mainly focused on sustainable management of water. They work closely with community organizations. UNES is and implementing partner in the project supported by GIZ.	Positive
FUNDESYRAM	*Fundación para el Desarrollo Socioeconómico y Restauración Ambiental* (FUNDESYRAM) is a non-profit organization that aims to facilitate citizen participation to overcome poverty, in collaboration with local stakeholders and municipal governments and focusing on food security and organic value chains. It executes agrarian, social, economic, educational and restoration projects, with a gender approach.	High	Has implemented projects in the region. It is an implementing partner in the project supported by GIZ.	Positive
CRS	Catholic Relief Services (CRS) work in El Salvador focuses on several areas, including disaster response, agriculture, youth, peacebuilding and microfinance. CRS' work in agriculture includes crop diversification, soil and water	Medium	Has implemented projects in Ahuachapán but not on the southern region. They implement sustainable agriculture and water management projects. They work with CENTA providing advice and technical guidance.	Positive

[36] http://fiaes.upmakeapps.com/

[37] Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales. Hacia la restauración y reforestación de Ecosistemas y Paisajes 2016-2017

[38] http://www.unes.org.sv/quienes-somos/

Name	Description	Influence	Role or Experience related to the project activities	Potential Interest
	conservation, reforestation, and expanded access to markets[39]. Key actions for the restoration in the Ahuachapán region include the renewal of the coffee farm with resilient varieties for the effects of climate change and the establishment of agroforestry systems with cacao. They are a member of the Cacao Alliance, and have implemented a project funded by USAID, to establish agroforestry systems with cacao.			
IMU	*Instituto de Investigación Capacitación y Desarrollo de la Mujer* (IMU) is an association that works in generating knowledge and conducting research to promote empowerment of women[40].	Medium	Has participated in a project financed by FIAES with the objective of promoting restoration of 4 hydric units through the establishment of 70km of gallery forests with native species.	Positive
Municipal Authorities				
Municipal governments	Environmental areas, civil protection units and police departments of the municipality of San Francisco Menendez.	High	The municipality oversees activities in the region, including restoration and environment projects, providing civil protection services and law enforcement.	Positive
Association of Municipalities Micorregión Sur de Ahuachapán	Integrated by the municipal governments of San Francisco Melendez, Jujutla, Guaymango y San Pedro Puxtla, with the main objective to collaborate for the development and environmental protection.	High	Constitutes an associative effort to address common needs and problems and manage the territory. This association has a mechanism to promote public participation, known as CODEL, integrated by representatives from the communities in a municipality and in some cases government and non-government institutions.	Positive
Academia/Research institutions				
CENTA	Institution under MAG specialized in agriculture and livestock research and technology. It has a network of 40 extension agencies and 4 experimental stations	High	Has participated in soil and water conservation actions in areas of basic grain production as part of the restoration program in the Ahuachapán region and works closely with communities and local producers.	Indifferent
ENA	Escuela Nacional de Agricultura “Roberto Quiñonez” (ENA) is an institution for higher education specialized in agriculture.	Medium	Develops research in the agricultural sector through different departments, which are coordinated by a Research Unit.	Positive
Community Organizations/Associations				
ADECOSAM	Community Development Associations (ADESCOS for its name in Spanish) aim to promote development at the community level, working together with the municipal authorities for the promotion and implementation of projects that benefit the community and improve their living conditions in areas such as health, education, water or infrastructure. They are composed of a maximum of 25	High	They implement a project supported by FIAES developing fire breaks and capacity building in control and prevention of forest fires.	Positive

[39] https://www.crs.org/our-work-overseas/where-we-work/el-salvador

[40] https://imujerorg.wordpress.com/about/

Name	Description	Influence	Role or Experience related to the project activities	Potential Interest
	representatives, convene community assemblies to discuss public affairs and the needs of citizens, and mediate between citizens and authorities. These instances of participation are recognized by the Municipal Code of El Salvador and have been extended by the country at the local level[41].			
ADESCONE	Promote development at the community level	High	Has participated in projects financed by FIAES in Ahuachapán, focused on the management of the Natural Protected Area Santa Rita-Zanjón El Chino, as well as developing activities for the conservation of endemic species.	Positive
ACOPAPCOM	Promote development at the community level	High	Has participated in projects financed by FIAES in San Francisco Menéndez y Jujutla, supporting the conservation of endemic species in the Ramsar Site Barra de Santiago	Positive
Comité de la Microcuenca El Aguacate	Committee of the community organizations that support management of the river basin El Aguacate, that is part of the Rio Paz Watershed	Medium	Have been working with UNES in capacity building activities and developing strategic plans for sustainable use and management.	Positive
ADEAGUA	Water Development Association of the West (ADEAGUA), integrates the Water Boards from the south region of Ahuachapán and Sonsonate.	Medium	Have been working with UNES in capacity building activities and developing strategic plans for sustainable use and management	Positive
ISTATEN	The Environmental Association for the Protection of Coastal-Marine Resources in San Francisco Menendez (ISTATEN) is a community organization working in the Rio Paz and Aguacate River to promote conservation of the area.	Medium	Has worked closely with UNES promoting environmental conservation and protection in the area.	Positive
Women Organisations				
AMBAS	Organization of women that promote development at the community level	High	Has participated in projects financed by FIAES in the municipalities of San Francisco Menéndez y Jujutla, for the restoration of mangroves and rehabilitation of canals in the conservation area El Imposible-Barra de Santiago. Implements projects supported by GIZ.	Positive
AMSATI	The Agriculture and Livestock Association "Women Producing in the Land" (AMSATI), includes as their strategic objectives: i) to develop formation processes to strengthen women's organizations and productive initiatives; ii) promote the development of productive initiatives that enable the livelihoods improvement of rural women; iii) strengthen influence capacities of the rural women affiliated to the association	High	AMSATI has a territorial coverage in eight departments of El Salvador, including Ahuachapán. They work with 50 Local Committees and have 489 affiliated women.	Positive

[41] https://www.latinno.net/en/case/9049/

Name	Description	Influence	Role or Experience related to the project activities	Potential Interest
Local Farmers and Producer Associations				
AGAS	Association of livestock producers of the municipality San Francisco Menendez	High	Have implemented a project to develop 110ha of silvopastoral systems and 250 plans at the farm level.	Positive
Sugar Producers	Sugar cane cultivation is one of the main land uses in the region.	High	Sugar cane producers have not undertaken sustainable practices causing degradation problems in the area.	Indiferent
Coffee producers	Coffee plantations is one of the main land uses in the region. This activity provides livelihoods to many communities in the region.	High		Positive
Farmers	Owners of farms	High	Some farmers in the region have experiences in sustainable planning and management of their farms, through projects supported by FIAES.	Positive

Appendix 2

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Guidance for Submitting a Request to the Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU) and/or the Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM)

Purpose of this form

- **If you use this form, please put your answers in bold writing to distinguish text**
- **The use of this form is recommended, but not required. It can also serve as a guide when drafting a request.**

This form is intended to assist in:

(1) Submitting a request when you believe UNDP is not complying with its social or environmental policies or commitments and you are believed you are being harmed as a result. This request could initiate a 'compliance review', which is an independent investigation conducted by the Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU), within UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations, to determine if UNDP policies or commitments have been violated and to identify measures to address these violations. SECU would interact with you during the compliance review to determine the facts of the situation. You would be kept informed about the results of the compliance review.

and/or

(2) Submitting a request for UNDP "Stakeholder Response" when you believe a UNDP project is having or may have an adverse social or environmental impact on you and you would like to initiate a process that brings together affected communities and other stakeholders (e.g., government representatives, UNDP, etc.) to jointly address your concerns. This Stakeholder Response process would be led by the UNDP Country Office or facilitated through UNDP headquarters. UNDP staff would communicate and interact with you as part of the response, both for fact-finding and for developing solutions. Other project stakeholders may also be involved if needed.

Please note that if you have not already made an effort to resolve your concern by communicating directly with the government representatives and UNDP staff responsible for this project, you should do so before making a request to UNDP's Stakeholder Response Mechanism.

Confidentiality

If you choose the Compliance Review process, you may keep your identity confidential (known only to the Compliance Review team). If you choose the Stakeholder Response Mechanism, you can choose to keep your identity confidential during the initial eligibility screening and assessment of your case. If your request is eligible and the assessment indicates that a response is appropriate, UNDP staff will discuss the proposed response with you, and will also discuss whether and how to maintain confidentiality of your identity.

Guidance
When submitting a request please provide as much information as possible. If you accidentally email an incomplete form, or have additional information you would like to provide, simply send a follow-up email explaining any changes.

Information about You
Are you…
1. A person affected by a UNDP-supported project?

Mark "X" next to the answer that applies to you: Yes: No:
2. An authorized representative of an affected person or group?

Mark "X" next to the answer that applies to you: Yes: No:

If you are an authorized representative, please provide the names of all the people whom you are representing, and documentation of their authorization for you to act on their behalf, by attaching one or more files to this form.
3. First name:
4. Last name:
5. Any other identifying information:
6. Mailing address:
7. Email address:
8. Telephone Number (with country code):
9. Your address/location:
10. Nearest city or town:
11. Any additional instructions on how to contact you:
12. Country:

What you are seeking from UNDP: Compliance Review and/or Stakeholder Response
You have four options:
- Submit a request for a Compliance Review;
- Submit a request for a Stakeholder Response;
- Submit a request for both a Compliance Review and a Stakeholder Response;

- State that you are unsure whether you would like Compliance Review or Stakeholder Response and that you desire both entities to review your case.

13. Are you concerned that UNDP's failure to meet a UNDP social and/or environmental policy or commitment is haWHEREng, or could harm, you or your community? Mark "X" next to the answer that applies to you: Yes: No:

14. Would you like your name(s) to remain confidential throughout the Compliance Review process?

Mark "X" next to the answer that applies to you: Yes: No:
If confidentiality is requested, please state why:

15. Would you like to work with other stakeholders, e.g., the government, UNDP, etc. to jointly resolve a concern about social or environmental impacts or risks you believe you are experiencing because of a UNDP project?

Mark "X" next to the answer that applies to you: Yes: No:

16. Would you like your name(s) to remain confidential during the initial assessment of your request for a response?

Mark "X" next to the answer that applies to you: Yes: No:
If confidentiality is requested, please state why:

17. Requests for Stakeholder Response will be handled through UNDP Country Offices unless you indicate that you would like your request to be handled through UNDP Headquarters. Would you like UNDP Headquarters to handle your request?

Mark "X" next to the answer that applies to you: Yes: No:
If you have indicated yes, please indicate why your request should be handled through UNDP Headquarters:

18. Are you seeking both Compliance Review and Stakeholder Response?

Mark "X" next to the answer that applies to you: Yes: No:

19. Are you unsure whether you would like to request a Compliance Review or a Stakeholder Response? Mark "X" next to the answer that applies to you: Yes: No:

Information about the UNDP Project you are concerned about, and the nature of your concern:

20. Which UNDP-supported project are you concerned about? (if known):

21. Project name (if known):

22. Please provide a short description of your concerns about the project. If you have concerns about UNDP's failure to comply with its social or environmental policies and commitments, and can identify these policies and commitments, please do (not required). Please describe, as well, the types of environmental and social impacts that may occur, or

have occurred, as a result. If more space is required, please attach any documents. You may write in any language you choose

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-
-
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23. Have you discussed your concerns with the government representatives and UNDP staff responsible for this project? Non-governmental organisations?

Mark "X" next to the answer that applies to you: Yes: No:
If you answered yes, please provide the name(s) of those you have discussed your concerns with
Name of Officials You have Already Contacted Regarding this Issue:

First Name	Last Name	Title/Affiliation	Estimated Date of Contact	Response from the Individual

24. Are there other individuals or groups that are adversely affected by the project?

Mark "X" next to the answer that applies to you: Yes: No:

25. Please provide the names and/or description of other individuals or groups that support the request:

First Name	Last Name	Title/Affiliation	Contact Information

Please attach to your email any documents you wish to send to SECU and/or the SRM. If all of your attachments do not fit in one email, please feel free to send multiple emails.

Submission and Support
To submit your request, or if you need assistance please email: project.concerns@undp.org

Annex E

Project Enhancing climate resilience of rural communities and ecosystems in Ahuachapán-Sur, El Salvador

Environmental and Social Management Framework

(Draft for consultation)

Version: 3 August, 2018

Contents

Executive Summary

The project "*Enhancing climate resilience of rural communities and ecosystems in Ahuachapán-Sur, El Salvador"* seeks to address the main barriers that have been identified as limiting the capacity of ecosystems and rural communities to adapt to climate change in the south Ahuachapán region, and has the main objective of reducing the vulnerability of communities and productive ecosystems in the Municipality of San Francisco Menendez to drought risk, soil erosion, and flash floods due to climate change and climate variability.

The project directly supports the implementation of the National Program of Restoration of Ecosystems and Landscapes (Restoration Program), a key instrument of the National Environmental Policy to reduce the country's high vulnerability to climate change and increase adaptive capacity, and has been organized in four components: 1) Ecosystem Based Adaptation (EbA) for enhanced resilience at a territorial level; 2) Alternative and adapted livelihoods identified and made viable for resilient livelihoods; 3) Regional Climate and Hydrological Monitoring for Enhanced Adaptation Planning; and 4) Strengthening of inter-institutional coordination and local governance for landscape management in the face of climate variability and change.

As part of the preparation phase, the project was reviewed with UNDP's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), which identified potential social and environmental risks associated with the project activities. The project has included specific activities in its design to avoid the potential risks that have been identified, and while the impacts of the potential risks are limited and will seek to be avoided, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared[1] to enhance positive impacts from the project and to avoid, and where avoidance is not possible, mitigate the limited potential impacts.

An ESMF is a management tool used to assist in addressing potential adverse social and environmental impacts associated with project activities, when a project consists of subprojects/activities or subsequent implementation of plans that cannot be fully assessed until the details of such activities or plans have been identified. This document constitutes the project's ESMF and describes the measures to plan to avoid or mitigate the risks identified in the project preparation, as well as the implementation and monitoring arrangements for addressing risks and impacts. These measures and arrangements seek to support the achievement of the project's objectives as well as the delivery of the project's expected social and environmental benefits

[1] This document constitutes a draft ESMF that will be consulted during the AF's project review and approval process to confirm this version as the final ESMF.

1. Introduction

El Salvador is the most densely populated country in Central America, with an estimated population of 6.46 million inhabitants (53% women) and total territory of 21,040 km². Thirty-eight percent of the country's population resides in rural or non-urban areas (20% women), where agriculture is the main source of livelihoods. In all the country's departments, other than one, over 50% of rural households are multi-dimensionally poor, and highly dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods, and as such are more vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

El Salvador is a country with high vulnerability to extreme weather events, and it is estimated that the country spends an equivalent to 1.1% of its total GDP with dealing with climate change related impacts and infrastructure every year on average. Over the recent years, climate change has affected the productivity across the whole spectrum of the agricultural sector, although with significant impacts on smallholder farming. The country is currently impacted by the effects of climate variability and change, sea level rise and storm surge, and extended drought periods that affect the availability of food and increase the susceptibility of landscapes to soil erosion, floods and landslides, especially in the advent of localized rainfall in excess. These impacts will be exacerbated by the predicted increase in frequency and intensity of droughts as a result of higher temperatures and rainfall variability in the country.

The South Ahuachapán is an area of high vulnerability to climate change. According to the climate change scenarios produced by the MARN, climate variability and change in the region will become more and more evident. This will be reflected through significant increases in average temperatures, erratic rainfall patterns, and increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. This region, contains a significant amount of the population exposed to frequent meteorological drought, while at the same time it is one of El Salvador's main regions for the production of staple food items (basic grains), as well as other cash crops (sugarcane, coffee). In addition to being susceptible to the destructive effects of climate variability, the region faces significant challenges in terms of resources to adequately prepare, respond and recover from natural disasters.

The south Ahuachapán Landscape features strategic natural assets for the country, such as El Imposible National Park, the Apaneca-Ilamatepec Biosphere Reserve, and the RAMSAR site Barra de Santiago comprising an extraordinary biological diversity of ecosystems, species and genes, and their conservation deserve special attention. However, degradation in the area caused by unsustainable activities has been compounded by climate change effects resulting in loss of soils, changes in water flow patterns, and increased salinization, which are affecting agriculture, the natural environment, as well as local livelihoods in the region. The pressure exerted on the forest remnants of the highlands, riparian forests, secondary forests, agroforestry systems and mangroves has resulted in the reduction of habitat, the loss of ecological connectivity and of critical ecosystem services (i.e. water provision, climate regulation) causing a chain of processes and negative impacts that increase the vulnerability of this area in the face of more frequent events of heavy rainfall, and prolonged periods of drought.

In order to address these challenges, it is necessary to adapt productive systems, diversify livelihoods, and enhance community and ecosystem resilience to climate change, considering interventions that focus on the protection of the ecosystems and the rehabilitation and conservation of the mosaic of interdependent land uses thus enhancing the landscape's capacity to manage extreme hydro-meteorological events as well as increased projected temperatures and erratic rainfall patterns.

The project "*Enhancing climate resilience of rural communities and ecosystems in Ahuachapán-Sur, El Salvador"* seeks to address the main barriers that have been identified as limiting the capacity of ecosystems and rural communities to adapt to climate change in the region, and has the main objective of reducing the vulnerability of communities and productive ecosystems in the Municipality

of San Francisco Menendez to drought risk, soil erosion, and flash floods due to climate change and climate variability.

The project directly supports the implementation of the National Program of Restoration of Ecosystems and Landscapes (Restoration Program), a key instrument of the National Environmental Policy to reduce the country's high vulnerability to climate change and increase adaptive capacity, structured in three strategic axes: 1) Restoration, reforestation, and conservation of critical ecosystems through an inclusive process to recover key ecosystem services; 2) The restoration of degraded soils, through the forestation of agricultural systems, the adoption of resilient agroforestry systems and the development of sustainable and climate-resilient and biodiversity-friendly agriculture; 3) Synergistic development of physical infrastructure and natural infrastructure. For its implementation and the achievement of its objectives, the Restoration Program promotes the following strategic and inclusive actions:

1. Control deforestation and degradation of forest ecosystems and agroecosystems
2. Conservation and management of forest remnants and priority forest ecosystems
3. Conservation and management of agroforestry systems
4. Increase tree cover through restoration of mangroves, riparian forests and zones affected by forest fires
5. Increase the tree cover through reforestation of areas for aquifer recharge, zones prone to landslides, and tree planting in hillsides where basic crops are grown.
6. restoration of degraded agricultural soils and transition towards a climate change resilient agriculture
7. Establishment of incentives and compensation mechanism for the conservation and increase of the tree cover.

The project has been designed in collaboration with national and local actors to define actions that address their vulnerability and needs, and included a consultation process aimed at engaging key stakeholders in the project design, for them to take ownership of the project's goal and objectives, provide feedback on the full project proposal, and ensure their buy-in and commitment to project activities. Local stakeholders' perceptions on the effect of climate change in the region were identified and provided important inputs for the project preparation. The consultations highlighted the need to combine restoration activities for conservation with productive activities for a sustainable management of the landscape, diversify livelihoods and strengthen coordination between institutions and organizations working in the region. The consultations provided valuable insights and recommendations that were included in the design of the project proposal.

As part of the preparation phase, the project was reviewed with UNDP's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), which identified potential social and environmental risks associated with the project activities. The screening resulted in an overall social and environmental risk categorization of "Moderate". The project has included specific activities in its design to avoid the potential risks that have been identified, and while the impacts of the potential risks are limited and will seek to be avoided, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared[2] to enhance positive impacts from the project and to avoid, and where avoidance is not possible, mitigate the limited potential impacts.

[2] This document constitutes a draft ESMF that will be consulted during the AF's project review and approval process to confirm this version as the final ESMF.

2. Overview of the project

2.1 Project description

The project seeks reduce the vulnerability of communities and productive ecosystems in the Municipality of San Francisco Menendez to drought risk, soil erosion, and flash floods due to climate change and climate variability. The project targets the south Ahuachapán region in the Ahuachapán department, and area with high vulnerability (see figure 1).

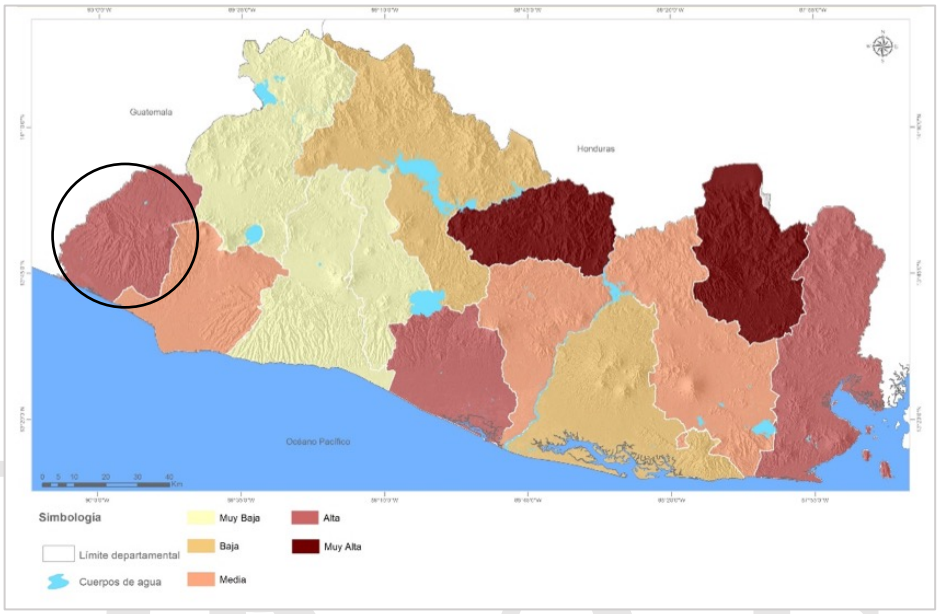

Figure 1. Social Vulnerability Index of El Salvador. The Ahuachapán department (circled in the figure) is classified with high vulnerability. *Source:* MARN

Figure 2. Municipalities in the South-Ahuachapán region. Source: MARN, 2016

The project will look to Integrate forest landscape restoration as a climate change adaptation strategy targeted towards increasing forest cover, improving the hydrological cycle, increasing the amount of available water, and regulating surface and groundwater flows, while maintaining and improving water supply and quality. The project landscape approach will ensure that land degradation is reduced (or reversed) and that productivity is maintained and made resilient to climate change

impact, thus contributing to better food security and community resilience. By ensuring and enabling institutional and governance environment, the project will generate coordinated and informed actors with the capacity to address appropriate adaptation measures in the medium and long term thus resulting in a genuine local resilience to climate change. The project will meet its objective through the following outputs:

i) Restoring 3,865Ha of forest landscape within San Francisco Menendez, through a landscape based ecosystem intervention that will focus on the restoration of critical landscapes and enhance its capacity to manage droughts, soil erosion and flash floods. These include restoration in the upper part of the mountain ranges and high and middle portions of the watersheds that are crucial to regulating water flows - maintaining the water infiltration capacity and reducing runoff - and avoid superior damages related to landslides and floods.

ii) Promoting and implementing climate resilient and economically viable productive alternatives in the region that address the economic vulnerability being faced in the region as traditional agricultural systems have become less productive due to climate change. This includes identifying climate resilient seeds, implementing and promoting adaptive productive techniques, systemizing best practices and generating the information products needed for regional upscale, access to financial resources and inserting them within high value markets.

iii) Generating climate and hydrological information products in the region to identify and monitor the impact of climate change in the landscape and also the effectiveness of ecosystem based interventions in their management to improve local and national responses.

iv) Enhancing local capacity to take concerted action in addressing climate change impact, prioritizing adaptation interventions and mobilizing the financing necessary for their implementation.

The project is consistent with the relevant climate change and environmental legal and institutional framework and supports the implementation of several key national environmental strategies and plans, mainly the country's National Program of Restoration of Ecosystems and Landscapes (Restoration Program). The project is aligned with the National Plan for Climate Change of El Salvador – PNCC (2017); the Environmental Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change in the Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector (2015); the National plan for climate change and management of agro climatic risks for the agricultural, forestry, fishing and aquaculture sectors (2017); the National Forest Policy 2016-2036; and the National Forestry Strategy (2015).

Through the project, climate change adaptation will be mainstreamed into land management plans at the community, municipal and landscape level, seeking to promote environmental sustainability and improved livelihoods. The project is structured in four components: 1) Ecosystem Based Adaptation (EbA) for enhanced resilience at a territorial level; 2) Alternative and adapted livelihoods identified and made viable for resilient livelihoods; 3) Regional Climate and Hydrological Monitoring for Enhanced Adaptation Planning; and 4) Strengthening of inter-institutional coordination and local governance for landscape management in the face of climate variability and change. The expected outputs and activities planned for each component are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of Project Components and Activities

Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Project Activities
Component 1. Ecosystem Based Adaptation (EbA) for enhanced resilience at a territorial level		
Critical ecosystem services in forest landscapes are restored and enhanced to better manage climate change impacts.	1.1 Forest landscape restoration is implemented to meet climate adaptation needs and improve ecosystem services supply	• Develop community plans that will allow for landscape management at a territorial level, including areas set aside for restoration, areas for productive sustainable development and water management interventions • Implement the community restoration plans.
	1.2 Promotion of Sustainable and Resilient Agriculture to Climate Change in critical ecosystems	• Identify areas for productive restoration within the community restoration plans. • Develop workshops and local assessments for the establishment of a landscape management plan. • Implementation of agroforestry and silvopastoral systems.
	1.3 Integrated Watershed Management	• Enhancing capacities of existing water committees to support them in the identification of key sources of water at a community level as well as in increasing understanding on climate change and Ecosystem Based Adaptation (EbA). • Capacity building targeted to water committees focused on strategic planning for water use and to develop and implement activities identified in the community restoration plans aimed at protecting water sources. • Working with water boards and local producers to enhance their capacity in the collection of information on water footprint in productive units within community restoration plans.
	1.4 Landscape mapping of community restoration plans for ecosystem based adaptation planning	• Packaging lessons learned from the development and implementation of community restoration plans • Identifying key actions for water management and for potential ecosystem-based adaptation initiatives. • Mapping interventions created within the community restoration plans, to identify areas that have been prioritized for restoration and for productive management.
Component 2. Alternative and adapted livelihoods identified and made viable for resilient livelihoods		
Local livelihood diversification and income generation models are implemented building local resilience to climate change.	2.1. Identification and promotion of climate resilient products to enhance rural livelihoods	• Systematize and evaluate existing local knowledge and best practices on agroecosystems and rural productive options with the capacity to withstand climate projections, including the identification of climate resilient local seed varieties that can provide alternative productive livelihoods for the region. • Developing 6 climate resilient technological packages • Technical support and training targeted to productive associations, cooperatives, local organizations, and extension officers on the implementation of the adapted technological packages developed through the project.
	2.2. Adapted livelihoods introduced to new high value	• Establishment of a livelihoods diversification and marketing technical group.

Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Project Activities
	markets to generate economic alternatives in the region	• Developing 3 market studies of high value potential products that are both resilient to climate change and are locally relevant, identifying potential entry points, buyers and income generating potential. • Workshops, focal groups, meetings and specialized studies focused on agricultural value chain integration and value-added production focusing on strengthening capacities of productive associations in accessing local and national markets. • Identify potential financing products to stimulate the economic articulation and the circulation of capital in the intervention areas.
Component 3. Regional Climate and Hydrological Monitoring for Enhanced Adaptation Planning		
Enhanced capacity to generate relevant climate and hydrological information to enable climate risk informed management of natural resources in South Ahuachapán.	3.1 Generated the capacity and knowledge to monitor EbA and restoration interventions in South Ahuachapán	• Develop an assessment of hydrological flows in the Rio Paz watershed with the objective of determining the interaction between surface and ground water to generate inputs for integrated management of water resources. • Produce a conceptual model of the ESA-01 aquifer that provides water to the South Ahuachapán area. • Strengthen capacities of the Observatorio Ambiental by improving their hydrological and climate monitoring network, to better assess impacts of climate change in river flows in both dry and rain seasons as well as in aquifer recharge. • Select and develop a set of effective monitoring indicators to measure the effectiveness of the interventions in overall resilience. • Strengthen the national monitoring system • Train local communities and women's associations to be active participants in the monitoring process
	3.2. Improved production and utilization of hydrological and climate information applied to decision-making by stakeholders and local development agents	• Enhance capacities of the Observatorio Ambiental to better define the scope of climate data and enabling the development of tailored information for end users. • Train MARN, MAG and National Observatory staff, on the development of end-user information products, targeting relevance to priority EbA adaptation monitoring, and enhancing early warning systems relevant to land users (i.e. hydrological drought). • Strengthen local capacities on climate change and its impacts in the region through trainings directed at government and non-government partners on incorporating climate information into planning, policies and activities allowing for non-technical information users to understand and make use of fundamentally technical data. • Develop knowledge products that can be used to stimulate risk reduction and adaptation actions in the intervention area.

Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Project Activities
Component 4. Strengthening of inter-institutional coordination and local governance for landscape management in the face of climate variability and change		
Local institutions and governance mechanisms with enhanced capacities to implement adaptation measures and manage climate change.	4.1. Established technical capacities in municipal governance to integrate information and promote concerted action for adaptation	• Establish a technical advisory council at the territorial level (TAC), to improve coordination and dialogue between institutions and associations acting locally. • Develop workshops and capacity building events to foster and local appropriation and institutionalization, of the lessons learned and best practices derived from the project. • Develop knowledge materials that can be used for community-led replication and for dissemination amongst the municipalities of south Ahuachapán, including dissemination of knowledge about ancestral and new adaptation measures. • Promote coordination and dialogue between institutions and organizations working in South Ahuachapán. • Support local actors in identifying legal and governance strategies to enhance sustainable land management, including through law enforcement.
	4.2. Local adaptation plans designed and included in the municipality's territorial planning	• Develop a climate vulnerability assessment of South Ahuachapán. • Establish actions to develop a coordinated process for developing a local adaptation plan for the Microregión Sur de Ahuachapán. • Develop a local adaptation plan for south Ahuachapán Sur ensuring a participatory, inclusive and transparent process. • Develop implementation arrangements and agreements for the local adaptation plan and for streamlining its results into municipal development planning instruments.
	4.3. Enhanced capacities in local organizations to articulate actions and mobilize financing for Ecosystem-based Adaptation	• Provide technical assistance, capacity building and information tools to attract and mobilize EbA financing • Support the development of an enabling environment that is conducive of private investments in the area of intervention, as well as business cases and cost benefit analysis for private sector engagement and mobilization of financing in adaptation. • Enhance the institutional and legal capacity of FIAES to attract and mobilize climate finance within a larger financial architecture for adaption in El Salvador.

2.2 Expected economic, social and environmental benefits

The project seeks to increase resilience and reduce vulnerability of the people and the environment to climate through the design and implementation of concrete ecosystem-based adaptation measures, including restoration of landscapes; enhancing capacities for water management in the face of climate projections; providing alternative viable livelihoods to strengthen resilience to climate change; enhancing generation and management of climate change information for planning and decision-making, and strengthening local governance. It is expected that the activities to be implemented throughout the project generate economic, social and environmental benefits, with particular reference to local stakeholders and communities, including gender considerations. These benefits are described below.

Economic

The project will directly benefit an estimated 6,396 households (30,211 people) who are especially vulnerable to the impacts of climate change in this region, through the design and implementation of concrete adaptation measures for more efficient use of water resources. These measures will provide economic benefits to the families through savings and revenues generated by increasing agricultural yields and production (for home consumption and sales) and by increasing their access to ecosystem-based services. Revenue generation will also be supported through training provided to productive associations and access to high value markets and through the reduction of crop losses due to resilient agricultural and productive systems.

The project will also provide economic benefits in terms of avoided loss and costs by implementing cost-effective restoration according to the financial and economic evaluation of different type of transitions under the National Restoration Program, which generate a definite benefit cost for the producers.

Social

The project seeks to increase the climate resilience of 30,211 people that account for the total rural population in San Francisco Menendez (51% are women) by enhancing access to ecosystem services in the area, generating capacity for diversified livelihoods to improve household incomes that have suffered due to climate change and ensuring access to improved and more precise climate information services to manage uncertainty and enabling the articulation of coordinated actions to increase investment in the area. The project will also provide indirect benefits to the three adjacent municipalities in South Ahuachapán through strengthening their local governance and capacity for territorial management. The project will indirectly benefit 67,805 people (of which 34,492 are women) in South Ahuachapán through the interventions and knowledge generated to benefit the common ESA-01 aquifer -that will result in improved monitoring of water quality and access-, and from enhanced climate information knowledge which will be locally relevant.

The landscape restoration to be implemented by the project will support the continued provision of ecosystem services to both the rural dwellers (such as water, forest materials); and the urban communities (especially in water supply). Improvements to the access food and water (both quality and quality) in drought conditions will expectedly improve health conditions in households. Agricultural adaptation will support application of relevant ancestral/traditional techniques (e.g. cultivating on terraces, using traditional plant varieties more resilient to climate variations) and seeds will support the preservation of culturally relevant practices and knowledge. Community territorial management and capacity building and disseminated knowledge on natural resources generated through the project will also promote social cohesion and reduce social conflicts in terms of land use and environmental management.

Environmental

The project will work to benefit 3,864 ha of natural ecosystems and productive areas through landscape restoration that will enhance water resources, reduce degradation, and support biodiversity conservation. and increase climate change resilience. The adaptive techniques for crop improvement that will be systematized and disseminated through the project will provide positive impacts through decreasing soil erosion and the export of sediments. Improved land management will increase climate change resilience by improving ecosystem resilience and acting as a natural buffer against climate extreme events.

The adaptation measures proposed in the project will also generate climate change mitigation benefits through increased carbon sequestration. Actions with the most significant mitigation potential are the techniques focused on the restoration of natural ecosystems, such as mangrove restoration (134 TCO2e / ha) and riparian forest (127 TCO2e / ha), followed by the implementation of agroforestry systems for basic grains and cocoa that will be promoted through the community restoration plans. The project will also be working to promote the adoption of sustainable land management practices that will include the adoption of the green harvest in cane, that also stands out for the contribution regarding mitigation of climate change.

Gender

The project aims to enhance resilience of the local population in the intervention area, with a specific focus on women, recognizing that climate change impacts may affect women disproportionately and require adaptation strategies tailored to their needs. The project will work to directly benefit 6,396 households (100% of rural households of which approximately 1152 are headed by women) in San Francisco Menendez. It is expected that the project indirectly benefits 34,492 are women in the South Ahuachapán region. The project seeks to identify and integrate the different needs and priorities of women, and has included throughout its components activities to strengthen women empowerment, their leadership role in land management and meaningful participation, seeking to support the diversification of women livelihoods to strengthen resilience to climate change, as well as their active participation in the implementation of the restoration activities.

The project will also look to identifying practices that benefit productive activities with high women's economic participation. This will be done by providing capacity building to all 16 women productive cooperatives in the municipality and developing at least one technological package and market study that addresses the value chain of where women participation is the highest. The project also includes the establishment of a technical advisory council for dialogue at the territorial level to strengthen local governance for sustainable management of the territory in the context of climate change, which will include women participation and representation to ensure that women are able to represent their interests effectively.

3. Legal and Institutional Framework

El Salvador has made important progress in strengthening the regulatory and institutional framework that allows the country to face the effects of climate change in a timely and efficient manner, as evidenced by a series of national regulatory instruments that have the purpose of reducing and managing climate change and its effects in the land sector. In particular, the National Environmental approved in 1998, with the objective to develop the actions of the National Constitution related to conservation, protection and restoration of environment to assure the sustainability and liability of livelihoods of population, was modified in 2012 in order to incorporate a specific climate change adaptation chapter (Titulo VI-bis). Relevant national legislation and policies related to the environment and climate change is described in the table below.

Table 2. Relevant legal and policy framework related to the Environment and Climate Change in El Salvador

Legislation / Policy	Description	Authority
National Environmental Law (1998)	Develop the actions mandated in the National Constitution related to conservation, protection and restoration of environment to assure the sustainability and liability of livelihoods of population.	Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (MARN)
Forest Law (2002)	Establishes the provisions for the increase, management and sustainable exploitation of forest resources, and timber industry development; ascertaining that the forest resources are part of the national patrimony and corresponds to the State its protection and management.	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG)
Natural Protected Areas Law (2005)	Its objective is to regulate the administration, management and increase of natural protected areas to conserve biological diversity, ensure the well-functioning of essential ecological processes, and guarantee the maintenance of natural systems, through a sustainable management.	MARN
Seeds Law (2001)	Establishes the regulation to guarantee genetic identity and purity, physical and sanitary quality of seeds, as well as its research, production and commercialization.	MAG
National Law of Territorial Planning (2011)	Establishes the provisions that regulate the territorial planning and development processes. It aims to strengthen national capacity to organize the use of the territory and guide necessary public and private investments to achieve sustainable development.	National Council of Territorial Planning and Development Department Councils for Territorial Development Municipal Councils
Municipal Code (1986)	Develops the constitutional principles related to the organization, functioning and exercise of the faculties of municipalities	

Legislation / Policy	Description	Authority
Five-Year Development Plan "El Salvador Productive Educated and Safe" 2014-2019	Recognizes that over-exploitation of natural resources and growing environmental degradation have increased the risk associated with natural disasters and the vulnerability to climate change effects. Establishes in its objective 7, that the country should transit towards an economy and society that is environmentally sustainable and resilient to climate change.	Government of El Salvador, 2015
National Plan for Climate Change of El Salvador – PNCC 2017	It presents measures of adaptation, mitigation and reduction of risks that should be undertaken in this and future climate change plans, in a framework of coherence, consistency and sustainability. It contains eight components focused on reducing risks and minimizing in the short term the human and economic losses that are already experienced in the country. Action 1 of Component 3, specifically aims to protect, rehabilitate and conserve existent ecosystems and improve their ecological functions. Component 4, focuses on the transformation and diversification of agricultural, forestry and agroforestry practices, recognizing the urgency for restoration of critical ecosystems for resilience.	MARN
National Environmental Policy of El Salvador (2012)	Aims to reverse environmental degradation and reduce vulnerability to climate change. Includes as one of its main components of action the restoration and conservation of ecosystems to reduce risks, sustain productive activities and ensure the well-being of the population.	MARN
National Strategy of Environment (ENMA) (2013)	Main environmental public policy instrument for government planning, recognizes that the over-exploitation of natural resources and the increasing environmental deterioration have increased the risk of natural disasters and vulnerability to the effects of climate change, which raises the need to have articulated and structured responses. It includes the restoration of rural areas as an approach for reduction of climate risk in the medium term.	MARN Council of Ministers
National Program of Restoration of Ecosystems and Landscapes (2012)	Structured as one of the key instruments of the National Environmental Policy to reduce the country's high vulnerability to climate change and increase adaptive capacity, the objective of the restoration program is to address the severe deterioration of ecosystems and the loss of ecosystem services in the country.	MARN
Environmental Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change in the Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector (2015)	Its general objective is to contribute to the adaptation of the Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector, enhancing its sustainability and competitiveness, increasing its capacities and decreasing its vulnerability to the effects of climate change with gender inclusion and equity. Includes four strategic objectives, including the sustainable management of natural resources, improvement of the resilience of productive systems, promoting knowledge management, and strengthening of institutional capacities.	MAG

Legislation / Policy	Description	Authority
National plan for climate change and management of agro climatic risks for the agricultural, forestry, fishing and aquaculture sectors (2017)	Seeks to contribute to the adaptation of the impacts of climate change and variability to reduce agro climatic risk within the framework of the Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy of the Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector in the territory. It includes as part of the activities formulated in its action plan: the design and implementation of a program to build capacities on climate change and its impacts targeted to producers; promote the establishment of agroforestry systems and protection of forests that result in the restoration of the forest resources, reduction of vulnerability and generation of ecosystem services.	MAG
Plan for Agricultural Development 2014-2019	Integrated by a series of programs that include as their objectives the environmental restoration with emphasis on creating resilience and adaptation to climate change, the generation of employment and reduction of rural poverty, prioritizing women and youth and their contribution to economic growth.	MAG
Forest Policy for El Salvador 2016-2036	It proposes eight strategic axes, including the restoration of forest ecosystems; and reducing the vulnerability of the country's productive systems and ecosystems in the face of the impacts of climate change.	MAG
National Forestry Strategy (2017)	Includes as part of its strategic components the restoration of ecosystems and increasing forest cover; protection and reduction of forest vulnerability; strengthening capacities of the stakeholders in the sector.	MAG

El Salvador is signatory to a range of multilateral treaties on environment, biodiversity protection and climate change including:

- 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- 1997 Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- 1972 Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
- 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity
- 1971 Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)
- 2000 Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety on the Convention on Biological Diversity
- 1994 United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

In the context of the Paris Agreement of the United Framework Convention on Climate Change, El Salvador officially presented its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) On November 2015. The NDC includes as an objective the reduction of vulnerability in the agriculture, livestock and forest sectors, as well as the establishment and management of one million hectares through climate resilient and sustainable landscapes, conserving the current tree cover (27% of the territory) and increasing the tree cover by 25% with agroforestry systems and reforestation of critical areas such as riparian forests, aquifer recharge zones and areas that are prone to landslides.

4. Identification of social and environmental risks and potential impacts

UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) have been applied during development of the project. The SES objectives are to: (i) strengthen the social and environmental outcomes of programmes and Projects; (ii) avoid adverse impacts to people and the environment; (iii) minimize, mitigate, and manage adverse impacts where avoidance is not possible; (iv) strengthen UNDP and partner capacities for managing social and environmental risks; and (v) ensure full and effective stakeholder engagement, including through a mechanism to respond to complaints from project-affected people.

UNDP will not support activities that do not comply with national law and obligations under international law, whichever is the higher standard (hereinafter "Applicable Law"). UNDP seeks to support governments to adhere to their human rights obligations and empower individuals and groups, particularly the most marginalized, to realize their rights and to ensure that they fully participate throughout UNDP's programming cycle. UNDP's SES have been reviewed by the Adaptation Fund and it was determined that the SES address the requirements of the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy.

A social and environmental assessment was prepared following UNDP's Social and Environmental Procedure (SESP) and a Social and Environmental Screening Template was prepared[3]. The project deemed to be a moderate risk (Category B) project. The risk screening and assessment process determined that the following UNDP Social and Environmental Standards were particularly relevant to the project:

Principle 1: Human Rights
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency

Discussions on the impact assessment are provided in the Social and Environmental Screening Template, which provided the rationale for the project being classified as a moderate risk, and also includes mitigation and management measures that will be needed as part of the project implementation.

It is important to note that while the project aims to contribute to the generation of environmental and social positive impacts and benefits, risk mitigation measures and monitoring are included to ensure that potential impacts are avoided or minimized. The potential risks identified and the corresponding measures that will be implemented during the project in order to manage and mitigate risk are described in Table 3.

[3] The SESP is included in Annex B of the project proposal

Table 3. Potential risks and corresponding mitigation measures

Risk	Type	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring
Restoration activities in natural ecosystems could potentially temporarily restrict availability, quality of and access to resources, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups	Social	• The specific restoration areas and activities will be defined in community restoration plans in alignment with the Local Restoration and Sustainable Environmental Development Plan for the conservation area El Imposible-Barra de Santiago. • Inclusion of restoration areas for different purposes (conservation and productive) in the community restoration plans • Community restoration plans will be developed through participatory and inclusive processes to establish community agreement on landscape management.	Operational guidelines developed by MARN for the establishment and functioning of the funding operated by FIAES (including the call for proposals) Set up a commission of Evaluation of proposals for the development of community restoration plans Mid-term review; Supervision missions Tracking and, monitoring of restoration actions implemented
Stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, could potentially be excluded from fully participating in decisions that may affect them	Social	• Implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan • A survey/analysis will be conducted at the local level to produce a stakeholder map where marginalized groups and individuals are identified. This analysis will inform the call for proposals to be launched by FIAES. • The project includes inclusive and participatory dissemination and capacity building events, that will seek to address the limitations in capacities of local stakeholders to participate effectively in decision making that can affect them. • Specific provisions in the call for proposals to implement restoration activities to ensure that women and other relevant groups receive an equitable share of benefits and that their status and interests are not marginalized.	Operational guidelines developed by MARN for the establishment and functioning of the funding operated by FIAES (including the call for proposals) Set up a commission of Evaluation of proposals for the development of community restoration plans Consultation and capacity building workshops Mid-term review; Supervision missions
Limitations in the capacities of stakeholders restrain their capacity to carry out governance roles and implement project activities	Social	• The project includes activities to enhance capacities, financing capacity building activities and knowledge dissemination targeted to members of communities, farmers, municipal and national government. • Implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.	Consultation and capacity building workshops Mid-term review; Supervision missions
Women may be excluded from decision-making or not	Social	• The project includes in all components specific activities targeted to include women in decision-making processes and guarantee	Operational guidelines developed by MARN for the establishment and

Risk	Type	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring
adequately participate in the implementation of the project. As a result, they might have unequal access to resources and/ or access to opportunities and benefits.		their adequate participation, which were designed with inputs from the consultations. • Implementation of the Gender Action Plan developed for the project. • A survey/analysis will be conducted at the local level to produce a stakeholder map where marginalized groups and individuals are identified.	functioning of the funding operated by FIAES (including the call for proposals) Set up a commission of Evaluation of proposals for the development of community restoration plans Use of disaggregated and measurable indicators related to gender equality and women's empowerment; capacity building workshops; mid-term review
Restoration activities taking place in areas adjacent to critical habitats produce negative effects in these areas	Environmental	• The project includes restoration activities to recover ecosystem functions and decrease degradation in the areas that will be included in the community restoration plans. • The specific restoration areas and activities will be defined in community restoration plans in alignment with the Local Restoration and Sustainable Environmental Development Plan for El Imposible-Barra de Santiago. • Restoration activities will be implemented in accordance with the restoration and land use guidelines established by MARN. • Community restoration plans will include provisions to ensure that activities will not cause adverse impacts on critical habitats. • Engagement with NGOs and local stakeholders working in El Imposible-Barra de Santiago Conservation Area, to ensure that the project builds on the conservation efforts (see stakeholder engagement plan).	Operational guidelines developed by MARN for the establishment and functioning of the funding operated by FIAES (including the call for proposals) Set up a commission of Evaluation of proposals for the development of community restoration plans Mid-term review; Supervision missions
While native species will be favored in the restoration activities to be implemented by the project, there is a risk that alien species are used in case of limited availability of native species	Environmental	• Provisions will be included in the community restoration plans to ensure that the project avoids introduction of alien species known to be invasive and promote the use of native species in restoration activities. • The project will support collection of local knowledge of climate resilient crops and native species, as well as providing access to seeds through seed banks that will ensure the access to restoration material. • The restoration activities will be undertaken in accordance with the guidelines established by MARN for the Restoration Program,	Operational guidelines developed by MARN for the establishment and functioning of the funding operated by FIAES (including the call for proposals) Set up a commission of Evaluation of proposals for the development of community restoration plans Mid-term review; Supervision missions

Risk	Type	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring
		which includes a nursery system and forest seed centers to guarantee that restoration is undertaken with the appropriate species and ensure seed quality.	
Restoration activities could potentially impact the Cara Sucia Archaeological Zone	Social	• Restoration activities will be guided by community restoration plans, which will include provisions to ensure that restoration activities are not carried out in the archaeological area or adjacent areas that could affect it. • A Commission for the evaluation and oversight of restoration proposals will be established, including the participation of the Ministry of Culture to ensure that the restoration activities do not result in adverse impacts to this area.	Operational guidelines developed by MARN for the establishment and functioning of the funding operated by FIAES (including the call for proposals) Set up a commission of Evaluation of proposals for the development of community restoration plans Mid-term review; Supervision missions
Indigenous peoples that are not self-determined are not identified and consequently excluded from project benefits and activities	Social	• A survey/analysis will be conducted at the local level to produce a stakeholder map where marginalized groups and individuals are identified, including groups that do not self-determine as indigenous peoples but whose characteristics may classify them as IPs according to UNDP's definition. Steps will be taken for appropriate engagement with IPs if these groups are identified	Consultation and engagement process (if needed)
Implementation of agroforestry systems may involve potential use of pesticides	Environmental	• The Project will support producers to adopt improved farming techniques (e.g. organic agriculture, soil and water conservation) that would reduce the use of fertilizers and harmful pesticides, thus reducing the contamination of soil and water bodies. • Though not foreseen, but if potentially harmful pesticides are needed, they will be properly managed, stored, used, following national and international standard regulation and procedures.	Mid-term review; supervision missions

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5. ESMF requirements and procedures

5.1 Objectives

An ESMF is a management tool used to assist in addressing potential adverse social and environmental impacts associated with project activities, when a project consists of subprojects/activities or subsequent implementation of plans that cannot be fully assessed until the details of such activities or plans have been identified. As the particular activities and specific locations of the restoration activities proposed in the project (component 1) will be defined in the community restoration plans, this ESMF seeks to set out the principles, guidelines and procedures to ensure the social and environmental risks and impacts of the project's activities are fully assessed and management measures in place prior to implementation.

This section seeks to:

- Describe the steps needed for screening potential social and environmental issues and impacts of restoration activities as their specific locations and characteristics are further defined.
- Describe the measures to plan to avoid or mitigate the risks identified in the project preparation
- Describe implementation and monitoring arrangements for addressing risks and impacts
- Support the achievement of the project's objectives as well as the delivery of the project's expected social and environmental benefits

5.2 Environmental and social guidelines and procedures

The project includes mitigation measures for all the potential risks identified during the risk screening and assessment. The mitigation measures are embedded in the project design and activities, as well as in: i) Community Restoration Plan; ii) Stakeholder Engagement Plan, which includes a Stakeholder Engagement Programme and the Gender Action Plan. The stakeholder Engagement Plan will be fully implemented and is included as Annex D in the project proposal.

The following exclusion list specifies the activities that the project will not finance:

a) The project will not include land management practices or restoration activities that involve degradation of natural habitats and/or may cause measureable adverse impacts to critical natural habitats;
b) The project will not decrease the biodiversity, or alter the ecosystem functionality
c) The project will not support or use invasive or potentially invasive alien species.
d) The project will not result in the direct supply or use of pesticides that may cause of adverse effects to health and/or environment, and result in an increased use of pesticides.
e) Project activities will not affect the territories, livelihoods, knowledge, culture or heritage of indigenous people.
f) The project will not implement activities that could result in damage or loss to cultural heritage.
g) The project will not implement activities that exacerbate vulnerabilities or involve physical displacement of people.
h) The project will not support activities that are not in compliance with applicable national and international legislation.

i) Activities will not take place on land that has disputed ownership, tenure or user rights.

Additional mitigation measures include:

- Development of community restoration plans and implementation of restoration activities according to the principles and guidelines established in Annex 1.
- Include risk screening and assessment procedures in FIAES' call for proposals and project cycle for the implementation of restoration activities, according to the principles and guidelines established in Annex 1.
- Conduct a survey/analysis at the local level to produce a stakeholder map where marginalized groups and individuals are identified, including women, youth, and groups that do not self-determine as indigenous peoples but whose characteristics may classify them as IPs according to UNDP's definition (see Annex 1).

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan describes the procedures for addressing stakeholder concerns regarding the project's performance as well as for disclosure and dissemination of information. In all cases, social and environmental assessments and adoption of appropriate mitigation plans/measures must be completed, disclosed, and discussed with stakeholders prior to initiation of any project activities that may cause adverse social and environmental impacts.

In the event of actions occurring which may result in serious health, safety and environmental damage, emergency response or contingency actions will be implemented as soon as possible to limit the extent of environmental damage, in accordance with the Occupational, Health and Safety Policy of the delivery organisation and the relevant national legislation.

The ESMF will be updated from time to time by the project team/PMU in consultation with the UNDP staff to incorporate any needed changes as particular project activities are designed in detail and any needed assessments are undertaken.

5.3 Implementation and operation

5.3.1 Management structure and responsibilities

The implementation of the project will be conducted under the overall guidance of a Project Board/ Steering Committee Project (SCP), assembled specifically for this purpose. According to UNDP policies, each project must install a Project Board as the upper body responsible for taking management decisions, including approval of budget revisions, and if required, advising the Project Manager or Coordinator.

UNDP El Salvador will support project implementation by assisting in monitoring project budgets and expenditures, UNDP El Salvador will also monitor the project implementation and achievement of the project outcomes/outputs and ensure the efficient use of donor funds through an assigned UNDP Programme Officer of Sustainable Development and Resilience, to support the Project Board to objectively and independently oversee and monitor the project.

MARN will be responsible for the revision or updates of this document during the course of work. The ESMF will be part of the project documentation.

MARN will be responsible of the oversight and implementation of the ESMF with support with MARN safeguards specialists and the PMU. The PMU will include as part of its staff a Community

Liaison Officer, who will support stakeholder engagement and monitoring of the environmental and social safeguards.

5.3.2 Monitoring and review

The Project Manager or Coordinator will prepare a Work Plan to incorporate the activities and results of the project to be delivered. This Plan will also include specific activities for the implementation of the ESMF as well as the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, defining the timeframe for implementation of each activity and the parties responsible for their implementation. The First Work Plan will be finalized and incorporated into the Project Document within 30 days of its signature.

The project will develop an inception workshop at the start of the project to assist all parties to understand and take ownership of the project. The inception workshop will include the review of the assumptions and risks. A comprehensive risk management strategy will be a core component of project management activities, in line with UNDP's risk management approach which is corporate policy. The respective UNDP CO provides support to the project team and executing agency for constant and consistent risk monitoring, and the results are tracked and reported in UNDP's internal risk monitoring system.

Risks will be entered into the UNDP's ATLAS (project management system). Based on the initially submitted risk analysis, the risk frameworks will be regularly updated in ATLAS. Dedicated budget has been allocated for monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the necessary resources are allocated to execute the M&E framework.

The ESMF and its procedures are to be reviewed every year by the Project Board/Steering Committee. The objective of the review is to update the document to reflect knowledge gained during the course of project delivery/construction and through engagement with project stakeholders.

The ESMF will be reviewed and amendments made if:

- There are relevant changes to environmental conditions or generally accepted environmental practices; or
- New or previously unidentified environmental risks are identified; or
- Information from the project monitoring indicate that current control measures require amendment to be effective; or
- There are changes to environmental legislation that are relevant to the project; or
- There is a request made by a relevant regulatory authority; or
- Any changes are to be implemented in the project.

5.3.3 Budget for ESMF implementation

The ESMF implementation will rely on funding from specific activities within the project's total budget Implementation costs of the Stakeholder Engagement Programme and Gender Action Plan have been included in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. ESMF activities are also aligned with the Monitoring & Evaluation framework, particularly those for the inception assessment, project staff that will oversee ESMF implementation, mid-term and final reviews and supervision missions.

Annex 1. Principles, guidelines and procedures for the development and implementation of community restoration plans

The principles and guidelines described in this section aim to provide the basis for the establishment of the operation procedure for the specific financing window that will be established in FIAES to implement the restoration activities included in component 1 of the project. Restoration activities will be guided by community restoration plans will serve as a community agreement to landscape management.

MARN will develop the policy guidelines that will guide the establishment of the specific financing window, including the design of the call for proposals, potential areas, timelines, procedure for evaluation of proposals and overall implementation. The guidelines to be developed by MARN will be consistent and include the following principles and procedures.

A. Development of Community Restoration Plans

a) Principles for the development of community restoration plans.

1. Community restoration plans will not include any of the activities contained in the project's exclusion list (see section 5.2 of the ESMF).
2. All activities to be included in the Community Restoration Plans should comply with the applicable legislation.
3. Restoration activities and specific areas should be aligned with the Local Restoration and Sustainable Environmental Development Plan for the conservation area El Imposible-Barra de Santiago, and the National Restoration Program (PREP) and will include a clear identification of restoration areas for different purposes (conservation and productive).
4. No restoration activities will be included in the Cara Sucia Archaeological zone or adjacent areas that could affect it.
5. Community restoration plans will be designed to promote sustainable land use and to re-establish the functions of the ecosystems and agroecosystems within a mosaic of land uses in the intervention areas (i.e. improved water flow, supply, management and recovery of soil) enhancing the climate resilience of a target landscape.
6. Interventions will be designed in accordance with the MARN restoration framework and technical guidelines[4].
7. Restoration plans will avoid introduction of alien species known to be invasive and promote the use of native species in restoration activities.
8. Community restoration plans should be informed by a local survey/analysis of local stakeholders and identification of indigenous peoples that are not self-determined, as well as marginalized groups or individuals. This analysis should be done prior to the

[4] In the context of the National Program of Restoration of Ecosystems and Landscapes and its Action Plan, MARN has established technical guidelines and manuals for the restoration in El Salvador, which describe the steps, requirements, and costs and benefits of the implementation of the restoration actions, including: 1) restoration on riparian forests and mangroves; 2) restoration of productive coffee systems; 3) implementation of the agroforestry system in basic crops; 4) implementation of silvopastoral and agro-silvopastoral systems; 5) implementation of cacao agroforestry systems; 6) implementation of green harvest in sugar cane systems

implementation of the participatory planning process, to ensure that marginalized groups are included in the development of the community restoration plan.

9. Productive restoration activities should consider MARN's initial work with indigenous communities in identifying local seeds in the region, and promote that productive systems consider and prioritize native species as an option for adaptation.
10. No restoration activities will take place on lands and/or territories claimed by indigenous peoples without their Free, Prior Informed Consent (FPIC).
11. Plans should identify potential use of pesticides in agroforestry systems and risk management measures.
12. Plans will be developed through an inclusive and participatory planning and decision-making process, where prioritized areas for restoration and activities are identified, discussed and agreed with local communities.

b) Information to be provided in the community restoration plans

This section describes the minimum information that should be included in each of the community restoration plans to be developed for the project. Additional information could be required and will be established in the operational guidelines to be developed by MARN.

- Characterization of the land use and vulnerabilities in the specific intervention area
- Identification of restoration areas including riparian forests, river banks, hillsides, forests, agroforestry systems, and mangroves.
- Description of the activities to be carried out in the restoration areas identified and timelines
- Methodology for interventions and necessary inputs, including if pesticides will be used and management measures.
- Description of the species that will be used for restoration activities
- Costs for implementation and calculation of operations and maintenance cost
- Stakeholders and beneficiaries. Including a stakeholder map resulting from the development of the local level survey/analysis, including identification and characterization of marginalized groups and individuals, women, youth, and indigenous peoples (if identified in the target area).
- Governance and management arrangements
- Monitoring arrangements
- Map of the areas included in the restoration plan

c) Guidelines for the development, screening and assessment of community restoration plans

FIAES will implement the community restoration planning through a call of proposals to communities, local associations and organizations, ensuring appropriate implementation, monitoring and stakeholder engagement. The community restoration planning will seek to

establish the necessary agreements and design the specific interventions for restoration and areas for sustainable productive use within the MARN restoration framework and technical guidelines. Local organizations will work directly with communities to develop these plans for territorial management including areas set aside for restoration, areas for productive sustainable development and water management interventions.

The call for proposals to be launched by FIAES, developed according to the guidelines established by MARN, will ensure that the principles and required information for community restoration plans are included and clearly described. Specific provisions will be included in the call for proposals to implement restoration activities to ensure that women and other relevant groups such as elderly and youth receive an equitable share of benefits and that their status and interests are not marginalized. The call for proposals and the development of the community restoration plans will also be conducted according to the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, be widely disseminated, establish clear timelines, and transparent eligibility and evaluation criteria to ensure that benefits of the project are shared broadly in a nondiscriminatory, equitable manner through participatory processes and transparent selection criteria.

As part of the design of the operational guidelines for the call for proposals, MARN will develop a survey template for the local stakeholder analysis with the information that should be collected at the local level, including:

- Characterization of the population on the target area including productive activities, sources of livelihoods and income, with gender disaggregated information.
- Presence of marginalized groups or individuals, including groups that do not self-determine as indigenous peoples but whose characteristics may classify them as IPs according to UNDP's definition
- Experiences in implementation of similar activities
- Membership in organizations or associations

This template will promote that all the restoration plans have adequate analysis prior the implementation of the planning process.

In the case that Indigenous Peoples are identified, the proposal to develop the community restoration plans should include the necessary steps for appropriate engagement with indigenous peoples, including Free, Prior Informed Consent (FPIC).

MARN will develop an assessment procedure for the proposals in collaboration with FIAES. Proposals should be screened against the principles established for the development of the community restoration plans, as well as other defined by MARN in the operational guidelines. A Commission for the evaluation and oversight of proposals will be established, and will include representatives of local stakeholders, women, as well as from the Ministry of Culture.

B. Implementation of community restoration plans

Local organizations will work with communities to implement and monitor the activities within the community restoration plans. FIAES will launch a call for proposals to develop these projects. Implementation will provide due consideration of restoration and recovery of native species directly providing ecosystem services and functions, such as seed dispersal and pollination. FIAES will monitor that the activities are implemented according to the community restoration plans agreed by communities and approved by the Commission of Evaluation. A procedure for

mapping, monitoring and registration of restoration actions implemented will be established in accordance with the operational guidelines to be developed by MARN.

Annex B: Social and Environmental Screening Template

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Enhancing climate resilience of rural communities and ecosystems in Ahuachapán-Sur, El Salvador
2. Project Number	PIMS 6238
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	El Salvador

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach
The project seeks to increase resilience and reduce vulnerability of the people and the environment to climate change in the south region of Ahuachapán, El Salvador. Considering that climate change may impact the poor and marginalized populations disproportionately, this project has focused on the rural areas of the San Francisco Menendez municipality that are being directly affected by climate change. The project seeks to directly benefit an estimated 6,396 households who are especially vulnerable to the impacts of climate change in this region through the design and implementation of concrete ecosystem-based adaptation measures, including restoration of landscapes; enhancing capacities for water management in the face of climate projections; providing alternative viable livelihoods to strengthen resilience to climate change; and enhancing generation and management of climate change information for planning and decision-making. The activities to be undertaken by the project feed directly into The National Program of Restoration of Ecosystems and Landscapes of El Salvador, one of the main climate change adaptation initiatives in the country, that envisages landscape restoration as an approach to reduce climate risks, sustain productive activities and ensure the welfare of the country's population. In addition, the restoration program includes as one of its four goals to enable and strengthen local governance and management capacity with social participation. Protection and restoration of ecosystems is a key strategy, not only to recover the landscape's ecological integrity, but also to generate ecological and human benefits at the local, regional and national levels. Improvements to the access of food and water (both quality and quality) in drought conditions will expectedly improve health conditions in households. Adaptation measures will support the application of relevant ancestral/traditional techniques in agriculture (e.g. cultivating on terraces, using traditional plant varieties more resilient to climate variations) as well as the preservation of culturally relevant practices and knowledge, particularly the use of local seeds. The activities of this project also are aligned with the Local Sustainable Development Plan for the conservation area El Imposible-Barra de Santiago. This Plan was developed through a participatory process with different stakeholders in the area, including southern part of Ahuachapán.

Stakeholder consultations were held during project preparation and will be continued throughout project implementation in accordance to the stakeholder engagement plan developed for the project. Local planning processes in the intervention areas will take place to design community restoration plans that will guide the activities and will be designed with local stakeholders in a participatory and transparent manner. These community restoration plans will serve as a community agreement to landscape management.

Building local resilience to climate change by avoiding land degradation, and improving hydrology, habitat, water quality, erosion and sedimentation rates will be one of the key outcomes of the project. In addition, the project seeks to address a main concern of communities that have felt the impact in loss of livelihoods in the region due to climate change, generating economic benefits that include increased savings and revenues generated by increasing agricultural yields and production (for home consumption and sales); training provided to productive associations and access to high value markets and through the reduction of crop losses due to resilient agricultural and productive systems; avoided loss and costs in production. Expected social benefits include generating capacity for diversified livelihoods; strengthened local governance and community-based organizations; women's empowerment in decision-making and land management; increased capacity for territorial management; and enhanced climate information knowledge.

The project seeks to ensure that benefits of the project are shared broadly in a nondiscriminatory, equitable manner through participatory processes and transparent selection criteria. Potential project-related concerns and/or grievances of local communities will be addressed through a complaint's register along with a Grievance Redress Mechanism consistent with the UNDP's Stakeholder Response Mechanism: Overview and Guidance (2014).

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

El Salvador has established the Law of Equality, Equity and Eradication of Discrimination against Women (2011) and the Special Integral Law for a life for women free of violence (2012). The National Plan for Equality and Equity for Women in El Salvador 2016-2020, is the instrument that operationalizes the Law of Equality, Equity and Eradication of Discrimination against Women and the National Women Policy, and constitutes the main policy tool to promote equity for women with a national, sectorial and territorial scope. In spite of these steps to address gender equality, the country still faces important challenges and has a Gender Inequality Index (GII) value of 0.384, ranking it 85 out of 159 countries in the 2015 index. Thirty five percent of the Salvadorian households are headed by, and dependent of women, and from these, 37% are in poverty conditions and 9.2% in extreme poverty[1]. Thirty eight percent of the country's population resides in rural or non-urban areas, of which 20% are women[2]. Women account for 12% of the total producers[3]. There is an important difference in land ownership (only 18% of the agricultural land is owned by women) and access to livelihoods alternatives. Women still have lesser economic and political resources and are hence less able to cope with—and are more exposed to—the adverse effects of the changing climate.

The project aims to enhance resilience of the local population in the intervention area, with a specific focus on women, recognizing that climate change impacts may affect women disproportionately and require adaptation strategies tailored to their needs. The project will work to directly benefit 6,396 households (100% of rural households of which approximately 1152 are headed by women) in San Francisco Mendez. It is expected that the project indirectly benefits 34,492 are women in the South Ahuachapán region. The project seeks to identify and integrate the different needs and priorities of women, and has included throughout its components activities to strengthen women empowerment, their leadership role in land management and meaningful participation, seeking to support the diversification of women livelihoods to strengthen resilience to climate change, as well as their active participation in the implementation of the restoration activities. The project also includes the establishment of a technical advisory council for dialogue at the territorial level to strengthen local governance for sustainable management of the territory in the context of climate change, which will include women participation and representation to ensure that women are able to represent their interests effectively.

The social impact indicators and corresponding targets included in the project are gender-sensitive, ensuring that women receive an equitable share of social and economic benefits and that their status and interests are not marginalized. A Gender Action Plan and budget has been established as part of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan developed for the project and will be implemented by MARN with support of MARN safeguards specialists and the Project Management Unit (PMU). The PMU will include as part of its staff a community liaison officer to support the follow up and monitoring of the stakeholder engagement program and gender action plan.

[1] Multi-purpose Household Survey (EHPM) 2014.

[2] STPP & MINEC-DIGESTYC, "Medición Multidimensional de La Pobreza. El Salvador.," *San Salvador: Secretaría Técnica y de Planificación de La Presidencia y Ministerio de Economía, a Través de La Dirección General de Estadística y Censos.*, 2015.

[3] IV Agriculture and Livestock Census 2007-2008

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability
The project supports implementation of several key national environmental strategies and plans, mainly the country's National Program of Restoration of Ecosystems and Landscapes (Restoration Program), structured as one of the key instruments of the National Environmental Policy to reduce the country's high vulnerability to climate change. The Restoration Program is organized in three strategic axes: 1) Restoration, reforestation and inclusive conservation of critical ecosystems such as gallery forests, water recharge areas, slopes, mangroves and other forest ecosystems; 2) The restoration of degraded soils, through the forestation of agricultural systems, the adoption of resilient agroforestry systems and the development of sustainable and climate-resilient and biodiversity-friendly agriculture; 3) Synergistic development of physical infrastructure and natural infrastructure. The project also supports the National Plan for Climate Change of El Salvador – PNCC (2017); the Environmental Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change in the Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector (2015); the National plan for climate change and management of agro climatic risks for the agricultural, forestry, fishing and aquaculture sectors (2017); the National Forest Policy 2016-2036; and the National Forestry Strategy (2015). In addition, the project supports the country's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which includes as an objective the reduction of vulnerability in the agriculture, livestock and forest sectors, as well as the establishment and management of one million hectares through climate resilient and sustainable landscapes, conserving the current tree cover (27% of the territory) and increasing by 25% tree cover with agroforestry systems and reforestation of critical areas such as riparian forests, aquifer recharge areas and areas that are prone to landslides. Through the project, climate change adaptation will be mainstreamed into land management plans at the community, municipal and landscape level, seeking to promote environmental sustainability and improved livelihoods. The project will apply a precautionary approach to conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any "Yes" responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note "No Risks Identified" and skip to Question 4 and Select "Low Risk". Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6*			**QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?**
Risk Description	***Impact and Probability (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate, High)***	***Comments***	***Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.***
Risk 1: Principle 1 (Q3) and Standard 5 (Q5.2): There is a risk that project activities could potentially restrict availability and access to resources, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups.	I: 3 P: 2	**Moderate**	The project has been designed to conduct activities under a productive restoration landscape approach, and includes provisions to promote and implement climate resilient and economically viable productive alternatives in the region that address the economic vulnerability being faced in the	Building on the existing Local Restoration and Sustainable Development plans, the project will support the development of community restoration plans for landscape management, where prioritized areas for restoration and activities will be identified, discussed and agreed with local communities. Local NGOs will work with land owners and land users within this process to establish both the areas for restoration of natural ecosystems, as well as for productive purposes, within an environmentally sustainable framework agreed by the communities. The

			region as traditional agricultural systems have become less productive due to climate change. In addition, the restoration activities support the implementation of the National Restoration Plan, which included the development of Local Restoration and Sustainable Environmental Development Plans developed through a wide consultation process. Each Plan includes potential restoration areas as well as voluntary restoration goals agreed by local actors to make territories more resilient, conserve biodiversity, maintain livelihoods and protect productive activities.	community restoration plans will manage this risk by designating and setting aside specific restoration areas for different purposes, and establishing the rules of engagement agreed by communities with support of and guidance of MARN and local NGOs. Specific provisions for the development of community restoration plans have been included in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) developed for the project. These provisions include the development of a local survey/analysis to produce a stakeholder map where marginalized groups and individuals are identified. This analysis will inform the call for proposals to be launched by FIAES to ensure the participation of marginalized individuals or groups in the development of the community restoration plans and ensure that restoration activities are conducted in an inclusive way. As part of the implementation arrangements, the PMU will include a Community Liaison Specialist who will monitor the ESMF, Stakeholder Engagement Program and Gender Action Plan. The project will include a complaints and grievance redress process. Please Stakeholder Engagement Plan for more details.
Risk 2: Principle 1 (Q4): Some stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, could potentially be excluded from fully participating in decisions that may affect them.	I: 4 P: 2	**Moderate**	Limitations may exist in the capacities of local stakeholders, in particular poor and vulnerable groups, to participate effectively in decision making that can affect them.	Consultations were undertaken during the development of the project concept, as well as the full design of the Proposal. Based on those consultations, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan was developed, which will be implemented throughout the project. A communities/gender specialist will be hired onto the project team to oversee the implementation (including M&E) of that Plan. Please see that Plan for more information. A survey/analysis will be conducted at the local level to produce a stakeholder map where marginalized groups and individuals are identified, including groups that do not self-determine as indigenous peoples but whose characteristics may classify them as IPs according to UNDP's definition. This analysis will inform the call for proposals to be launched by FIAES to ensure the participation of marginalized individuals or groups in the development of the community restoration plans and ensure that restoration activities are conducted in an inclusive way. Steps will be taken for appropriate engagement with IPs if these groups are identified.
Risk 3: Principle 1 (Q5): Limitations exist in the capacities of institutions of national and municipal government, communities and local	I: 3 P: 4	**Moderate**	Lack of capacities among different stakeholders to identify alternative climate resilient productive	Enhancing local capacity to take concerted action in addressing climate change impact and prioritizing adaptation interventions is one of the key outputs of the project. Though this output

organizations to carry out governance roles in support of the sustainable management of the target landscape.			options, as well as for governance and implementation of appropriate adaptation measures have been identified as the main barriers that the project seeks to overcome to increase resilience to climate change in the region.	directly relates to component 4, capacity building activities have been included in all project components in order to address the barriers hindering climate change resilience identified during project design. A stakeholder engagement plan has been developed for the project, which includes a range of capacity building activities aiming to allow project stakeholders to develop a complete understanding of the project activities and their relation to climate change adaptation in the region, as well as other activities that seek to promote feedback loops and enable opportunities for stakeholders to have input into decisions.
Risk 4: Principle 2 (Q2): Women may be excluded from decision-making or not adequately participate in the implementation of the project. As a result, they might have unequal access to resources and/ or access to opportunities and benefits.	I: 3 P: 3	**Moderate**	The project seeks to identify and integrate the different needs and priorities of women and has included throughout its components activities to strengthen women empowerment, their leadership role in land management, and meaningful participation, seeking to support the diversification of women livelihoods to strengthen resilience to climate change, as well as active participation of women in the implementation of the restoration activities	Consultations with women were undertaken during the design phase of the project to reflect their interests and perspective in project activities, as a result, the project includes in all components specific activities targeted to include women in decision-making processes and guarantee their adequate participation. A Gender Action Plan was developed for the project. The measures, techniques, and mechanisms to be supported in the project aim to the high participation of women and as such project indicators are gender disaggregated with the goal of targeting women to ensure their participation in decision-making structures and in the monitoring of the restoration.
Risk 5: Standard 1 (Q1.2 and Q1.6): Restoration activities are not planned and conducted appropriately and do not result in maintenance or enhancement of ecosystem functionality potentially affecting critical habitats.	I:4 P:1	**Moderate**	The project includes restoration to recover ecosystem functions and decrease degradation. Restoration activities include reforestation of riparian forests, river banks, aquifer recharge zones, hillsides, forest ecosystems, and mangroves. Restoration will also be conducted in agroecosystems, including areas currently used for production of basic crops. While no restoration activities are planned in natural protected areas or buffer zones, restoration will take place adjacent to conservation area El Imposible-	Restoration activities will be guided by community restoration plans, which will be developed according to the guidelines established in the ESMF. The community restoration plans will define the priority restoration areas (outside of natural protected areas and buffer zones) and will include measures to ensure that activities will not cause adverse impacts on critical habitats. In addition, the restoration activities will be developed following the restoration techniques and technical guidelines established by MARN, ensuring that implementation is conducted under MARN standards. The project envisages engagement of NGOs and local stakeholders (Ramsar Wetland Committee, Watershed Councils, Local environmental observation network, ADESCOS) working in El Imposible-Barra de Santiago Conservation Area, to ensure that the project builds on the conservation efforts, improve land planning and reduction of productive expansion into particularly sensitive areas. All

			Barra de Santiago, seeking to support conservation efforts in the area.	restoration activities will be monitored to ensure that they are contributing to these objectives. The project's midterm review will include an assessment of restoration activities and their contribution to maintenance and enhancement of ecosystem functionality.
Risk 6: Standard 1 (Q1.5): There is a risk that alien species are used for restoration in case of limited availability of native species.	I: 3 P: 2	**Moderate**	The project will not support the introduction of known invasive species and native species will be favored for all restoration activities. The project will support collection of local knowledge of climate resilient crops and native species, as well as providing access to seeds through seed banks that will ensure the access to restoration material.	The community restoration plans to be developed as part of the project will identify specific restoration areas for natural and productive landscapes, as well as the most suitable species for reforestation, favoring native varieties. Specific criteria will be included in the call for proposals to be launched by FIAES for the implementation of the community restoration plans, including the details on the species to conduct the restoration in alignment with the technical guidelines established by MARN so that the risk is not incurred. All restoration activities will be monitored to ensure that no introduction of invasive species is taking place. The ESMF developed for the project establishes the analyses that will be undertaken in the case that alien species need to be considered in the restoration activities so that they can inform the development of community restoration plans in a timely manner.
Risk 7: Standard 2 (Q2.2) and Standard 3 (Q3.5): Some of the expected outcomes of the project, particularly the forest restoration component, are sensitive to potential impacts of climate change and could be susceptible to increased vulnerability to erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions.	I: 2 P: 2	**Low**	The project is directly addressing climate change vulnerabilities and adaptation capacities in the municipality of San Francisco Menendez, and while it directly promotes adaptation measures, adverse impacts of extreme climatic events such as hurricanes and drought can affect the results from the restoration activities as well as forest and agricultural areas and related livelihoods.	
Risk 8. Standard 3 (Q3.7): Project activities encourage farmers to stop using pesticides and other chemical inputs and as a result, these are not appropriately collected or managed.	I: 3 P: 1	**Low**	Small scale and subsistence level producers often rely on agricultural extension officers from MAG to provide them with the inputs, including seeds and fertilizers, required for basic agricultural production. These are provided in the form of agricultural packets which are provided once a year. The project will support producers	

			to adopt improved farming techniques (e.g. organic agriculture, soil and water conservation) that would reduce the use of fertilizers and harmful pesticides, thus reducing the contamination of soil and water bodies, as well as the development of seed banks for locally appropriate (culturally relevant) and climate resilient crops and plant species for these productive and natural systems.	
Risk 9: Standard 4 (Q4.1): Restoration activities could be developed in areas adjacent to the Cara Sucia Archaeological Zone affecting the area.	I:3 P:2	**Moderate**	The project will implement activities in San Francisco Menendez, a municipality that includes within its limits the Cara Sucia Archaeological Zone. This area is owned by the government and is clearly mapped.	Community restoration plans will identify the restoration areas and ensure that no restoration activities are conducted within the archaeological zone or in adjacent areas that could affect it. A Commission for the evaluation and oversight of restoration proposals will be established, and will include the participation of the Ministry of Culture to ensure that the community restoration plans effectively manage this risk, and that the implementation of restoration activities is conducted in accordance with the community restoration plans.
Risk 9: Standard 4 (Q4.2): Local and traditional knowledge promoted and shared by the project could be exploited or altered	I:3 P:1	**Low**	The project will promote and systematize existing local knowledge and best practices on agroecosystems and rural productive options with the capacity to withstand climate projections for the region including the identification of agricultural products and practices with low environmental impact to reduce land degradation. These activities have been included to address the recommendations that consulted from the consultation with IP representatives, to build on the previous work on identification and systematization of local seeds, conducted by MARN in collaboration with the National Table for dialogue (*Mesa Nacional*	

			Indígena) which constitutes a platform for dialogue and participation between MARN and the indigenous representatives.	
Risk 10: Standard 6 (Q6.1): Indigenous peoples that are not self-determined are not identified and consequently excluded from project benefits and activities	I:4 P:2	**Moderate**	The project does not foresee any change or negative impact on the current livelihood of indigenous groups or their natural resource base, and while there are not self-determined indigenous communities in the intervention area, Indigenous Peoples in El Salvador, have historically been marginalized and as a result are immerse among the urban and rural population of the country.	Consultation with IP representatives through the Indigenous National Table for dialogue (*Mesa Nacional Indígena*), which includes representatives of Nahuatl Pipil communities, who in the past were habitants of the region where the project will be implemented. The consultations confirmed that there are no self-determined indigenous communities in the project area or its area of influence. To manage the risk of potentially excluding IP population that is not self-determined, a survey/analysis will be conducted at the local level to produce a stakeholder map where marginalized groups and individuals are identified, including groups that do not self-determine as indigenous peoples but whose characteristics may classify them as IPs according to UNDP's definition. Steps will be taken for appropriate engagement with IPs if these groups are identified.
Risk 11. Standard 7 (Q7.4): Implementation of agroforestry systems may involve potential use of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health	I:3 P:3	**Moderate**	Unsustainable land use practices in conventional agriculture such as excessive tillage, burning of stubble (in the case of sugar cane harvesting), excessive use of agrochemicals, such as pesticides, herbicides, and chemical fertilizers, and overgrazing have impacted the capacity of the landscape to manage the effects of both drought and flooding and have a direct impact in soil erosion. The project seeks to address this barrier by promoting productive systems that consider and prioritize native species as an option for adaptation (i.e. ojushte, balsam, chestnut, as well as crops such as amaranth, blackberry, purslane and chipilin), as well as identification and systematization of productive technological packages that consider climate	An ESMF has been developed for the project, which has identified further assessments to be conducted to manage this risk, including an analysis of pesticides that could be used in the implementation of the potential agroforestry systems to be included in the community restoration plans (in accordance with MARN guidelines and restoration techniques), as well as the specific management measures that would be needed in accordance with national and international regulation.

			resilient crops and plant species for productive and natural systems.	
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?			
	Select one (see SESP for guidance)			**Comments**
	Low Risk			
	Moderate Risk	**X**		Potential risks have been identified as a result of the project implementation, the nature of the risks and scope, result in risks that range between low and moderate. These risks can be avoided or mitigated through risk management measures to be executed during implementation phase.
	High Risk	☐		
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?			
	Check all that apply			**Comments**
	Principle 1: Human Rights	**X**		The project seeks to increase resilience and reduce vulnerability of the people and the environment to climate change, however, it could potentially temporarily restrict availability and access to resources in the restoration areas or effective participation of marginalized groups. The project has included necessary measures to ensure the participation of local stakeholders and vulnerable groups as well as their involvement in decision-making processes. These measures are included in the project design as well as in the Stakeholder Engagement Program and Gender Action Plan. Community restoration plans will be developed in accordance with the ESMF developed for the project, including the development of a local survey/analysis to produce a stakeholder map where marginalized groups and individuals are identified. This analysis will inform the call for proposals to be launched by FIAES to ensure the participation of marginalized individuals or groups both in the planning and implementation of the community restoration plans. The project will include a complaints and grievance redress process as described in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	**X**		The project has included specific activities to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. Women's participation in project activities and in decision-making will be promoted and guided by the Gender Action Plan designed for the project as part of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. Participatory

			processes will include specially designed methodologies that enhance the participation of women and therefore enhance the inclusion of their views into the activities of the project.
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	**X**	Community restoration plans will ensure that restoration activities do no cause adverse impacts on critical habitats, and avoid the introduction of invasive species. Specific guidelines to develop the community restoration plans have been included in the ESMF and will be integrated in the call for proposals that will be launched by FIAES.
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	☐	
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	☐	
	4. Cultural Heritage	**X**	The project will implement activities in San Francisco Menendez, a municipality that includes within its limits the Cara Sucia Archaeological Zone. Community restoration plans will identify the restoration areas and ensure that no activities take place within the archaeological zone or in adjacent areas that could affect it. A Commission for the evaluation and oversight of restoration proposals will be established, and will include the participation of the Ministry of Culture to ensure that the both the development and implementation of community restoration plans effectively manage this risk.
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	☐	
	6. Indigenous Peoples	**X**	A survey/analysis will be conducted at the local level to produce a stakeholder map to identify groups that do not self-determine as indigenous peoples but whose characteristics may classify them as IPs according to UNDP's definition. Steps will be taken for appropriate engagement with IPs if these groups are identified.
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	**X**	An ESMF has been developed for the project, which has identified further assessments to be conducted to manage this risk, including an analysis of pesticides that could be used in the implementation of the potential agroforestry systems to be included in the community restoration plans (in accordance with MARN guidelines and restoration techniques), as well as the specific management measures that would be needed in accordance with national and international regulation.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
Principles 1: Human Rights		**Answer (Yes/No)**
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? [4]	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	Yes
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	Yes
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	Yes
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	Yes
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being*	No
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?	No

[4] Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	Yes
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	Yes
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	Yes
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? *For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.*	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant[5] greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	Yes
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No

[5] In regards to CO_2, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	Yes
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	Yes
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	Yes
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	Yes
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	Yes
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?[6]	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	Yes
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)?	No

[6] Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	Yes
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

ADAPTATION FUND

Letter of Endorsement by Government
El Salvador

July 18, 2018

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

Subject: Endorsement for the Project Enhancing climate resilience of rural communities and ecosystems in Ahuachapán-Sur, El Salvador

As the National Designated Authority for the Adaptation Fund in El Salvador, I confirm that the above national project proposal is in accordance with the government's national priorities by implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts, and risks, posed by climate change in the El Salvador.

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 the United Nations Development Programme and executed by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of El Salvador.

Sincerely,

MINISTERIO DE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y RECURSOS NATURALES
REPÚBLICA DE EL SALVADOR EN LA AMÉRICA CENTRAL

Lina Pohl
Minister