



REGIONAL PROGRAM PROPOSAL

PART I: PROGRAM INFORMATION

Climate Change adaptation in vulnerable coastal cities and ecosystems of the Uruguay River.

Countries:	Argentine Republic and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay
Focus area ¹ :	Disaster risk reduction and early warning systems
Type of implementing entity:	Regional Implementation Entity (RIE)
Implementing Entity:	CAF–Development Bank of Latin America
Executing Entity:	Argentine Government Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development Ministry of Housing, Territorial Planning and Environment of Uruguay
Amount of financing requested:	\$13,999,996 USD (in US Dollars equivalent)

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

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CONTEXT

1. Introduction

1. The program implementation area is located in the lower Uruguay River. Cities and riparian protected areas of significant importance are located along this river corridor, which is shared by Argentina and Uruguay.
2. The Program is aimed at promoting resilience in these communities and ecosystems, and reducing their vulnerability by means of developing instruments, tools and shared experiences for planning and adapting to climate change.
3. River floods are becoming increasingly frequent and severe due to the effects of climate change, thus causing serious damage to the infrastructure, generating economic losses and affecting the population in both countries. Consequently, it is important to manage and guide an adaptation process that includes strategies designed at the regional level and implemented at the local level, by means of policies and plans that consider the climate change perspective in communities and riparian ecosystems.
4. The international agenda identifies local governments as relevant agents to be empowered to deal with climate change adaptation, the reduction of disaster risks and to achieve sustainable development objectives. Working on a combination of these three frameworks of action has the common objective of reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience (UNFFCC, 2017).
5. There are several initiatives in the region, which focus on cities and guide and promote actions linked to building resilience in an integrated manner. Such is the case of Mercociudades, where the cities of Paysandú and Salto, which are included in this Program, participate. It is also the case of initiatives such as RAMCC (Argentine Network of Municipalities against Climate Change) in Argentina. The role of the local and community level in the implementation of climate change adaptation measures is central to this program, working in the line of Community Based Adaptation (CBA).
6. Considering that the resilience of cities involved in this Program provides substantial and inextricable support, and in line with the concept of Ecosystem-based Adaption (EBA), there is also the challenge of recovering riparian ecosystems (wetlands) by means of green or nature-inspired infrastructure. Many of the proposed interventions pursue the valuation and restoration of riparian environments in urban areas, as a buffer for surplus water, and in turn, as public recreational areas that favor social inclusion. On the other hand, another objective is to avoid a new informal occupation of the floodplains were some cities have previously carried out relocation processes, reducing the amount of population at risk of flooding while guaranteeing a human rights approach in adaptation action.
7. Regarding the ecosystems within the Program area, given that they operate with a logic that differs from that of urban areas, where jurisdictional limits do not come into play, it is necessary to understand their behavior as ecological corridors in order to pursue their conservation and sustainability. Three protected areas act as pillars; two of them fall under a national parks category: El Palmar (Argentina) and Esteros de Farrapos e Islas del Río Uruguay (Uruguay), and one of them is categorized as an environmental protection area, Rincón de Franquía (Uruguay). These areas are representative of the ecosystem of the lower Uruguay River and are considered within this program given their vulnerability to climate change.

8. The program “Climate Change adaptation in vulnerable coastal cities and ecosystems of the Uruguay River” focuses on building resilience in local riparian governments and the ecosystems of the lower Uruguay River and on reducing climate change vulnerability. For this end, a set of activities organized under four components is proposed.

Table 1. Program Components, Outcomes and Outputs

COMPONENTS	OUTCOMES	OUTPUTS
COMPONENT 1: Territorial Planning and Risk Management	OUTCOME I National, subnational and local governments have been strengthened by means of the development of instruments, the exchange of experiences and the inclusion of climate change in their planning and management instruments.	1. Land management plans, protected areas management plans, and housing and water programs, under review or in progress, include the climate change perspective
		2. Methodological guidelines to assess impact, damages and losses have been designed and implemented
		3. The project adaptation outcomes have been incorporated into monitoring mechanisms of National Adaptation Plans, Adaptation Communications and National Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Argentina and Uruguay.
	OUTCOME II Sub-national and local risk management strategies have been strengthened and community-based, early warning systems (EWS) for floods, have been consolidated in a coordinated manner.	4. Strategies and best practices involving adaptation, climate risk management, territorial planning, territorial policy, housing infrastructure adaptation, recovery of vacant lands, have been shared by Argentina and Uruguay.
		5. Flood Early Warning Systems has been consolidated.
		6. Updating and implementation of Regional Plans for Disaster Risk Management, including the Climate Change (CC) perspective, have been supported.
COMPONENT 2. Priority measures to increase resilience in flood-prone cities	OUTCOME III The resilience of coastal cities has been increased through the implementation of structural and non-structural adaptation measures.	7. High risk area vacant lands from resettlements have been recovered and re signified to avoid new informal occupations.
		8. Sustainable urban and public infrastructure has been implemented promoting climate change adaptation.
		9. Solutions have been defined and financial mechanisms have been implemented to promote CCA in housing and commercial buildings in medium risk areas.
COMPONENT 3. Priority measures for the adaptive conservation of the vulnerable coastal ecosystems of the Uruguay River	OUTCOME IV Adaptive conservation measures have been implemented in vulnerable ecosystems on both banks of the Uruguay River, including the identification and evaluation of their ecosystem services	10. Ecosystemic services and benefits have been identified and assessed, including for CCA and Uruguay River ecosystems connectivity.
		11. New ecosystem-based adaptation measures have been designed and implemented.
COMPONENT 4. Priority measures to increase resilience and reduce social vulnerability	OUTCOME V Communities and social organizations increased their resilience in the framework of climate change adaptation and risk management of hydro-climatic disasters.	12. Social vulnerability monitoring and evaluation tools have been devised with a particular focus on Human Rights, gender, and generations.
		13. Assessments of social perception of risks have been carried through towards the construction of resilience.

		14. Strategies for assistance and capacity-building of the workforce made up by vulnerable populations have been promoted.
		15. Social networks have been strengthened up through an exchange in Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) good practices and local risk management strategies.
		16. Communication, education and dissemination strategies have been implemented towards reducing vulnerability.

Component 1: Territorial Planning and Risk Management

- This component includes all outputs aimed at strengthening the instruments for planning and comprehensive risk management in the face of climate change. First, territorial, urban and rural planning, housing, water, infrastructure, public investment and protected area management plans will be reviewed and updated to include the perspective of climate change and risk management in the lower Uruguay River. Secondly, a methodology for the evaluation of impact, damages and losses will be designed and implemented to register climate related disaster events. In particular, efforts will focus a community-based early warning system (EWS) to strengthen preparedness and response, taking into account the multiple vulnerabilities, gender and generations issues. Parallel to the Program's activities and in a transversal manner, periodic workshops will be held to disseminate and share lessons learned and good practices related to the different topics addressed. The Program's outcomes will serve as input for activities planned at the national level (national adaptation plans, for example) and will be included in Adaptation Communications and National Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Argentina and Uruguay, or other relevant instruments.

Component 2: Priority measures to increase resilience in flood-prone cities

- There are approximately 650,000 inhabitants in the cities participating in the Program. In some of these cities, up to 15-20% of the population is located in flood-prone areas. The challenge of increasing resilience to the impacts of climate change, requires comprehensive adaptation measures -including urban, environmental, social, economic, and financial measures- that involve the design of urban infrastructure that prevents the reoccupation of flood-prone areas where population relocation processes were carried out, the reforestation of vacant land and green areas, as well as financial assistance to strengthen public policies that are being implemented. Through this component, the selected coastal cities of the Uruguay River will increase their resilience to climate change by implementing urban, environmental, social, economic and financial adaptation measures. This includes the restoration of vacant lands from resettlements, the development of sustainable urban infrastructure, , as well as the design and implementation of financial funds (revolving funds, insurance, among others), normative and housing improvement instruments for medium and high-risk areas, as measures of climate change adaptation.

Component 3: Priority measures for the adaptive conservation of the vulnerable coastal ecosystems of the Uruguay River

- The ecosystems of the Uruguay River are very valuable due to their biological diversity, their role in providing ecosystem benefits and services, especially those related to the river's equilibrium and dynamics (buffer zones, water purification, flood regulation and temperature, prevention of erosion, among others). These ecosystems are affected by hydroclimatic alterations, which endanger the natural supply of natural resources, biodiversity and river dynamics. At the same time, these impacts are increased by the escalating coastal urbanization, the settlements along the river, which add new threats

related to pollution processes and loss of water quality. Adaptation strategies based on ecosystems are suggested, which will include mapping ecosystem services, restoring significant ecosystems and the natural dynamics of the river by recovering the coast, the protection of environmental services and measures to reduce health-related problems in the cities.

Component 4: Priority measures to increase resilience and reduce social vulnerability

- Through this component, community-based adaptive measures that can be implemented on both banks of the Uruguay River and which can generate resilience in societal practices, will be designed and implemented. In first place, it seeks to strengthen and/or create spaces where civil society can get involved in climate change adaptation and community-based risk management measures, to improve their sustainability and ensure ownership by the community. Secondly, strategies will be designed to empower pre-existing social networks and/or create new ones, by exchanging community level lessons learned, good practices and spaces for citizen participation. Strategies to reduce socio-economic vulnerability will be developed through work reconversion for families relocated from informal settlements. Tools to monitor and evaluate social vulnerabilities will be developed as well as strategies on communication, sensibilization and education.

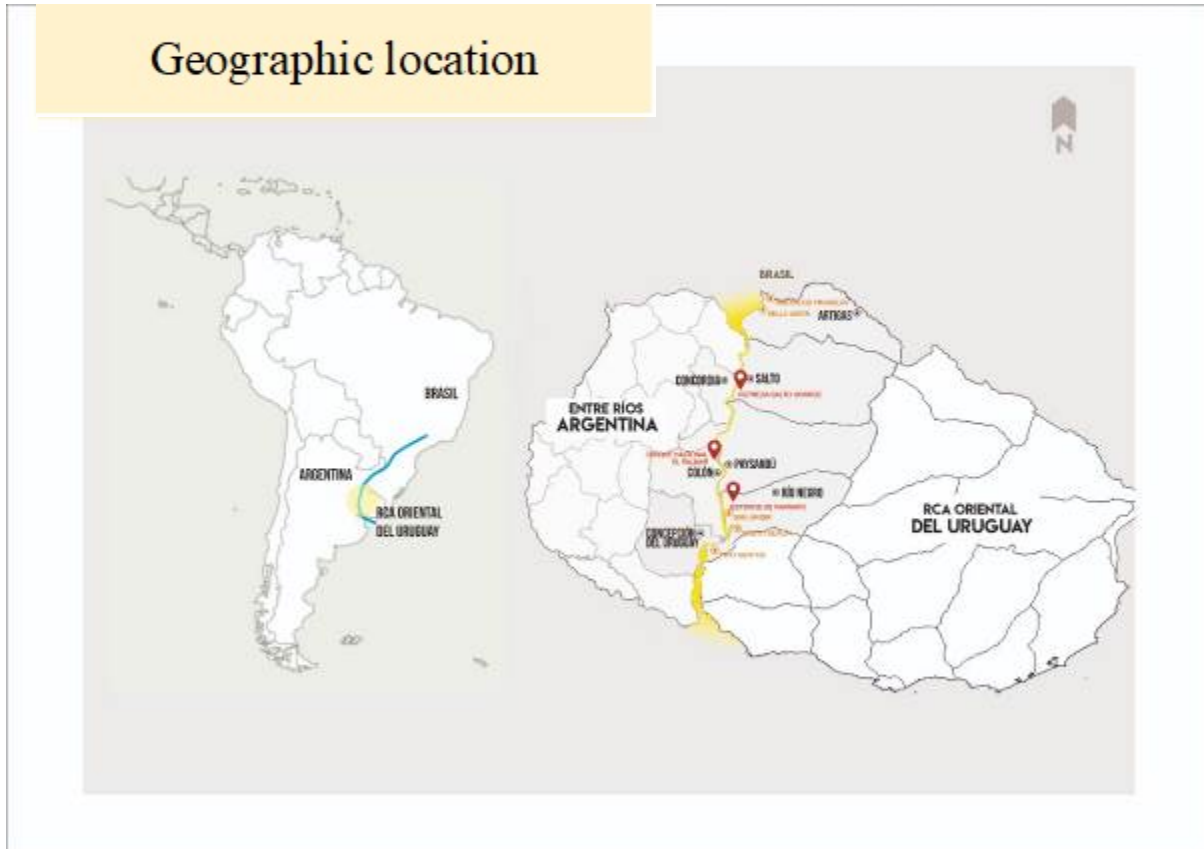
2. Problem to address – Regional Context

Climate change in the lower Uruguay river

9. The Program's implementation area is centered on the lower Uruguay River, a transboundary water course whose watershed is part of the territories of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay. It covers a total area of approximately 339,000 km² and has an average flow of 4,500 m³/s. The Uruguay River has its origins in the Sierra do Mar (Brazil) and it measures 1,800 km up to its mouth in the Río de la Plata. It runs approximately 32% in Brazilian territory, 38% between the Argentina and Brazil border and 30% along the Argentina and Uruguay border.
10. The geomorphology of the area is characterized by a homogeneous terrain without high elevations and with meandering courses that frequently suffer floods. This represents one of the main hydro-climatic threats for the region and is exacerbated by the effects of climate change. Upstream from the Program area, the river has numerous rapids, waterfalls and its banks have high ravines.
11. The region's climate is humid temperate, and the wide river input basin of the Uruguay river is located in zones that receive 2,000 mm of annual rainfall during winter and spring months, with variations ranging between 70 mm and 132 mm. The tropical and subtropical region of South America is characterized by the South American Monsoon, a system of seasonal atmospheric circulation in South America and the adjacent Oceans, which is conditioned by seasonal solar radiation and has an important influence on the hydroclimatic regime of the Plata Basin. One of its main characteristics is a defined annual precipitation cycle in most of the basin, with maximum records in the summer and minimum records in winter.
12. There has been an increase in average annual rainfall in this region since the 1970s, which, on one hand, facilitated the expansion of the agricultural frontier in the western zone surrounding the traditional humid region and, on the other hand, led to the permanent or transitory flooding of a large number of productive fields. Consequently, there was a significant increase in river flows, and although this brought benefits for the development of the hydroelectric sector, it also caused more frequent floods. There was also a considerable increase in the frequency of extreme rainfall in the region, which worsened in the 1990s.

13. In addition to the increase in average annual rainfall and extreme rainfall, a series of changes have affected the basin's hydrological system. This is due to the decrease of the soil's water infiltration and storage capacity, the decrease in the volume stored in the underground layers due to erosion and compaction, as a result of inadequate agricultural practices, afforestation with exotic species and deforestation of the natural forest. As a result, there is an increase in floods during times of maximum rainfall and an increase in droughts during periods of low rainfall.

Figure 1. Uruguay River basin and delimitation of the lower sub basin



(Arzamendia 2015, modified). Detail of the vulnerable cities on both banks of the Uruguay river (Adapted from a LANDSAT image- Copernicus 2017; –SIU NOAA, US Navy NGA-GEBCO).

14. The predicted climate change (CC) scenarios for this region are available in the Third National Climate Change Communication for Argentina (TNC Argentina, 2015²), in Argentina's Risk Map System for Climate Change, SIMARCC³, and in Uruguay's Fourth National Communication (FNC, 2016⁴).

² <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/argnc3s.pdf>.

³ <http://simarcc.ambiente.gob.ar>

⁴ <https://www.mvotma.gub.uy/documentos/comunicaciones-nacionales/item/10008665-cuarta-comunicacion-nacional>

15. Projections predict increased extreme rainfall, which could increase the frequencies of high-water levels and floods and, therefore, could cause unplanned migrations and relocations, affecting basic services and environmental services, internal connectivity, access to health centers and educational institutions, increases in health risks due to vectors and pollution, effects on primary economic activities in peri-urban areas and tourism, among others.
16. The probable changes projected for the period 2020/2040 by the Argentinean Research Center for the Sea and the Atmosphere (CIMA), through a high-resolution climate model and with results from several global climate models, estimate that the high frequency of heavy rainfall and flooding in currently affected areas will continue, with consequent negative impacts (physical, economic, social and environmental). In this communication (TNC Argentina, 2015), the increase in annual average precipitation in most parts of Argentina (and especially in the Northeast and the zone surrounding the traditional humid region) and the increase in extreme rainfall in a large part of the country's eastern and central areas, are identified as priority factors for the design and application of adaptation measures.
17. According to studies carried out for Uruguay's Fourth National Communication, based on the global climate models (CMIP5, IPCC 2013) that are best suited and forced by the RCP socio-economic scenarios and the generation of AR5 climate models (IPCC 2013), the following can be stated for the Uruguayan territory for the 1979 - 2005 and 2001-2014 historical periods:
 - a. the evolution of the average annual change in surface temperature shows a similar behavior up to 2030 (+0.5 ° C) for both scenarios (RCP 4.5, RPC8.5); whereas for 2050, +1.0°C increases were estimated under the RCP 4.5 scenario and +1.5°C under the RPC8.5 scenario.
 - b. Regarding the progression of the change in average annual precipitation over the country, it is noted that there will be slight increases under the RCP 4.5 scenario with increases of +0.10 to 0.15 mm per day for 2030 and under the RCP 8.5 scenario, figures are +0.15 to +0.20 mm per day for 2050.
18. Projections suggest that there will be a decrease in the number of frost days, a significant increase in the number of temperate nights, an increase in the duration of heat waves and a significant increase in the intensity of rainfall. Extreme events (heavy rains and winds, storms, hail, etc.) will continue to be more frequent. According to global and regional predictions, these events are also expected to be more frequent and intense over time.
19. Besides Argentina and Uruguay's climate change projections included in their National Communications and the projections carried out for the La Plata Basin, other pertinent studies confirm that future climate change projections show an increase the Uruguay River's flood risks due to higher average and extreme flows, caused by increased rainfall and extreme events.
20. Some studies (ECLAC, 2013)⁵ developed climate change scenarios for the Uruguay River using the PRECIS climate projections for temperature and rainfall. The scenarios showed average flow increases of 33% in the B2 emissions scenario in the 2016-2026 period, up to an increase of 57% in the A2 emissions scenario for the period of 2091-2100, vis-à-vis the 1990-1999 period.

⁵ Barros, Vicente "Escenarios hidrológicos de flujos medios en los ríos Uruguay y Paraná ", ECLAC 2013.

21. Another research paper⁶ included projections on the 10-year frequency of daily events with water level above the evacuation threshold in Paso de los Libres, for B2 and A2 emission scenarios according to the VIC model forced with the unbiased PRECIS model outputs.
22. These hydrological scenarios of the Uruguay River show an increase in the frequency of flood events, which in 2091-2100 will be almost twice as high as those of the reference period (1990-1999). Likewise, during some decades, floods are more frequent under low emissions scenarios (B2) (2026-2035, 2046-2055 and 2091-2100) than for the highest emissions scenario (A2).

Table 2. Results for the ETA regional climate model (10 km) for future scenarios (compared to the 1961 – 1990 period).

Macro Basin	Rainfall			Temperature		
	Periods					
	2011-2040	2041-2070	2071-2100	2011-2040	2041-2070	2071-2100
Upper Paraguay	Decreases throughout the year	Decreases DEF	Decreases DEF	Increases throughout the year >2°C DEF>3,5°C	Increases throughout the year >3°C	Increases throughout the year >3°C DEF>4°C
Lower Paraguay	Decreases SOM-DEF	Increases MAM	Increases MAN-SON	Increases throughout the year >2°C	Increases throughout the year >2,5 °C	Increases throughout the year >2,5 °C
Upper Paraná	Decreases throughout the year	Decreases DEF	Increases MAM-JJA-SON	Increases throughout the year >2°C	Increases throughout the year >2°C	Increases throughout the year >2,5 °C
Lower Paraná	Increases MAM-DEF	Increases MAM-DEF	Increases MAM-DEF	Increases throughout the year >2°C	Increases throughout the year >2°C	Increases throughout the year >2,5 °C
Upper Uruguay	Increases MAM-SON	Increases MAM-JJA-SON	Increases throughout the year	Increases throughout the year >2°C	Increases throughout the year >2,5 °C	Increases throughout the year >2,5 °C
Lower Uruguay	Increases DEF	Increases JJA-DEF	Increases MAM-DEF	Increases throughout the year >1°C	Increases throughout the year >2°C	Increases throughout the year >2,5 °C
Río de la Plata	Increases DEF	Increases DEF	Increases MAM-DEF	Increases throughout the year >1°C	Increases throughout the year >2°C	Increases throughout the year >2,5°C

Source: CIC

Vulnerability in cities and ecosystems of the lower Uruguay River

23. The low basin of the Uruguay River plays an important role in providing territorial structure to the cities, including some port cities, located along its margins and provides a direct physical link by

⁶ Inés A. Camilloni, Ramiro I. Saurral and Natalia B. Montroull, 2013. "Hydrological projections of fluvial floods in the Uruguay and Paraná basins under different climate change scenarios", published in the International Journal of River Basin Management (11:4, 389-399)

means of binational bridges that communicate both countries (Fray Bentos - Gualeguaychú, Paysandú - Colón and Salto - Concordia). The fluvial riverbank is a centerpiece that boosts both banks from the economic, cultural, landscape and recreational points of view. The Binational Hydroelectric Power Plant of Salto Grande is located about 15 km upstream from the cities of Salto (Uruguay) and Concordia (Argentina) and it very important for the generation of electric power for both countries. In turn, the Mixed Technical Commission (CTM), which monitors the dam, is in charge of producing information in its Emergency Action Plan (PADE), regarding flood lines and recurrences This instrument is very useful as an input for the different activities of this project.

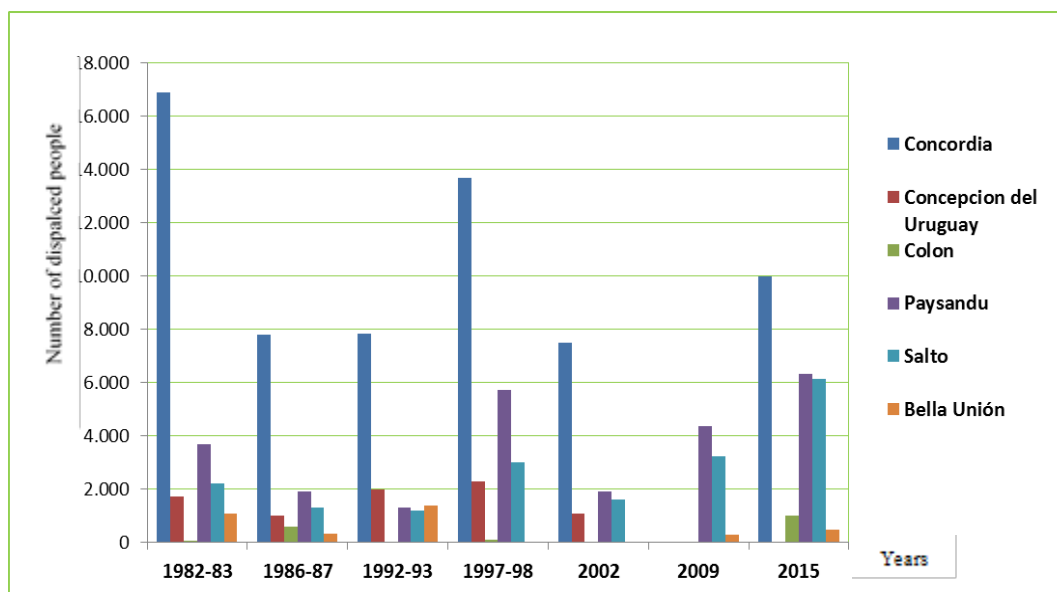
24. There are several threats of extreme events in the study area, such as: droughts, floods, cold and heat waves, strong winds, hail, heavy rains and severe storms. There are also vector-borne diseases associated with climate change and variability (dengue, chikungunya, yellow fever, zika) due to an increase in the distribution area and the presence of habitats that favor the growth of insect populations in the face of changes in temperature conditions, relative humidity and rainfall in the region.
25. Besides all the threats, the floods caused by high water levels of the Uruguay River and its tributaries are the phenomena that generate the greatest struggles and have the strongest impacts in the cities along the river corridor. This is particularly so, in the presence of the ENSO phenomenon, during spring and autumn, which also increases the probability of large-scale rainfall vis-à-vis those historically recorded for the same periods of the year. The ENSO event begins in the month of September of the first year and ends in the first half of the second year, producing extraordinary floods in the water courses of the entire La Plata basin. This generates long lasting regional floods that have important social and economic impacts on both margins⁷.
26. Between November 2009 and February 2010, the region was severely affected by the El Niño phenomenon (ENSO), which produced considerable floods that affected Uruguay's northern region and coastline, especially the cities of Artigas, Salto and Paysandú. In the summer of 2014, rainfall exceeded the monthly averages by 150% and 350%, triggering an emergency situation affecting the social, health, communication and agricultural sectors. As a result, 1% of public spending had to be allocated to address the emergency.
27. In general, hydro-meteorological events cause the most damage to both countries. In Uruguay, these events account for 73% of the National Emergency System's (SINAE) actions. According to the EM-DAT database for Argentina, between 1970 and 2015, 93% of major disasters were of hydro-meteorological origin (floods and avalanches caused by heavy rains), affecting 14 million people and causing losses of US \$10 billion. This country was among the 10 countries most strongly affected by major disasters during 2016, amounting to 1,000 trillion dollars (EM-DAT, 2016). Between December 2015 and April 2016, 8,340 people were affected by rains and storms and 19,840 people were affected by floods due to river overflows.
28. The impacts of the floods also reflect the current level of vulnerability and exposure, which responds to the logics of occupation linked to the cities' different development stages. Historically, the region has experienced progressive urbanization and an acceleration of migratory processes, which have resulted in a significant increase in the urban and peri-urban population. The predominant hygienist vision of those days, which later gave rise to urbanism, legitimized the advance and occupation of floodplains and the need to "claim land from the river." The wetlands were perceived as lands that had to be sanitized, drained and filled for the expansion of cities. Therefore, there was a determined expansion process into floodable areas, because they were

⁷ In the case of Argentina, the most affected provinces are usually Formosa, Chaco, Santa Fe, Buenos Aires, Misiones, Corrientes and Entre Ríos, where more than 90% of the population lives and more than 70% of the country's GDP is generated.

cheaper, and this allowed the middle socioeconomic sectors to secure a place where they could build their houses. The current configuration of the cities on both banks shows that this expansion has taken place not only on the banks of the Uruguay River – which was later enabled by means of defense embankments - but also in tributary river courses, which often become piped as part of urban drainage and create problems such as flash floods (referred to as "enchorradas" in Spanish) (Piperno, et. al. 2009). In subsequent decades, mainly since the 1990s and as a result of economic policies in the region, the expansion has become accentuated, although led by low-income population sectors that have settled informally on floodplains to solve their housing problem.

29. Figure 1 shows the number of people displaced (evacuated and self-evacuated) due to successive floods that have taken place from 3 to 7 years, during a little over three decades (from 1983 to 2015) for the largest riverside cities in both countries. Concordia stands out as the most strongly affected city during the entire period, along with Paysandú and Salto, with approximately 17,000 affected people in 1983. The recurrence of these floods provides a sense of the economic damage and social impacts they cause.
30. More recently, according to the Uruguay SINAIE, between 5% and 15% of the population of the departments of Artigas, Paysandú and Salto (approximately 23,000 people) had to be evacuated in 2015 due to floods caused by river overflow. Human and economic resources were necessary to address this emergency and to support recovery efforts. In 2016, floods left thousands of displaced people in departments like Paysandú and during the first semester of 2017, 4,292 people were displaced from the coast of the Uruguay river.

Figure 1. Number of displaced people (evacuated and self-evacuated) during the great floods of the Uruguay river.



Source: Vulnerability Analysis, Adaptation Capacities and Climate Change Risk

31. Considering that they are affected by recurrent floods, the following riverine cities are considered a priority for this program:

In the Oriental Republic of Uruguay:

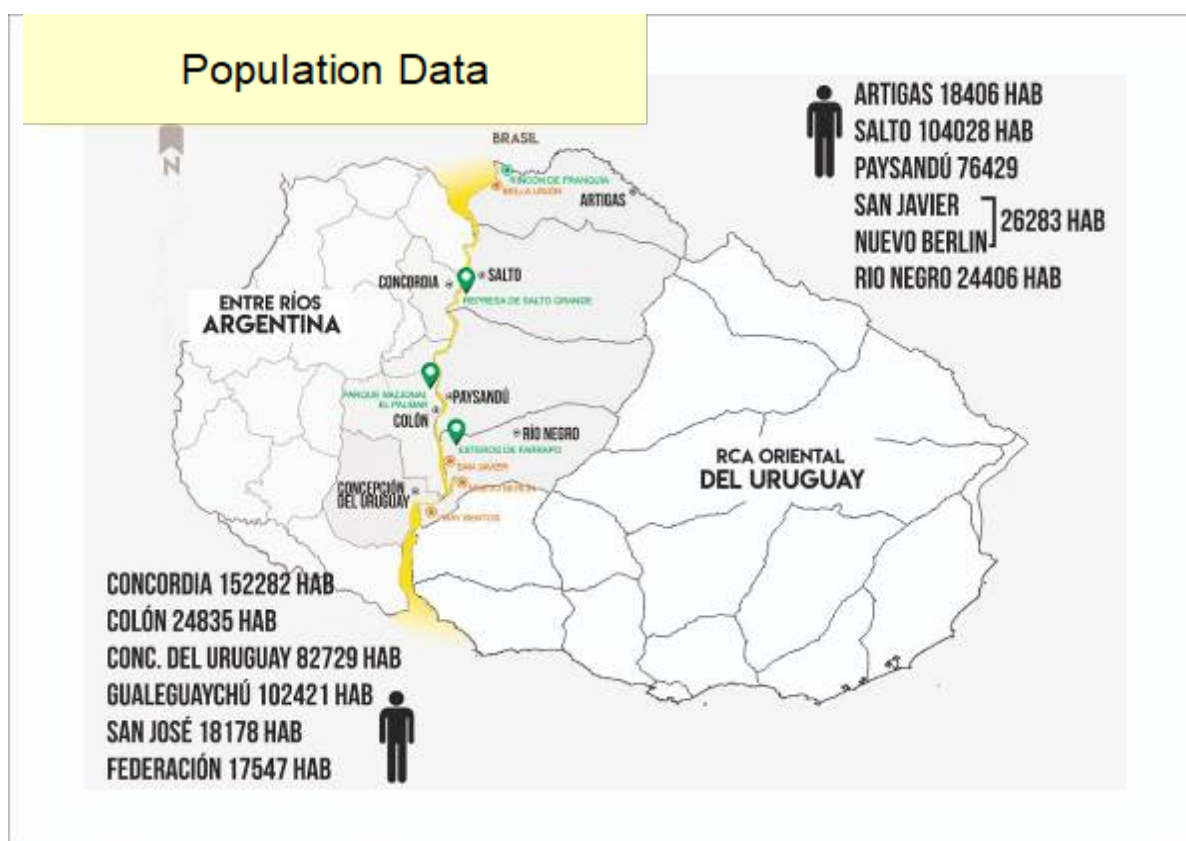
- i) Bella Unión and Rincón de Franquía, Artigas Department (population of 18,406 in 2011);
- (ii) Salto, Salto Department (population of 104,028 in 2011);
- (iii) Paysandú, Paysandú Department (population of 76,429 in 2011);
- (iv) San Javier and Nuevo Berlín, Río Negro Department (population of 26,283 in 2011) and
- (v) Fray Bentos, Río Negro Department (population of 24,406 in 2017).

In the Republic of Argentina, Entre Ríos province:

- (i) Concordia (population of 152,282 in 2010);
- (ii) Colón (population of 24,835 in 2010),
- (iii) Concepción del Uruguay (population of 82,729 in 2010)
- (iv) Gualaguaychú (population of 102,421 in 2010);
- (v) San José (population of 18,178 in 2010) and
- (vi) Federación (population of 17,547 in 2010)

32. These last three cities in Entre Ríos will only be directly benefited, especially through activities from components 1 and 4, since urban resilience actions (component 2) have been prioritized in riverine cities where more people and infrastructure are exposed to climate change.

Figure 2. Population, location of cities and national parks along the Uruguay river



33. According to the sensitivity, adaptation capacities and exposure analysis carried out for the cities in the Program, the cases of Bella Union, Concordia, Paysandú, Salto and Concepción del Uruguay are at high risk to climate change, given their high levels of vulnerability and exposure (Table 3). Colón and Fray Bentos are at a medium risk level. Finally, the smaller cities of Nuevo

Berlín and San Javier have a low risk to climate change, compared to other cities (see Annex 10 – Summary: Climate Risk Profiles- Cities and Annex 11 – Vulnerability Analysis-Coastal Ecosystems).

Table 3. Cities and Climate Change Risk.

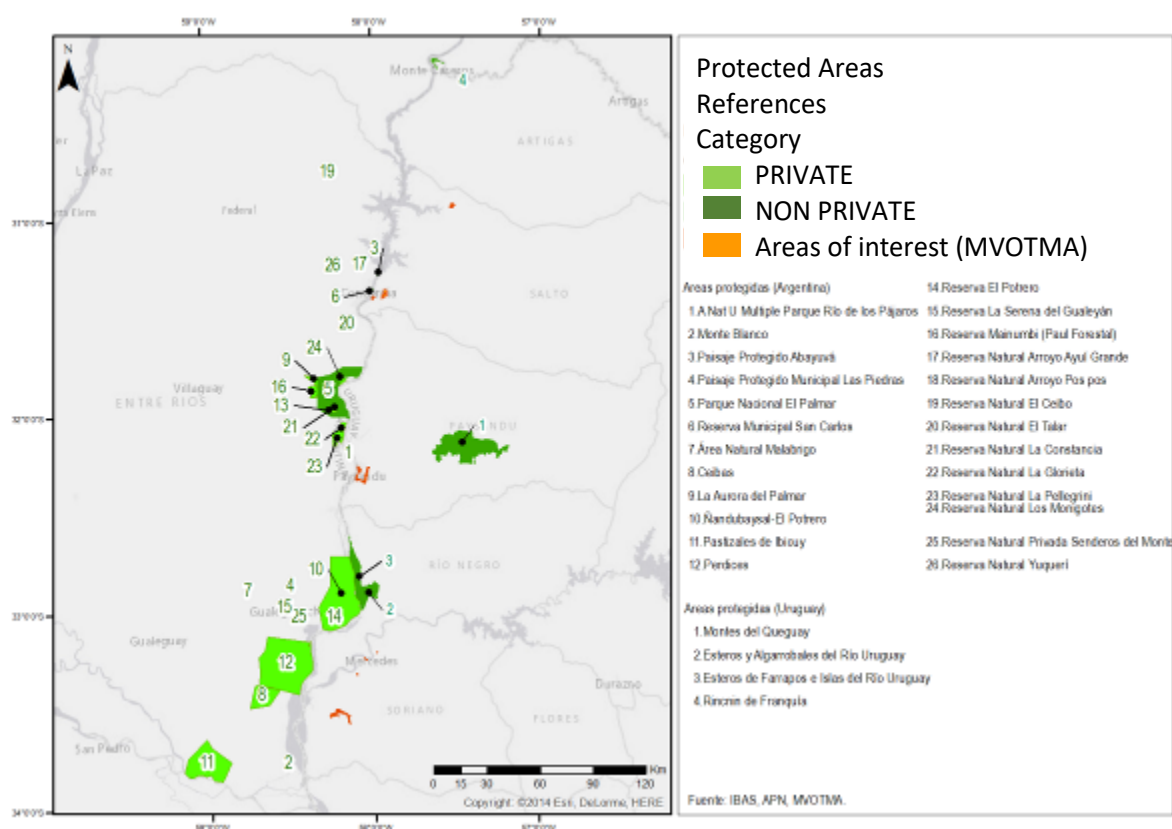
References: RC3: HIGH RC2: MEDIUM RC1: LOW

Country	Cities	Vulnerability	Exposure	Risk
Argentina	Concordia	V3	E3	RC3
	Concepción	V3	E2	RC3
	Colón	V3	E2	RC3
Uruguay	Salto	V2	E3	RC3
	Paysandú	V2	E3	RC3
	Fray Bentos	V2	E2	RC2
	Bella Unión	V2	E3	RC3
	Nuevo Berlín	V2	E1	RC1
	San Javier	V3	E1	RC1

Source: Annex 9 – Vulnerability Analysis

34. With regard to ecosystems, the Uruguay River functions as an ecological corridor of tropical biome species from Argentina and Brazil (Selva Misionera and Mata Atlántica) towards the more temperate zones of the lower stretch of the Uruguay River basin. Therefore, from the point of view of its biodiversity, its riparian forests and wetlands are resources shared by both countries and are relevant for regional conservation.
35. In the Argentine riverside, the National Parks Administration (APN) has two protected areas: El Palmar National Park and Predelta National Park, with more than 10,000 hectares of biodiversity protection. For its part, Uruguay has on the West bank the Esteros de Farrapos e Islas del Rio Uruguay National Park, with a surface of 16,810 hectares. In addition, these National Parks are part of the RAMSAR sites because they are globally significant wetlands. Although these are the most representative, a total of 26 Priority Areas (1 National Protected Area, 4 Municipal Protected Areas, 20 Private Protected Areas, 1 RAMSAR Site and 4 IBAs) amounting to a total approximate surface of 262,556 hectares, were also identified in the Uruguay River influence area. In Uruguay, 4 defined areas and a series of 16 uncategorized and unnamed Protected Areas that are considered a priority by the MVOTMA, were included in the information system. These Protected areas have a total approximate area of 70,115 hectares.

Figure 3. Protected areas and priority areas identified, considering the Uruguay River as the area of influence, with limits between the Province of Entre Ríos and homologous margins in the Uruguay departments.



Source: *First Vulnerability Analysis. Coastal Ecosystems of the Uruguay river* (Annex 11 – Vulnerability Analysis-Coastal Ecosystems)

36. Vulnerability is understood as the propensity or susceptibility of an ecosystem to be affected by the effects of climate change. In this sense, a vulnerability analysis of the Protected Areas of the Uruguay River was carried out, and as result, 12 highly vulnerable areas and 7 moderately vulnerable areas were identified (see Annex 11 – Vulnerability Analysis-Coastal Ecosystems).
37. Protected areas, along with their biodiversity, face numerous problems. Due to the pressure to use riparian forests on both banks of the Uruguay River, erosive processes are detected at different points of the coastal zone. Other impacts are due to the loss of habitat, changes in specific climatic conditions required by the species, poor connectivity between areas due to productive development, the invasion of exotic species and the effects of extreme climatic events. Therefore, managing protected areas under a climate change scenario requires facing important challenges, such as developing institutional capacity and implementing restoration and adaptation initiatives based on ecosystems. These are fundamental to ensure the provision of natural and cultural resources and ecosystem services to buffer and moderate the impact of floods, as well as to guarantee the equal participation of all the key actors involved in managing protected areas.

3. Institutional situation and commitments regarding climate change.

38. The Program seeks to promote the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) National Adaptation Plans, and Adaptation Communications presented by Argentina and Uruguay under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, especially with regard to strengthening actions and capacities to address the impacts of climate change and increase resilience at the regional and local levels.
39. Uruguay has evidenced its interest in addressing climate change through a cross-cutting approach in all public policies, by taking different institutional measures and strengthening public capacities in management and decision-making. In particular, there has been a Climate Change Unit since 1994, currently the Climate Change Division, in the Ministry of Housing, Territorial Planning and Environment (MVOTMA), which acts as an operational and executing body in matters pertaining to climate change.
40. In 2000, by means of Law number 17.283 on the General Law for Environmental Protection, the MVOTMA was designated as the competent national authority for the implementation and application of the Convention.
41. The National System for Climate Change Response and Variability (SNRCC) was created by Executive Decree number 238/2009 to coordinate and plan public and private actions required for risk prevention, mitigation and adaptation to climate change. The SNRCC is another highly significant instance for institutional development and strengthening and it is responsible for preparing the National Climate Change Response Plan published in January 2010 and the National Climate Change Policy during 2016.
42. The National Secretariat on Environment, Water and Climate Change of the Presidency of the Republic (SNAACC) was created more recently, in 2015, by means of Article 33 of Law number 19.355. In 2016, by means of Executive Decree number 172, this Secretariat was implemented and the National Environmental Cabinet and the National Environmental System (SNA) was also established with the objective of strengthening, articulating and coordinating Uruguay's public policies to protect the goods and services provided by ecosystems and fostering climate change adaptation, among others.
43. From the perspective of the protection of ecosystem, the National System of Protected Natural Areas (SNAP) of Uruguay was established by Law 17.234 of the year 2000. The objective of this law is to harmonize the criteria for planning and managing the protected areas, under certain categories, with a single regulation that sets the guidelines system. On the other hand, Uruguay has assumed multiple commitments regarding the conservation of biodiversity and protection of ecosystems as a State Party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). On the other hand, the law on Territorial Planning and Sustainable Development, establishes the general regulatory framework for territorial planning and sustainable development. Law 18.610 on National Water Policy defines priorities in terms of a river basin approach to integrated water resources management and includes the definition of programs and plans managing flood zones. Lastly, there is a National Emergency System since 2009, which is a permanent public system, aimed at protecting people, significant assets and the environment, in eventual or actual disasters, by coordinating the State's actions and ensuring the adequate use of available public and private resources, in order to foster sustainable national development. Besides its role in coordinating different areas of the State in the event of disasters, the National Emergency System also plays a role in promoting reduction, prevention, mitigation, care, preparation, intervention, rehabilitation and recovery strategies and is responsible for evaluating the different stages.

44. For its part, the Argentine Republic ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1994 by means of law No. 24.295. Subsequently, it ratified the Kyoto Protocol, through Law No. 25,438, enacted in 2001. The Argentine Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development (SAyDS) was designated as the enforcement authority of this law by means of Decree 2213/2002 of the Nation's Presidency. On the other hand, the National Climate Change Cabinet (GNCC) was created in 2016 by means of Decree 891, at the level of the Chief of Cabinet, in order to coordinate policies on climate change and raise awareness on its relevance among members of society. The Cabinet is technically coordinated by the Secretariat of Climate Change and Sustainable Development and is composed of high-level representatives from several of the Ministries (Energy, Transport, Agro-industry, and Environment, among others). For their part, the Provinces are represented through the Federal Environmental Council (COFEMA), considering that natural resources belong to their jurisdiction. On the other hand, recently in Argentina (2017), the National System for Comprehensive Risk Management (SINAGIR) was created in order to strengthen and optimize actions aimed at risk reduction, crisis management and reconstruction. The consolidation of this system will strengthen the sustainability of the Project's accomplishments in this country.
45. In this context, this Program will seek to guarantee the participation of the different institutions involved, including public, private, academic and civil society institutions and organizations, through inter-institutional and intersectoral spaces in both countries.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES:

Overall Objective:

46. The Program seeks to build resilience in the vulnerable coastal cities and ecosystems of the lower Uruguay river, both in Argentinean and Uruguayan territories, by developing instruments, tools and experiences for climate change adaptation planning and implementation as well as climate risk management.

Specific Objectives:

47. Reduce vulnerability conditions and contribute to build climate change and variability resilience in vulnerable coastal communities and ecosystems of the lower Uruguay river, including adaptation measures based on communities and ecosystems, while focusing and streamlining human rights, gender and generations perspectives.
48. Promote institutional strengthening by considering climate change mid and long-term scenarios in land management public policies, plans and programs for the vulnerable cities and ecosystems identified in each country.
49. Promote an integrated climate risk management in the identified cities and ecosystems for each country, fostering the development and implementation of early warning systems (EWS).
50. Reduce the coastal cities' vulnerability by implementing sustainable infrastructure adapted to the adverse effects of climate change.

51. Promote climate change adaptation (CCA) in both river's margins by exchanging urban, environmental, social, educational and cultural experiences and knowledge management.

Promote the resilience of local communities, by identifying vulnerabilities, risk perceptions, and contributing to empower local capacities in order to reduce climate change impacts at local level.

COMPONENTS AND FUNDING:

Table 4. Program Components, Outputs, Outcomes, Activities and Budget

OUTPUT	ACTIVITY	TOTAL BUDGET
COMPONENT 1: Territorial Planning and Risk Management (USD 1,627,000)		
OUTCOME I		
National, subnational and local governments have been strengthened by means of the development of instruments, the exchange of experiences and the inclusion of climate change in their planning and management instruments		
1. Land management plans, protected areas management plans, and housing and water programs, under review or in progress, include the climate change perspective. (USD 563,700)	Activity 1.1. Analysis, revision and updating of the current state of different public policy instruments in place at territorial level (land use plans, protected areas plans, housing, water, health, infrastructure programmes and public investment, etc.) incorporating the climate change perspective.	323,700
	Activity 1.2. Workshops-work meetings are being held to look into, review, update and validate the sundry instruments for territorial management, and use of riparian ecosystems in order to incorporate resilient strategies taking into account climate scenarios, with i) institutional technical teams, ii) local, departmental and provincial governments, with a focus on the analysis, review and update of the sundry instruments involved in territorial management and management of riparian ecosystems, iii) and local citizens.	240,000
2. Methodological guidelines to assess impact, damages and losses have been designed and implemented. (USD 238,800)	Activity 2.1. Design of a methodology to collect, analyze and systematize data and information concerning impacts, damages and losses resulting from severe climate impacts, for further reporting and evaluation, including review of pre-existing methodologies, data bases, experiences and papers previously used by SINAE (Ur) and Civil Defence (Arg), and some other institutions.	82,800
	Activity 2.2. Drafting up of a methodological guide and a record of events based on the tool designed in Activity 2.1. to reporting and evaluation of severe climate impacts, and attaching priority to adaptation actions on both riverbanks of the lower Uruguay River.	119,800
	Activity 2.3. Regional and subnational workshop addressing validation of the methodological guideline designed, and related capacity building/recording of events and definition of indicators required for the effective implementation of this guideline in communities involved in the Project. These workshops are focused on local authorities and technicians, and are based on the Guideline / Events Log prepared for further implementation.	36,200
3. The project adaptation outcomes have been incorporated into	Activity 3.1. Drafting up of adaptation indicators concerning Project activities linked to NDC .	37,500

OUTPUT	ACTIVITY	TOTAL BUDGET
monitoring mechanisms of National Adaptation Plans, Adaptation Communications and National Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Argentina and Uruguay. (USD 100,000)	Activity 3.2. Monitoring of indicators and reporting of Project activities in each country.	62,500
OUTCOME II Sub-national and local risk management strategies have been strengthened and community-based, early warning systems (EWS) for floods, have been consolidated in a coordinated manner		
4. Strategies and best practices involving adaptation, climate risk management, territorial planning, territorial policy, housing infrastructure adaptation, recovery of vacant lands, have been shared by Argentina and Uruguay. (USD 180,000)	Activity 4.1. Bi-national participatory process to share good practice experiences and lessons learned addressing planning instruments and protocols related to health, housing, risk management, housing infrastructure, territorial policy, among others.	94,000
	Activity 4.2. Design of a web platform to disseminate good practices, and lessons learned in countries involved. The update of the platform over the execution of projects is included.	86,000
5. Flood Early Warning System has been consolidated. (USD 225,000)	Activity 5.1. Establishment of governance instruments and support for inter-institutional coordination for exchanges of information, actions (such as simulations) and stakeholders to strengthening up the lower Uruguay River's Early Warning System (EWS).	31,400
	Activity 5.2. Development and implementation of modelling, prediction, communication and training tools for floods EWS building from the CTM – CARU projections.	193,600
6. Updating and implementation of Regional Plans for Disaster Risk Management, including the Climate Change (CC) perspective, have been supported. (USD 320,000)	Activity 6.1. Revision and drafting of plans and some other local, regional, departmental, or water basin-based risk management tools for climate-related disasters incorporating key ACC actions focused on urban floods, based on a review of plans currently under way.	260,000
	Activity 6.2. Capacity-building based on national and binational workshops, focused on managers and other local and subnational stakeholders, including organizations, communicators, media, professionals, addressing their involvement in the implementation of regional flood risk management plans	60,000
COMPONENT 2. Priority measures to increase resilience in flood-prone cities (USD 6,500,000)		
OUTCOME III The resilience of coastal cities has been increased through the implementation of structural and non-structural adaptation measures		

OUTPUT	ACTIVITY	TOTAL BUDGET
7. High risk area vacant lands from resettlements have been recovered and re signified to avoid new informal occupations (USD 4,850,000)	Activity 7.1. Resignification of the Union Portuaria, Ledesma and urban border areas in Paysandú, Uruguay.	1,000,000
	Activity 7.2. Resignification and renovation of vacant, flood-prone lots after resettlements. Atahualpa area in Salto, Uruguay.	455,000
	Activity 7.3. Resignification and renovation of flooding-prone vacant lots at the Sauzal Stream mouth, in Salto, Uruguay.	645,000
	Activity 7.4. Environmentally sustainable hydrological management at the Esmeralda Stream – Resignification of the Esmeralda’s neighborhood housing complex - Fray Bentos, Uruguay.	250,000
	Activity 7.5. Risk prevention and evacuees care Centre. Bella Unión, Uruguay.	300,000
	Activity 7.6. Resignification of flood prone high risk public spaces recovered from irregular residential occupation. Bella Unión, Uruguay	200,000
	Activity 7.7. Protection and resignification of the Artaláz Stream Wetland. Colón, Argentina.	1,000,000
	Activity 7.8. Remediation and resignification of vacant lots located within Defensa Norte and Cantera 25 de mayo Neighborhood. Concepción del Uruguay, Argentina.	1,000,000
8. Sustainable urban and public infrastructure has been implemented promoting climate change adaptation. (USD 1,400,000)	Activity 8.1. Environmentally sustainable hydrological management at the La Esmeralda Stream -hydrological lamination. Fray Bentos, Uruguay.	250,000
	Activity 8.2. Protection against coastal erosion, and sundry repairs at the water treatment plant in the city of Concordia, Argentina.	1,000,000
	Activity 8.3. Refurbishing of the Access bridge to the Pier and the Coastal areas of the San Javier town.	150,000
9. Solutions have been defined and financial mechanisms have been implemented to promote CCA housing and commercial buildings in medium risk areas. (USD 250,000)	Activity 9.1. Revolving fund for housing adaptations in flood medium-risk zones, according to the Risk Map. Pilot case in Paysandú.	200,000
	Activity 9.2. Design of flood insurance for commercial and tourist premises in coastal areas. Entre Ríos, Argentina	50,000
COMPONENT 3. Priority measures for the adaptive conservation of the vulnerable coastal ecosystems of the Uruguay River (USD 2,412,500)		
<p style="text-align: center;">OUTCOME IV</p> <p>Adaptive conservation measures have been implemented in vulnerable ecosystems on both banks of the Uruguay River, including the identification and evaluation of their ecosystem services.</p>		

OUTPUT	ACTIVITY	TOTAL BUDGET
10. Ecosystemic services and benefits have been identified and assessed, including for CCA and Uruguay River ecosystems connectivity.. (USD 200,000)	Activity 10.1. Identification, mapping and evaluation of ecosystem benefits on account of their contribution to climate change adaptation and connectivity in Argentina and Uruguay.	200,000
11. New ecosystem-based adaptation measures have been designed and implemented. (USD 2,212,500)	Activity 11.1. Adequacy of infrastructure required to upgrade resilience to CC in vulnerable human activities in protected areas, including tourism, livestock and beekeeping in the Estero de Farrapos Protected Area in Uruguay.	533,417
	Activity 11.2. Implementation of climate change ecosystem-based adaptation measures in the Rincón de Franquía Protected National Area in Uruguay	60,000
	Activity 11.3. Restoration of vulnerable coastal ecosystems through monitoring of exotic species and planting of native species.	944,083
	Activity 11.4. Structural consolidation of historical buildings, protection of the coastal canyon and valorisation of the historic site Calera del Palmar or de Barquín, in El Palmar National Park (PNEP).	675,000
COMPONENT 4. Priority measures to increase resilience and reduce social vulnerability (USD 1,460,000)		
OUTCOME V Communities and social organizations increased their resilience in the framework of climate change adaptation and risk management of hydro-climatic disasters.		
12. Social vulnerability monitoring and evaluation tools have been devised with a particular focus on Human Rights, gender, and generations. (USD 200,000)	Activity 12.1. Development of a tool for analysis, monitoring and assessment of social vulnerability in each country, incorporating a human rights, gender and generations approach, based on the review of methodologies, background analysis and pre-existing experiences in terms of social Vulnerability.	70,000
	Activity 12.2. Review of social vulnerability in towns involved in the project; this review should be based on the tool designed in Activity 12.1. Drafting of a report of the review and the publication of results in each country.	130,000
13. Assessments of perception of social risks have been carried through towards the construction of resilience. (USD 200,000)	Activity 13.1. Drafting up of a methodology allowing for identification, estimation, and review of a risk social perception, and drafting up of a methodology-based document.	85,000
	Activity 13.2. Implementation of the methodology developed in Activity 13.1 allowing for social perception of risk identification, estimation, and review in local communities in each country, and further publication of outcomes in each country.	115,000
14 Strategies for assistance and capacity-building of the workforce	Activity 14.1. Capacity building strategy for the reconversion of the labor force of families who have been resettled in Paysandú, Uruguay.	200,000

OUTPUT	ACTIVITY	TOTAL BUDGET
made up by vulnerable populations have been promoted. (USD 400.000)	Activity 14.2. . Social and labor capacity-building, and drafting up of workforce capacity-building in Entre Ríos, Argentine	200,000
15. Social networks have been strengthened up through an exchange in Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) good practices and local risk management strategies. (USD 300.000)	Activity 15.1: . Local, national and regional social networks strengthened up on subjects such as awareness and sensitivity vis-a-vis the role coastal systems and vulnerable ecosystems play in CC adaptation.	300,000
16 Communication, education and dissemination strategies have been implemented towards reducing vulnerability. (USD 360.000)	Activity 16.1. Identification of adaptation background and local risk management to address climate change involving the community and education and implementation of activities in the area of project intervention	90,000
	Activity 16.2. Implementation of communication campaigns aimed at local communities in order to raise awareness about the effects of CC, the importance of adaptation and the SATs at the community level, including field missions and exchange the dissemination of good practices of the activity 16.1 .	180,000
	Activity 16.3. Drafting up of methodological guidelines focused on communication and management of projects being executed as part of the CCA strategies.	90,000

PROGRAM CALENDAR:

Milestones	Expected dates
Beginning of Program Implementation	August 2019
Mid-term review	February 2022
Program closure	July 2023
Final evaluation	May 2023

PART II: PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION

A. Program Components

Figure 4. Summary of the Program's Components, Outputs and Types of Activities

OUTLINE OF COMPONENTS, OUTPUTS AND TYPES OF ACTIVITY			
C1. Land use planning and risk management	C2. Urban resilience	C3. CONSERVATION OF ECOSYSTEMS	C4. RESILIENCE AND REDUCTION OF SOCIAL VULNERABILITY
P01. Review of land use plans in order to include CC	P07. Vacant lands recovered as green public areas, in order to prevent their occupation. *	P10. Identify and evaluate ecosystem services and connectivity in the Uruguay river *	P12. Analyze and monitor social vulnerability (human rights, gender, generations).
P02. Design the methodology to evaluate damages, losses, recording events	P08. Implementation of sustainable infrastructure for urban and public services *	P11. Design and implement ecosystem-based adaptation measures *	P13. Analysis, identification of social risk perception
P05. Consolidation of Early Warning systems for floods	P09. Design and create financial mechanisms to adapt homes and businesses*		P14. Work reconversion strategies for vulnerable populations *
P06. Support to local and national plans on disaster risk with CC			P15. Strengthening social networks by means of exchanging experiences and strategies

						P16. Access to local and regional disaster risk management plans with CC
P03. Results in national CC communications						
P04. Dissemination of good practices and lessons learned for the region						
Type of activity:						
	Analysis, methodological design		Direct interventions (works)		Binational or joint strategies	* Joint outputs with different activities in each country

Below is a description of each Program component, outcome and output, as well as the program's Activities. A fact sheet providing additional details has been prepared for each proposed activity under each component. These fact sheets can be found in Annex 3 – Project description sheets (Components 2 and 3).

COMPONENT 1: Territorial Planning and Risk Management

This component includes all the Outputs aimed at strengthening the planning instruments and strategies of the territories involved in the Project, with emphasis on reducing climate change risks. Similarly, analysis and management tools will be enhanced to improve impact, damage and loss assessments and early warning system (EWS) through the unification of criteria and binational coordination. In parallel with the aforementioned activities, lessons learned and good practices in the areas addressed by the project will be periodically shared and disseminated. Results regarding adaptation will be systematized and will be included in National Adaptation Plans, Adaptation Communications and the National Determined Contributions (NDC) for Argentina and Uruguay.

Project Outcome i)

National, subnational and local governments have been strengthened by means of developing instruments, exchanging experiences and including climate change in their planning and management instruments

Output 1. Land management plans, protected areas management plans, and housing and water programs, under review in progress, include the climate change perspective.

Objectives: Review and update public policy instruments so that they include the climate change perspective and integrated risk management in the lower basin of the Uruguay River, involving local governments and key stakeholder across the territory. Training events and technical advisory consultancies will be used to include climate change adaptation criteria in different planning and urban and rural land use planning instruments, to open spaces for citizen participation and to train key actors, considering different types of vulnerability, gender issues and the right to the city.

Expected results: It is expected that by the end of the project, the different territorial planning and management instruments pertaining to national and local governments and protected areas, will include the climate change adaptation perspective.

Justification in terms of increasing resilience/reducing vulnerability: When territorial planning and public infrastructure (water, housing, etc.) investment plans include adaptation strategies, as well as the right to the city vision, the gender and generation approach, they become powerful preventive measures

regarding disasters and climate change adaptation, thus contributing to reducing vulnerability and building resilience.

Institutions responsible/Intervening stakeholders: ARG-URU National governments, subnational and local governments; NGOs

Activities or implementation instances:

Activity 1.1: Analysis, revision and updating of the current state of sundry different public policy instruments in place at territorial level (land use plans, protected areas plans, housing, water, health, infrastructure programmes and public investment, etc.) incorporating the climate change perspective.

Description: Technical analysis of the current state of public policy implementation and management instruments and if necessary update them including the climate change adaptation perspective. For this, it will be essential to identify, prepare and/or update the flood risk maps for both countries, in order to have adequate references that will guide the processes. It is suggested that management plans for protected areas are prepared/updated, in order to better address climate change effects.

Direct/indirect beneficiaries: National governments and local governments along the Uruguay river. Protected areas.

Duration: 4 years

Activity 1.2. Workshops-work meetings are being held to look into, review, update and validate the sundry instruments for territorial management, and use of riparian ecosystems in order to incorporate resilient strategies taking into account climate scenarios, with i) institutional technical teams, ii) local, departmental and provincial governments, with a focus on the analysis, review and update of the sundry instruments involved in territorial management and management of riparian ecosystems, iii) and local citizens.

Description: organizing and delivering training workshops for national, local, departmental and provincial governments. In the case of protected areas, it is suggested that a bi-national learning space is created jointly with the SNAP and APN technical counterparts, to ensure that this integrated approach enables institutionalized implementation in both countries. Participatory instances for the validation of sectoral plans at the local level.

Direct/indirect beneficiaries: officials at the national, local, departmental and provincial levels. Local governments along the Uruguay River, protected areas. Officials of legislative bodies. Civil Society Organizations and citizens from the different locations.

Duration: 4 years.

Output 2. Methodological guidelines to assess impact, damages and losses have been designed and implemented.

Objectives: Develop a methodology for the identification and evaluation of the economic, social and environmental impacts of severe climate events in the program's locations. This will help identify priority adaptation actions to improve risk management planning throughout its different stages, thus increasing resilience.

Expected results: It is expected that the cities where the programme will be implemented will have the knowledge required to account for the losses and damages in a suitable manner and to plan the necessary adaptation actions.

Justification in terms of increasing resilience/reducing vulnerability: Understanding the type of losses and damages caused by climatic events in the programme area, will enable a stronger understanding of the various aspects regarding social, economic, environmental and infrastructure vulnerability in order to plan actions to strengthen resilience.

Institutions responsible/Intervening stakeholders: ARG-URU national, subnational and local governments through the SINAE, SNRCC and INE and the Civil Defense.

Activities or implementation instances

Activity 2.1: Design of a methodology to collect, analyze and systematize data and information concerning impacts, damages and losses resulting from severe climate impacts, for further reporting and evaluation, including review of pre-existing methodologies, data bases, experiences and papers previously used by SINAE (Ur) and Civil Defense (Arg), and some other institutions.

Description: Reviewing current methodologies, documentation, records, experiences and relevant information on methodologies in order to collect, systematize and produce information on impacts/damages/losses pertaining to climatic phenomena.

Direct/indirect beneficiaries: Local governments along the Uruguay river, national governments.

Duration: 4 years

Activity 2.2: Drafting up of a methodological guide and a record of events based on the tool designed in Activity 2.1. to reporting and evaluating severe climate impacts, and attaching priority to adaptation actions on both riverbanks of the lower Uruguay River.

Description: Analyzing information, developing and presenting the methodological guide and event recording log.

Direct/indirect beneficiaries: Local governments along the Uruguay river, national governments.

Duration: 4 years

Activity 2.3: Regional and subnational workshop addressing validation of the methodological guideline designed, and related capacity building/recording of events and definition of indicators required for the effective implementation of this guideline in communities involved in the Project. These workshops are focused on local authorities and technicians and are based on the Guideline / Events Log prepared for further implementation.

Description: organizing and delivering the regional validation workshops, training for authorities and local civil servants and the implementation of a pilot application of the methodology

Direct/indirect beneficiaries: Local governments along the lower Uruguay River and/or in neighboring localities whose officials can participate in the training event, national governments and CSOs.

Duration: 2nd, 3rd and 4th project years.

Output 3. The project adaptation outcomes have been incorporated into monitoring mechanisms of National Adaptation Plans, Adaptation Communications and National Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Argentina and Uruguay

Objectives: The climate change adaptation and risk reduction measures will be part of the Monitoring mechanisms of the National Adaptation Plans, the Adaptation Communications and NDCs . Allowing for the measures to be tracked at national level and be considered as adaptation efforts for recognition under the Paris Agreement and to contribute to the Global Goal on Adaptation.

Expected results: It is expected that the project's achievements will be part of both countries' National Communications and/or Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC).

Justification in terms of increasing resilience/reducing vulnerability: this will provide greater information on lessons learned in the region.

Institutions responsible/Intervening stakeholders: ARG-URU national governments

Activities or implementation instances

Activity 3.1. Drafting up of adaptation indicators concerning Project activities linked to NDC.

Description: Preparing adaptation indicators.

Direct/indirect beneficiaries: National Governments.

Duration: 2nd, 3rd and 4th project years.

Activity 3.2. Monitoring of indicators and reporting of Project activities in each country.

Description: monitoring the indicators developed, preparing reports and publishing on the website. Reports will be published on a special website dedicated to the Project. Preparing adaptation indicators.

Direct/indirect beneficiaries: National Governments.

Duration: 2nd, 3rd and 4th project years.

Project Outcome ii)

Sub-national and local risk management strategies have been strengthened and community-based, early warning systems (EWS) for floods, have been consolidated in a coordinated manner.

Identifying, assessing and georeferencing climate risks, particularly floods, as well as developing hydrological models, climate scenarios and risk maps, will enable improving planning and risk management tools in both countries.

In this sense, Argentina and Uruguay have prepared flood risks maps involving the locations considered in this project. This is a key input for designing improvements and strengthening the implementation of the EWS on both sides of the river.

Output 4. Strategies and best practices involving adaptation, climate risk management, territorial planning, territorial policy, housing infrastructure adaptation, recovery of vacant lands, have been shared by Argentina and Uruguay.

Objectives: Adaptation strategies and good practices regarding risk management, territorial planning, territorial police, adaptation of housing infrastructure and recovery of available land, were shared at the binational level.

These sharing opportunities will be facilitated at the local level and will include governments, civil society organizations (CSOs) and key actors at the local level. Likewise, exchange opportunities will be promoted at the regional, national and binational levels, thus reinforcing existing networks.

Expected results: The meetings are expected to share "successful" experiences and lessons learned with local governments participating in the project and other governments in the region.

Justification in terms of increasing resilience/reducing vulnerability: Sharing good practices and lessons learned contribute to disseminating experiences throughout the entire region. Knowledge management and knowledge sharing are useful tools to promote participation and ownership as well as innovation and efficient use of resources.

Institutions responsible/Intervening stakeholders: ARG-URU National Governments, local governments, CSOs.

Activities or implementation instances

Activity 4.1: Bi-national participatory process to share good practice experiences and lessons learned addressing planning instruments and protocols related to health, housing, risk management, housing infrastructure, territorial policy, among others.

Description: organizing and delivering the workshops and encounters at the local, regional, national and binational levels.

Direct/indirect beneficiaries: National Governments, local governments along the Uruguay river and other cities in the region.

Duration: 1st, 3rd and 4th project years.

Activity 4.2. Design of a web platform to disseminate good practices, and lessons learned in countries involved. The update of the platform over the execution of projects is included.

Description: designing and implementing a web platform with the good practices and lessons learned documents, for their dissemination.

Direct/indirect beneficiaries: National Governments, local governments along the Uruguay river and other cities in the region. Share the experiences with networks such as Mercociudades.

Duration: 1st, 3rd and 4th project years.

Output 5. Flood Early Warning System has been consolidated.

Objectives: Facilitate and promote the joint work among the pertinent organizations to improve the binational coordination of Early Warning Systems, especially with regard to information management and dissemination, monitoring, warning and response. Multiple vulnerabilities as well as human rights, gender and generation issues will be considered as part of community-based EWS coordination. Part of the EWS strengthening activities are complemented with Component 4 Outputs regarding the consolidation of networks, education and communication.

Expected results: It is expected that the different institutions providing information and monitoring the Uruguay River and the responding agencies will act in a coordinated manner and that the population will receive prompt information through different communication means, in order to prevent as much damage as possible.

Justification in terms of increasing resilience/reducing vulnerability: Currently, there is a system to monitor and forecast river levels in the cities involved in the project, which is operated by the Salto Grande dam and provides reliable information a few days in advance. This system has enabled the timely evacuation of at-risk population during the last years. Although the forecasting system could be improved in terms of data and information technology, the most important improvement needed for the early warning system as a whole, is related to the preparation phase and the communication strategy for the local population. Communication and information exchange between the participating institutions in both countries are necessary to ensure that the EWS is effective and helps anticipate flood risks and plan management actions before and during extreme events, minimizing social, environmental and economic losses.

Institutions responsible/Intervening stakeholders: ARG-URU national and subnational governments in collaboration with CTM Salto Grande, CARU, local governments with the Civil Defense / SINAE, MVOTMA-DINAGUA and other organizations that contribute to the generation of information, surveillance, warnings and response (Prefectures, Universities, CSOs, etc.).

Activities or implementation instances

Activity 5.1.

Establishment of governance instruments and support for inter-institutional coordination for exchange of information, actions (such as simulations) and stakeholders to strengthen the Uruguay River's Early Warning System (EWS).

Description:

-Designing instruments for inter-institutional coordination in exchanging information, carrying out actions (such as drills) and actors for the development and coordination of flood Early Warning Systems for the lower Uruguay River.

-Drills to practice early warning situations and institutional coordination-action.

Direct / indirect beneficiaries: Local governments along the Uruguay River/neighboring localities and their communities, national governments.

Duration: 4 years

Activity 5.2.

Development and implementation of modelling, prediction, communication and training tools floods EWS building from the CTM – CARU projections.

Description:

Decide on the use of a geographic information model that can show in real time, the area potentially affected and can estimate the probable number of people to be evacuated and the key infrastructure under risk (example in Yi river in Durazno city and in Cuareim river in Artigas city). FEWS Deltas model.

Implement communication mechanisms: Cell App / Special web page that collects information for the community and for organizations involved in preparation and response.

Provide training to emergency response agencies on how to read and interpret information.

Computer equipment to strengthen the Entre Ríos Hydrometeorological Information Center (SIHER), located on the coast of the Uruguay River.

Direct / indirect beneficiaries: Local governments along the Uruguay River/neighboring localities and their communities, national governments.

Duration: 4 years

Output 6. Updating and implementation of Regional Plans for Disaster Risk Management, including the Climate Change (CC) perspective, have been supported.

Objectives: Disaster risk management plans at regional, departmental, river basin and/or local level are prepared, reviewed, updated and implemented including the climate change perspective. These plans are crucial to minimize the social, environmental and economic impacts of climate change induced events. The perspectives of different actors and their multiple vulnerabilities will be considered in the revision and/ or preparation of these plans, as well as human rights, gender and generation issues. These will also be carried out complementary to component 4, by strengthening networks, education and communication.

Expected results: Local governments and the different stakeholder involved are expected to acquire solid instruments for risk reduction and take ownership of their importance and results. As part of these instruments, it is expected that the Risk Management Plans enable a stronger integration or mainstreaming of different governmental areas in the programs and facilitate community involvement.

Justification in terms of increasing resilience/reducing vulnerability: The local government's coordination efforts and the institutional nature of the work it carries out with the communities in favor of disaster risk reduction, is a key strategy for climate change adaptation.

Institutions responsible/Intervening stakeholders: ARG-URU national governments, subnational and local governments and CSOs.

Activities or implementation instances

Activity 6.1. Revision and drafting of plans and some other local, regional, departmental, or water basin-based risk management tools for climate-related disasters incorporating key ACC actions focused on urban floods and other climate impacts, based on a review of plans currently under way.

Description: It includes the design of binational protocols and plans, especially focusing on health and climate change. A consultancy is foreseen for the design of protocols and binational scope plans, especially focusing on health and climate change.

Direct / indirect beneficiaries: national, subnational and local governments.

Duration: 1st, 2nd and 3rd project years

Activity 6.2. Capacity-building based on national and binational workshops, focused on managers and other local and subnational stakeholders, including organizations, communicators, media, professionals, addressing their involvement in the implementation of regional flood risk management plans.

Description: Organizing and delivering training workshops for the implementation of plans

Direct/indirect beneficiaries: national governments, local governments directly involved in the Project. Neighboring locations that can benefit from the training events/workshops. Professionals and civil servants, communicators and media.

Duration: 1st and 3rd years

COMPONENT 2. Priority measures to increase resilience in flood-prone cities.

There are more than 445,000 inhabitants in the cities selected for the implementation of the activities evaluated below. The areas affected by recurrent floods include the consolidated urban area and the floodplains, which are usually occupied by a highly socio economically vulnerable population. The activities promote the implementation of comprehensive adaptation measures (urban, environmental, social, economic and financial, with a human rights, gender and generations perspective), which involve strategies for city design, urban infrastructure, comprehensive relocation processes, resignification of vacant spaces and green areas. This requires technical and financial assistance from the Program to strengthen public policies and plans that are being implemented by both countries' governments.

Output 7. High risk area vacant lands from the resettlements have been recovered and re signified to keep informal occupations.

Context: The lands involved in these activities are areas that became vacant after families that were settled there had to be relocated because they were facing high flood risks. These lands could eventually be occupied once again by vulnerable families (as in other similar cases in the past), since they are very close to the city center and its services, and are closely linked to employment opportunities or other livelihoods in the areas surrounding the river.

Objectives: The activities under this output are aimed at ensuring that informally occupied flood areas are resignified as ecosystem protection and recreational spaces. This seeks to generate value for the city along its river banks, while avoiding new informal occupations that increase the vulnerability of the occupants as well as the entire city's vulnerability to floods. The Program and its activities also promote participatory spaces to foster community ownership, including the construction of infrastructure based on designs that have been prepared and proposed by local governments, with participation and support from subnational and national governments.

Activities 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3 refer to the "resignification" of vacant, urban, flood-prone land. Land in activities 7.1 and 7.2 was previously occupied by families who were relocated and land in activity 7.3 is a public area that has not been occupied.

Expected results: Set up new flood-compatible activities in vacant lands from resettlement policies, such as recreational parks or other related services. These activities will prevail over the land to be occupied, thus maintaining a lower flood-risk for the city and also improving the landscape along the river and in the riverside ecosystem. This will provide the city and its citizens with new high-quality public spaces and green areas, and at the same time avoiding new occupations in high-risk areas.

Activities or implementation instances

Activity 7.1: Resignification of the Union Portuaria, Ledesma and urban border areas in Paysandú, Uruguay

Description: The "Linear Park" Project in the city of Paysandú will be developed in order to promote re-zoning of a degraded area in the city, contribute to its resignification from the social perspective, and contribute to its integration with the consolidated city.

The Departmental Government of Paysandú is relocating 123 households whose homes are located below the 5.50 m security level. They are being relocated to a 6.50 m level, in order to reduce the number of people affected by flood events, Clarification on the status of the relocation process that will be finalized before the implementation of the present project starts has been provided in detail in the project files (Annex 3).

The project is aimed at promoting the rezoning of a degraded area in the city of Paysandú, contribute to its resignification and integration with the consolidated city. The project seeks to promote the territory's positive transformation, avoiding new occupations and shaping it as a space for social integration. The project is expected to intervene in these spaces, by supporting its re-zoning process and opening new spaces for collective use. A more powerful "anchor intervention" is suggested in order to promote a stronger sense of identity and ownership of these spaces among neighbors, who will continue to live in nearby areas after the end of the relocation process.

The project seeks to restore the ecosystem throughout the entire area, by means of a riverbank park, thereby supporting forward-looking interventions in the territory. It is very important to recover the environmental quality and the wetland, by means of soil movement and the generation of green infrastructure.

It is suggested that a green buffer zone be created in this area of the city. This green buffer zone will include native species, as well as a pedestrian coastal walkway parallel to the port access route containing various recreational areas.

Direct / indirect beneficiaries: 123 families, as well as the city's entire population, will benefit from a public green area designed with an inclusive, gender-sensitive approach.

Duration: 10 months

Institutions responsible/Intervening stakeholders: Paysandú Departmental Intendancy (DP), Presidential Planning and Budget Office, Ministry of Social Development (MIDES), CIPUP, local educational, socio-environmental and cultural organizations.

Activity 7.2. Resignification and renovation of vacant, flood-prone lots after resettlements. Atahualpa area in Salto, Uruguay.

Description: The Salto Departmental Government relocated families frequently affected by floods, in the framework of the Housing Demand Departmental Plan. This process was completed in October 2018. Clarification on the status of the relocation process that will be finalized before the implementation of the present project starts has been provided in detail in the project files (Annex 3).

The Housing Plan promotes social inclusion from an environmental and housing comprehensive conception and human rights perspective and strengthens collective and inter-institutional management processes. Simultaneously to the present project, the Intendancy is supporting the relocated families for their access to the labor conversion programs that are provided by the INEFOP (National Institute of Employment and Vocational Training) and MIDES (Ministry of Social Development). In this context, it is necessary to prevent new families from re-occupying vacant flood-prone properties. The "First Contingency Plan for Adaptation in Inhabitable Flooded Areas", a plan to resignify these vacant spaces, was prepared for this purpose. Currently, this plan is under implementation and assistance will be provided to shift the uses of this vacant land to favor of flood-compatible public activities. This will be done jointly with private actors such as sports clubs and other civil society organizations who will receive the territory under a commodatum agreement and will carry out recreational and leisure activities, thus preventing new occupations.

The project intends to work with the community to address issues such as environmental problems resulting from everyday practices; recover ecosystem services as a climate change adaptation measure and recover public spaces to enable community life and foster integration with the city's population. Also, promote increased ownership and sense of belonging among the different groups that live in the area, so that they look after it.

The idea is to create a linear park, where different sports and recreational activities can be developed following a floodplain concept, where the proposed infrastructures are designed to cope with these recurring events. In the areas further south (between Charrúa and 6 de Abril streets), an elevated zigzagging metal structure is proposed. This structure would create different spaces on each side and would become a viewing platform to see the park, the environment and the river from a different perspective.

Also, in line with the concept of an accessible public space, the design of the park is expected to include accessible games for people with disabilities and will also consider fundamental aspects related to the different generations and the gender perspective: security, lighting, visibility, mobility and integration.

Multifunctional spaces are suggested, where different types of activities can take place simultaneously, including areas equipped for sports, recreation spaces and an area with tiered grades where cultural activities can take place. Infrastructures that can be removed with a crane in case of floods.

The recovery of the natural space and its native forest in the Indigenous Park or "Vaymaka Pirú" is also considered. This will imply eliminating exotic species and foresting with native species. This activity will be supplemented by identifying ecosystem services (both environmental and cultural systems) and their revaluation, and planning environmental education activities.

An aspect worth highlighting in this proposal is the work and definition of priorities carried out jointly with the neighborhood commissions, educational institutions, sports clubs and local authorities, as this helps ensure that the community takes ownership of the project.

Direct/indirect beneficiaries: The 17 relocated families will be directly benefited, as well as the neighbors of the surrounding neighborhoods, who will be able to start enjoying the public spaces resulting from the urban recovery process. The city's entire population can use this public space, with inclusive, gender-sensitive design.

Duration: 14 months

Institutions responsible/Intervening stakeholders: Salto Departmental Intendancy, Neighborhood commission Baltasar Brum, Primary and High School institutions in the area; SOCAT_IPRU; Sports Clubs (Club Remeros, Nacional Football Club). Ministry of Social Development through its program Uruguay Crece Contigo and Inmayores.

Activity 7.3. Resignification and renovation of flooding-prone vacant lots at the Sauzal Stream mouth, in Salto, Uruguay.

Description: The Sauzal stream empties into the Uruguay River in the area of greatest public affluence, called Costanera Norte. The lower area of the Sauzal stream is regularly affected by the floods of the Uruguay River and by the flash floods derived from the city's drainage system. These flood conditions cause this space to be vulnerable to pollution and deterioration, a fact that can be evidenced in the accumulation of all kinds of waste; illegal dumping of residential effluents; uses that are not authorized and/or are incompatible with the area's conditions. The deterioration of natural vegetation and proliferation of exotic vegetation are also evident, and this interferes with the stream's natural drainage system.

This activity suggests re-conditioning the banks of the Sauzal stream, to transform it into a linear park for recreational use, thus enhancing its environmental and landscape values, protecting natural green spaces and solving hydraulic problems that exacerbate the floods caused by the Uruguay River. Public spaces will be re-conditioned to mitigate the effects of future floods and land planning will include flood adaptation measures by means of this activity.

Sports and recreational spaces are foreseen, as well as a natural amphitheater, pedestrian bridges and equipment that can withstand floods and/or light elements that can be removed with a crane before floods. The park has been designed following accessibility, security, lighting, visibility, mobility and integration criteria.

The El Sauzal stream project will improve and adapt the spaces used for historical cultural activities ("El Andén" and its theater and dance companies, the "Muelle Negro" and its celebrations in memory of immigrants), but will also promote new activities and didactic equipment in relation to the history of the floods.

As for the project's sustainability, it is proposed that agreements are signed with the food stands that will be granted in commodatum, with the space's user groups (bikers, skaters, socio-cultural organizations, among others) that consider support in cleaning tasks and maintenance of the public space. Likewise, the Intendancy's Department of Health and Hygiene will provide support to monitor informal discharges, in order to assuring an acceptable level of urban water quality.

Direct/indirect beneficiaries: People who use the park and the community in general, throughout the city; neighbors of the park that will reduce their risk based on the recovery of the river bank that will increase the buffering effect at the time of flooding; women, as per best practices in the Gender Action Plan; people with disabilities will benefit from the adequacy of infrastructure; users of cultural spaces that will benefit from measures for protecting their common assets.

Duration: 15 months

Institutions responsible/Intervening stakeholders: Salto Intendancy, food stands, Salta Plastic Artists Association (APLAS), candombe group Comparsa Tungele and the independent theatre company Kalkañal, which supports and carries out different cultural expressions in this space (theatre, music, conferences, workshops), biker and skater groups.

Activity 7.4. Environmentally sustainable hydrological management at the Esmeralda Stream – Resignification of the Esmeralda's neighbourhood housing complex - Fray Bentos, Uruguay.

Description:

The La Esmeralda stream is located in the south east area of the City of Fray Bentos. Its basin, of 478 hectares, comprises an urban, suburban and rural area.

Due to its progressive expansion in recent years, the urban area of the middle basin is characterized by the increasing impermeability of its surface and by the existence of an insufficient pluvial drainage network. The strong impermeability causes reduced rainfall infiltration in the soil and therefore leads to the generation of greater volume of direct runoff. Additionally, meteorological phenomena associated with climate change, characterized by intense rains with a large volume of water in short periods of time, significantly contributes to exacerbate this flood situation.

This project (as well as 8.1) is part of the comprehensive project called "Infrastructure for the urban basin of La Esmeralda stream in the city of Fray Bentos", which sets forth a comprehensive solution to the middle basin of La Esmeralda stream, focusing on two great aspects: on one hand, the hydrological

and hydraulic solution by mitigating the effects of floods in urbanized areas (see Project 8.1) and on the other hand, working on the undeveloped areas of this basin.

The problem affecting the area is the flooding of urbanized areas, produced by river overflows as a result of heavy, sustained rainfalls, affecting not only houses but also infrastructures and equipment.

It was decided to intervene a downstream sector called "Parque Complejo Habitacional Esmeralda" (Esmeralda Housing Complex Park), whose objective is to promote civil society's use and ownership of non-urbanized areas.

The neighborhood's organized society, as well as the city's different institutions are constantly demanding spaces for recreation, leisure and enjoyment of green spaces in the area of intervention.

There are plans to set up a flood compatible park on the east bank. It will be approximately 300 meters long, and between 15 and 20 meters wide and will host a walkway, a bike path, green infrastructure, lighting, rest areas (benches and tables) and health equipment and recreation stations.

There will be a multipurpose sports venue in the upper triangle facing Ibirapita Street (municipal registry at the back end of the Esmeralda housing complex). It will be suitable for carrying out activities in the area to enjoy the space and to promote ownership by the neighborhood and the city.

The riverbank's heavily forested area will be maintained and will be integrated to the park due to the ecosystem services they provide to the city.

These proposed spaces will host city-sponsored non-traditional sports activities that will take into account gender and generation issues as well as accessibility favoring social inclusion.

Direct/indirect beneficiaries: 2,080 direct beneficiaries and the population of the city in general.

Duration: 8 months

Institutions responsible/Intervening stakeholders: Rio Negro Departmental Intendancy- Fray Bentos city.

Activity 7.5. Risk prevention and evacuees care Centre. Bella Unión, Uruguay.

Description:

In recent years, the city of Bella Unión has faced strong and recurring floods. The highest level recorded (8.57mts) was in June 2017. The consequences of this event affected 243 women, 217 children and 235 men, which amounts to a total of 695 people affected.

Bella Unión is known for having longer evacuation periods than the rest of the department, because the water return periods are significantly higher than in other zones in the territory. This forces victims to stay longer in the temporary facilities that accommodate them. Usually, most people and their belongings are moved to AFE sheds in Estación Cuareim, in precarious conditions.

In the last flood in the town of Bella Unión, it was difficult to accommodate families, and in some cases, the police and the judicial levels got involved in order to assist the affected population.

In addition to the floods, in recent years, the increased probability of important climate events taking place demonstrates the municipality's lack of infrastructure to provide immediate assistance to victims. The attention to families during emergencies is the only action remaining to complete the adequate functioning of the EWS in this town.

For this reason it is essential to have a multifunctional space that allows, on the one hand, to meet the needs of the population affected by different climatic phenomena; and on the other hand, that allows to generate instances of training of local population in times where there is not an emergency. This proposal is based on two fundamental aspects: on the one hand, developing a comprehensive perspective on disaster risk management, which seeks to promote prevention strategies, seeking to empower the local population in the face of new events. On the other hand, it seeks to address the diversity and heterogeneity of the population, seeking to ensure basic rights to it both in basic services (health, food, security) and contemplating population diversity (ages, gender, disability, health, ethnic-racial aspects).

The project includes the construction of a Center for Prevention of Risks and Attention to Evacuees, in the neighborhood of Las Láminas, which fulfills this role as a training center and coordination of actions of various local and departmental institutions and of attention to people affected by severe climate events, floods in particular. This space will have the services and spaces necessary to provide basic support to the affected population, based on international standards of humanitarian assistance (Sphere Project) contemplating the needs of the elderly, people with disabilities, children, pregnant women, etc. . A basic equipment services and attention to the health is contemplated, as well as conditions of personal security to attend a maximum of 20 families. It is expected that this multifunctional space will also become a replicable model with conditions appropriate to the needs and diversity of the people to be served. It is planned to optimize the use of this space as an interdisciplinary center for better understanding and learning on floods risks and climate change, which will contain a thematic room. It also proposes to develop a participatory management plan for the space.

Direct / indirect beneficiaries: 20 families who can be evacuated during a flood, will be direct beneficiaries. The entire population of Bella Unión will benefit indirectly, since this city will become a center for dissemination of knowledge on risk prevention, assistance during emergencies and other educational and training activities.

Duration: 7 months

Institutions responsible/Intervening stakeholders: Artigas Departmental Intendancy, Bella Unión Municipality, SINAIE, MVOTMA CECOED (Emergency Coordination Center) Ministry of Interior (Police and Firemen). Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Public Health, and other local public and private institutions, as well as CSOs and neighbors involved with the subject.

Activity 7.6. Resignification of flood prone high risk public spaces recovered from irregular residential occupation. Bella Unión, Uruguay

Description:

Within the framework of the application and management of the Local Land-use Plan and Sustainable Development of the city of Bella Unión and its Microregion, the flood high risk areas have been defined. They have been identified based on the preparation of the Flood Risk Map, which determines the areas at low, medium and high flood risk.

In this sense, this strip has been identified along the entire coast, where priority actions lead to the relocation of families settled there, which in most cases also includes a high level of socio-economic vulnerability.

The objective of this project is to resignify the public coastal strip on the Uruguay River, which has been subject to relocation policies allowing for the recovery of natural areas. There are also future projects for this strip, focusing on recovering native forests and the coast, turning it into a natural space for recreation and other activities that are compatible with its flood-prone nature.

The resignification area in this first stage covers an area of approximately 4.5 hectares that has been released after the relocation of 16 families. It is the area on the Northwest coast of the city of Bella Unión, with a consolidated urban category soil, with a high flood risk (red zone in the flood risk map).

The main objective, besides resignifying this area, is to re-zone the path that joins the coastal road towards Rincon de Franquía natural protected area, adding value to the recovery and consolidation of existing coastal ecosystems.

The actions that complement and consolidate the intervention in the area, are part of a resignification process that begins by relocating families settled there and implementing the Territorial Police, based on the Bella Unión's municipality work to address this task.

Direct/indirect beneficiaries: The entire population of Bella Unión will benefit indirectly from the redefinition of the coastal strip on the Uruguay River through the recovery of the coast as a natural space for recreation and activities that are compatible with its flood-prone nature.

Duration: 1 year.

Institutions responsible/Intervening stakeholders: Departmental Intendancy of Artigas- Bella Unión Municipality and MVOTMA.

Activity 7.7. Protection and resignification of the Artaláz Stream Wetland. Colón, Argentina.

Description: Population has expanded spontaneously in the Artaláz Stream Floodplain. Currently, there are consolidated neighborhoods of medium density with basic and precarious infrastructure, lack of quality public spaces and muddy streets that make access during rainy seasons very difficult. The relocation of some 20 families whose homes were built below the 10.5 m level in relation to the Port of Colón, is underway. The total area covers approximately 20 hectares on the southern margin of the stream, borders the Piamonte Avenue and connects to the East with the Protected Natural Area (ANP) "Parque de los Pájaros" where the stream empties into the Uruguay River.

This activity seeks to recover the wetland as an area for recreation, sports and tourism as well as an area to store surplus water of pluvial and fluvial origin.

The objectives of this activity are: i) to preserve the wetland's ecosystem services, especially with regard to its buffer function, temporarily retaining water during floods and thus increasing the resilience of the basin; ii) to promote environmental education and ecological tourism, highlighting the importance of ecosystem services provided by wetlands; iii) to avoid the resettlement of families in floodplains; iv) create green spaces in city areas that lack such areas, thus providing leisure spaces for its inhabitants as well as tourists; and v) clean the Artaláz stream basin, generating a green corridor along its banks.

The design of this public park considers the gender perspective, as well as inclusion and security considerations: games that foster inclusion, ramps, adapted bathrooms, breastfeeding areas, different uses of space and lighting, among others.

Direct/indirect beneficiaries: The residents of Barrio Juan Domingo Perón/San Gabriel -approximately 2,500 people- will directly benefit from the project's results. In addition to this, the population of the city of Colón and tourists can take advantage of a natural area is currently unavailable.

Duration: 12 months

Institutions responsible/Intervening stakeholders: Colón Municipality, Entre Ríos Province and Argentina national government.

Activity 7.8. Remediation and resignification of vacant lots located within Defensa Norte and Cantera 25 de mayo Neighborhood. Concepción del Uruguay, Argentina.

Description: This project considers recovering an unused urban area in order to create a public space for the sector, by including recreational and sports areas for nearby neighborhoods, for the entire city and for visiting tourists. The area will be maintained as a storage area for surplus rainfall water (about

11 hectares), and a large green area will act as an urban lung near the most densely populated central area. Future occupations of this sector involving any type of settlement, will be avoided. This area, which currently has some local species, will be protected and enhanced by eliminating invasive alien species and planting native species that are suitable for said habitat and are capable of surviving floods.

The natural reservoir will be used as a lagoon, and there will be walkways and inclusive parks around it. There are plans to include pedestrian walks and bike paths following the natural drainages and to build walkways in points where they cross the wetlands, thus promoting contact with nature and facilitate sighting of native animals. These paths will include urban outdoor gymnasiums with an area that will include groups of public toilets. In the southern sector, the existing "San Jose" park will receive inclusive games, trails, landscapes and an area with toilets and storage for park maintenance. There will also be lighting along the pedestrian trails, bike paths and at informative signage points. The project's design considers the gender perspective and other considerations to ensure that different groups, including vulnerable and marginalized groups, can easily use and enjoy the area.

Direct/indirect beneficiaries: It is expected that this will benefit some 18,000 people directly and some 70,000 indirectly.

Duration: 12 months

Institutions responsible/Intervening stakeholders: Concepción del Uruguay Municipality, Entre Ríos Province.

Output 8. Sustainable urban and public infrastructure has been implemented promoting climate change adaptation.

Context: Adapted and resilient urban infrastructure is essential to promote the population's capacity to adapt to the effects of climate change. Drinking water supply systems, sewers, urban solid waste management, among others, that consider Climate Change and future scenarios will significantly reduce the vulnerability of relocated communities and thus contribute to improving their quality of life.

Objectives: implement infrastructure works that contribute to strengthening the population's adaptation capacity in climate change at-risk areas.

Expected results: Sustainable and climate change adapted urban infrastructure, has been designed and implemented.

Activities or implementation instances

Activity 8.1. Environmentally sustainable hydrological management at the La Esmeralda Stream hydrological lamination. Fray Bentos, Uruguay.

Description:

This activity (as well as 7.4) is part of the comprehensive project called "Infrastructure for the urban basin of La Esmeralda stream in the city of Fray Bentos", which sets forth a comprehensive solution for the middle basin of La Esmeralda stream, focusing on two main aspects: on one hand, the hydrological and hydraulic solution by mitigating the effects of floods in urbanized areas and on the other hand, working on the non-urbanized areas of this basin (see Project 7.4).

The problem affecting the area is the flooding of urbanized areas, produced by river overflows as a result of heavy, sustained rainfalls, affecting not only houses but also infrastructures and equipment.

Different alternatives were assessed when defining the comprehensive project. These alternatives are based on combining upstream hydrologic lamination and a new design to channel runoff surpluses that cannot be conducted using current infrastructure.

The project proposes a hydrological and hydraulic solution, thus mitigating the effects of flooding in urbanized areas.

After analyzing these alternatives, a combination of lamination measures using pipes (one located in "Vía Ferrea" and another in "Rivera") was selected, using the current trace of the stream channel, but with a concrete bottom and grass slopes. It was also decided to intervene the "Tulipán" affluent, with an interceptor that captures the runoff and leads it to La Esmeralda waters below the current discharge, away from the conflict point.

Urban enhancement of this sector consists on the retarding basin slopes, to use them as flood compatible play spaces, auxiliary soccer fields, men's and women's hockey, during times when it is not performing its water retention role.

Additionally native species will be planted in the area surrounding the retarding basin.

Direct/indirect beneficiaries: 6700 inhabitants. The whole city will also benefit from this works, since it will reduce the impact of floods.

Duration: 10 months.

Institutions responsible/Intervening stakeholders: Rio Negro Intendancy- Fray Bentos city

Activity 8.2: Protection against coastal erosion, and sundry repairs at the water treatment plant in the city of Concordia, Argentina.

Description: There is a sustained coastal erosion process affecting the right bank of the Uruguay River, upstream and below the intake of the water treatment plant and near the intake towers and decanters site. This has been a problem for the past 25 years and is the result of the variability of the river's levels and flows, added to the frequent occurrence of "Niño" years and the high hydraulic activity. This coastal erosion endangers the operation of the plant that provides water to the entire city.

This intervention will allow approaching a problem originated in the last 25 years over the Uruguay river's coast, upstream and downstream of Concordia's water treatment plant.

Based on a study carried out by Universidad Tecnológica Nacional Regional Concordia, "Protection of the coasts at the Water Treatment Plant, Concordia, Entre Ríos", which analyzes the technical, economic and environmental aspects of three possible alternatives, it was decided that protection with gabions and mattresses will be used, to give continuity to the concrete wall built approximately between 1980 and 1981, in order to stop the erosions that were occurring on the coast, up to the hard-edged breakwater barrier. It is also necessary to add a geotextile in the gabion/natural soil interface, to prevent water from dragging the finer particles.

Due to their composition, gabions and mattresses are not a waterproof barrier for infiltration and percolation waters. With that, mainly in hydraulic protection works, the flow lines remain unaltered and there is minimum impact to local flora and fauna. They are quickly integrated into the surrounding environment, thus allowing the ecosystem to recover almost completely to how it was before the works.

Direct/indirect beneficiaries: The whole population with access to the drinking water network of Concordia (200,000 inhabitants).

Duration: 10 months

Institutions responsible/Intervening stakeholders: provincial and municipal institutions involved in water supply in Concordia.

Activity 8.3: Refurbishing of the Access bridge to the Pier and the Coastal areas of the San Javier town, Rio Negro Department, Uruguay.

Description:

The rehabilitation of the pier access bridge and the coast of the city of San Javier must be observed from a regional perspective, including the two complementary points of view of tourism and land-use planning projects, both of which were designed and are currently being implemented by the departmental government.

This project, called " Rehabilitation of the pier access bridge and the coast of the city of San Javier, Uruguay" is aimed at addressing the risk of partial or total collapse of its structure, which would significantly impact various aspects of people's daily life, tourism and protected natural areas. The structure of the bridge is affected due to coastal erosion and Uruguay's river flows, which have been increasing due to climate change. Plans include not only solving the structural problem that is affecting the bridge, but also improving its accessibility, with a renewed design that better fits its surrounding environment.

The pier area hosts nautical activities that take place in the Uruguay River and represents a central area of the local tourist circuit as well as other small scale fishing activities.

Also, the bridge is the "gate" of access to the beach adjacent to the pier to the south, which is the only one in the town where people can easily come walking or riding a bicycle. Visiting the local beach "Puerto Viejo" requires the use of other types of vehicles, since it is approximately 5.5 km away.

In this context, maintaining and improving the pier access bridge becomes important to ensure the growth and development of nautical ventures, in order to give continuity to the local tourist circuit that integrates the coastal zone with the urban route. This will also allow visitors and San Javier neighbors' enjoyment of the coastal edge.

Direct/indirect beneficiaries: 1781 inhabitants, plus the visitors that visit the area year-round.

Duration: 10 months

Institutions responsible/Intervening stakeholders: Departmental Intendancy of Rio Negro

Output 9. Solutions have been defined and financial mechanisms have been implemented to promote CCA in medium-risk housing and commercial buildings in medium risk areas.

Context: The social, psychological and economic effects of the floods have periodically affected vulnerable communities for decades, making it difficult for them to recover. The development of different financial instruments will help support families by means of sustainable solutions to adapt their housing conditions in medium risk areas, which are not subject to relocation plans. The exchange of experiences and good practices at the regional level will contribute to achieving effective solutions and fostering society's ownership of the project.

Objectives: implement financial instruments to adapt the houses and commercial buildings in areas with medium flood risk.

Expected results: Increase the resilience of the population living in coastal urban areas, reduce the vulnerability of the tourism industry and other productive activities.

Institutions responsible/Intervening stakeholders: Depends on the activities

Activities or implementation instances:

Activity 9.1. Revolving fund for housing adaptations in flood medium-risk zones, according to the Risk Map. Pilot case in Paysandú.

Objective: Facilitate the means to adapt and improve the quality of housing in medium flood risk areas, by means of no-interest loans, subsidies, building permits and technical advice.

Context: There is a history of different housing credit loans in this country, whose results have been evaluated positively, both in terms of compliance with payment commitments and the relevance of their implementation. MVOTMA's Urban Rehabilitation Program is an example of this. Efforts are being made within the framework of the project to revisit this instrument and adjust it for the implementation of flood adaptation measures.

Description: Creation of a new funding window in an existing Revolving Fund in order to facilitate the means for adapting and improving the quality of housing, through interest-free loans, subsidies and technical advice, in areas with adequate service infrastructure at the urban level. This will encourage its inhabitants' permanence will attract new ones, with repercussions on available housing.

The project seeks to promote residential rehabilitation and improvement of buildings, through owners, in areas with adequate service infrastructure at the urban level, encouraging the adequate permanence of its inhabitants, with repercussions on available housing and at the same time avoiding depressed and damaged urban-housing situations.

There are plans to have a new funding window in the existing Revolving Fund that will allow beneficiaries' funds reimbursements to be allocated to new credits in the program's different action lines. The maximum loan amounts, as well as the requirements to access the credit will be defined in the framework of the project, considering aspects such as location and up to date tax obligations, among others. Throughout the project's implementation, the IDP will perform a quarterly assessment including rendering of accounts regarding progress made, and an evaluation of what has been accomplished.

Credits to be used to adapt homes to floods are aimed at all households under this situation. The project seeks to address the particular infrastructure situation of all dwellings located in medium risk flood zones (according to the city's risk map), specifically in the Port sector. Particular attention will be paid to the diversity in the population composition of the area and their capacity to meet their payment

commitments, considering situations such as elderly people, people with disabilities, single-parent homes, etc.

Creation of the Fund:

The loan will support the implementation of actions in new buildings or reforms, such as:

- Measures aimed at guaranteeing the hermetic nature of ground floors.
- Building entrance steps, flood locks on doors and waterproofing walls.
- Build structures to withstand the pressure and under-pressure produced by water.
- Finished floor level of the dwelling must be above the street level and above the +10 Port level, in relation to the TR 100 curve (100 years return period).
- The internal sanitary installation shall be designed and built in order to minimize the risk to its inhabitants, and it must have non-return valves.
- The electrical installation must be adapted to flood situations, in order to minimize the risk to inhabitants' lives.
- It is forbidden to build basements
- Construction of upper floors shall be promoted as a contingency measure for floods.
- Refurbishing and/or repairing the house after the event.

The tool's design will be open to citizen's participation and will consider the needs of people with multiple vulnerabilities (female heads of household, senior citizens, people with disabilities), for the definition of eligible investments and to identify what type of barriers these groups face when trying to access this type of tools.

Microcredits amount to USD 5000 for each of the 40 estimated beneficiary homes.

Direct/indirect beneficiaries: This program's target population is included in the consolidated flooding area detailed above, which meets the credit requirements. The inhabitants of the 40 selected homes will directly benefit for the program. Since this is a pilot programme that can be later used across Uruguay, the indirect beneficiaries account for around 5.000 people.

Duration: 2 years

Institutions responsible/Intervening stakeholders: MVOTMA, Urban Rehabilitation Office, Departmental Intendence of Paysandú

Activity 9.2. Design of flood insurance for commercial and tourist premises in coastal areas. Entre Ríos, Argentina.

Description: Argentine coastal towns of the Uruguay River constitute a growing tourist corridor, based on the beauty of its landscapes and beaches, places of great historical value, carnivals and hot springs, among other attractions.

Floods have a severe impact on the sector, and not only affect facilities, businesses and stores located near rivers and streams, but also affect tourism income levels in vulnerable localities. Many of these businesses or riverside stores are located in low areas, precisely because of the nature of their activity and the tourism services they offer.

Besides the damages and losses caused by the floods resulting from river floods or heavy rains, losses are also linked to a decrease in tourists' visits and stays⁸.

There are very few cases of insurance policies and tools that protect the population and its assets from floods, so it is necessary to seek for expertise and recommendation from insurance specialists, in order to assess possible and feasible alternatives for the design of relevant insurance solutions for the tourism sector in the light of the impacts of in floods. This process will include gender considerations during the tool's feasibility study and design (for example, proposing affirmative actions to promote access to insurance for women-led SMEs).

Direct/indirect beneficiaries: Flood insurance is of interest for: a) the governments, who receive claims from sectors affected by these events; b) the beneficiaries themselves, once it is implemented; and c) insurance companies that can develop a new product.

Duration: 10 months

Institutions responsible/Intervening stakeholders: municipal and provincial stakeholders participate in the design and financial entities with proven experience in the insurance field.

COMPONENT 3. Priority measures for the adaptive conservation of the vulnerable coastal ecosystems of the Uruguay River.

The ecosystems of the Uruguay River are very valuable due to their biological diversity, their role in providing ecosystem benefits and services, especially those related to the river's equilibrium and dynamics (buffer zones, water purification, flood regulation and temperature, prevention of erosion, among others). These ecosystems are affected by climatic events, which endanger the natural supply of natural resources, biodiversity and the environment. At the same time, these impacts are increased by the increasing coastal urbanization which adds new threats related to pollution processes and loss of water quality.

Adaptation strategies based on ecosystems are suggested, including:

- mapping ecosystem services,
- restoring significant ecosystems and the natural dynamics of the river,
- recovering the coast,
- protecting environmental services and
- implementing measures to reduce health-related problems in the cities.

There are numerous national, departmental / provincial, local / municipal and private as well as international Protected Areas, mainly RAMSAR Sites and IBAs (BirdLife International) in the area of Program implementation. These Protected Areas have varying degrees of managing and conservation progress. Furthermore, there are also exchange activities between the El Palmar National Park (Argentina) and the protected area Esteros de Farrapos e Islas del Río Uruguay (Uruguay). There is also an intention to sign a formal agreement between the National Parks Administration (APN) in Argentina and the SNAP (MVOTMA's National System of Protected Natural Areas) in Uruguay.

⁸ In Colón for example, a locality with one of the highest tourism revenues, river floods during the summer reduce tourists' visits and permanence by 50%, which strongly affects the sector throughout the locality. Compared to summer seasons where some 760,000 rooms are occupied, and revenue amounts to more than ARS1,600,000 -considering accommodation, food, excursions and travel-, in the summer of 2016, revenues were reduced to approximately ARS 811,000, for the same items, due to floods.

Project Outcome iv). Adaptive conservation measures have been implemented in vulnerable ecosystems on both banks of the Uruguay River, including the identification and evaluation of their ecosystem services.

Output 10. Ecosystemic services and benefits have been identified and assessed, including the CCA and Uruguay River ecosystems connectivity.

Context: Climate change generate alterations in ecosystems and the distribution of species that need to be considered in management plans for protected areas and other biodiversity conservation measures.

Healthy coastal ecosystems contribute to climate change adaptation, with favorable consequences for the population, infrastructures and vulnerable activities on both banks of the river. It is necessary to identify, evaluate and promote the provision of these ecosystem services in protected areas' management plans and in other biodiversity conservation measures.

Objectives: The identification and mapping of ecosystem services will significantly contribute to territorial planning and management; risk management and risk reduction; building resilience and to the improvement of sanitary and health conditions. Ecosystem-based solutions are known to be sustainable and efficient.

Expected results: Reduce coastal ecosystems' vulnerability to climate change by adapting their management plans.

Justification in terms of increasing resilience/reducing vulnerability: This activity contributes to the implementation of Adaptation Measures, by identifying vulnerable sites and protecting wetlands, thus ensuring that they provide ecosystem services such as flood control, replenishment of groundwater, water filtration and purification, stabilization of the coast and protection against extreme events. Wetlands are important biodiversity reservoirs and all these services highlight their conservation as a key climate change mitigation and adaptation strategy.

Institutions responsible/Intervening stakeholders:

Provincial Secretariat for the Environment. National Parks Administration of Argentina, and the National Protected Areas System (SNAP) MVOTMA, of Uruguay.

Activities or implementation instances:

Activity 10.1: Identification, mapping and evaluation of ecosystem benefits on account of their contribution to climate change adaptation and connectivity in Argentina and Uruguay.

Description: This activity includes collecting, analyzing and systematizing information regarding ecosystem services and their benefits, including identifying and evaluating them, as well as setting baselines and including them in information systems. It also includes preparing a Proposal for the Comprehensive Coastal Management of the Uruguay River Contributory Basins -Argentinian Bank- Province of Entre Ríos and the implementation of two pilot-scale projects. This activity will include analyzing the evaluation of benefits, considering the different links subject to gender conditions, specially those involving productive aspects.

The ecosystem services' main geographic scope is the Estero de Farrapos e Islas del Río Uruguay Protected Area and the El Palmar Yatay RAMSAR Site.

In general terms, the project takes into account ecosystem services related to the protected areas on both banks of the Uruguay River, as well as natural environments surrounding urban areas that are included in the project. In particular, adaptation actions based on ecosystems will be taken into account

in the selected urban centers, as well as riparian ecosystems linked to these urban centers, and selected protected areas on both banks of the Uruguay River, in particular the El Palmar RAMSAR site and the Estero de Farrapos e Islas del Río Uruguay Protected Area (PNEFIRU).

El Palmar Yatay is a site of international importance and it is recognized by the Ramsar Convention. It measures 21,450 hectares and it contains the El Palmar National Park (8,500 hectares). This site maintains the original ecosystem services since its creation in 2011 and protects an area of Yatay palm trees (*Syagrus Butia yatay*). Besides containing the National Park, the site also contains privately owned productive lands and protected areas, including among other relevant properties, the private reserve "La Aurora del Palmar" and other public areas, including uninhabited islands that receive migratory birds from other South American countries.

In the surroundings of the RAMSAR site, the predominant economic activities are related to agriculture or forestry (there is an existing agreement between National Parks and the main owners of neighboring ranches, for the so-called buffer zone, ZAM). However, there are also neighboring urban populations organized in the so-called "Tierra de Palmares Municipalities Association", where other activities such as tourism, trade, handicrafts, etc. are carried out. The lower areas of the Park and the RAMSAR site in general, adjacent to the Uruguay River, are suffering the consequences of the river's increasing water levels. This, added to the increase of severe rainfall, will generate more frequent river overflows and floods, as has been occurring every year to a greater or lesser degree.

It is important to point out that there are areas along the coast of the Uruguay River, where the river ridge has varying levels of erosion. The condition of the ridge is very important for the establishment of the riparian forest - which provides the ecosystem service to mitigate the impact of the floods - and would also affect the flood regime in the wetland. A field survey carried out when preparing the PNEFIRU management plan evidenced varying grades of erosion processes, depending on the wetland sector, including certain points with erosion levels.

A report on the functional role of the ridge in the PNEFIRU protected area should be prepared, in order to evaluate its condition and the erosion's potential effects wetland's structure and water regime, and to define vulnerability zones. The guidelines for the restoration of the ridge will also be identified. This activity would reinforce the implementation of the PNEFIRU's current management plan, in relation to the ridge's restoration program, "carry out an evaluation based on technical-scientific criteria regarding the pertinence of restoring the ridge and recommend actions in that sense".

Direct/indirect beneficiaries: area population targeted by the Management Plan.

Duration: Year 1.

Output 11. New ecosystem-based adaptation measures have been designed and implemented.

Context: The analysis on the vulnerability of coastal ecosystems of the Uruguay River found in Annex 11 – Vulnerability Analysis-Coastal Ecosystems , describes the impacts on erosion and drainage that led to the proposed activities. The processes to be developed will be carried out in strategic places, considering both their fragility and the importance of contributing to minimize the impact of climate change on the most vulnerable species.

In Uruguay, the National Park Esteros de Farrapos e Islas del Río Uruguay was particularly identified by the SNAP as an area with characteristics that make the conservation of species vulnerable to climate change suitable⁹. On the other hand, there are two localities in the area of influence of the protected

⁹ For example, this area can preserve patches of grassland of medium and dense height that are suitable for vulnerable species (e.g. *Anthus nattereri*), and wet grassland areas with tall grasses (for example, relevant for *Alectrurus risora*, and *Sporophila palustris*), and marshlands with emergent vegetation and estuaries where the conservation of some species

area, San Javier and Nuevo Berlín, with areas that are exposed to floods linked to the dynamics of the Uruguay River. It is important to point out that there are areas where the river ridge has varying erosion levels, along the coast of the Uruguay River. This erosive process is strongly linked to the dynamics of the Uruguay River and it is intensified by anthropogenic activities and the increase of extreme events. The presence of invasive alien species is also affecting natural ecosystems which help mitigate the impact of floods.

Argentina prioritizes actions in the Palmar Yatay Ramsar Site, particularly in the El Palmar National Park, characterized by palm-tree ecosystems (*Butia yatay*) combined with grasslands that may have a varied proportion of woody shrubs and trees. The landscape includes riverine forests located on the banks of the Uruguay River and the main tributary streams. There are grasslands in the lowest and flood-prone areas. This National Park is severely affected by the invasion of exotic species. Although various efforts have been made to control these species, they have failed to produce the expected impact and the invasion of exotic species has persisted, thus affecting the conservation of existing ecosystems.

It should be noted that future climatic conditions and their effects add up and in some cases, exacerbate the severity of the invasion of exotic species and their impact. Current global climate change is causing changes in the adequacy of local climates for native species, in the abundance of native species within existing distributions and in the nature of their interactions with native communities. Climate and landscape characteristics determine the limits of the geographical distribution of the species and the seasonal conditions for their growth and survival. Additionally, plants affected by climate change may be more vulnerable to insects or pathogens.

In this context, managing the Uruguay River requires a large-scale and joint management approach that needs to be coordinated between Argentina and Uruguay, in order to enable the conservation of natural ecosystems and the mitigation of climate change effects.

Objectives: This output's activities are aimed at identifying and evaluating impacts such as erosion and drainage problems and providing sustainable solutions to recover ecosystem services and restoring ecosystems in coastal areas, reducing the risks of floods and their negative effects.

Expected Results:

Increase resilience and reduce the vulnerability of targeted areas and in terms of production and habitat. Likewise, planned activities seek to reduce vulnerability to climate change by increasing local users' capacity and diversifying their economic activities. Finally, technological innovations and associated management models are expected to produce demonstrative experiences at the national level, and methodological guidelines and good practices for the design, construction and maintenance of infrastructures in protected areas in the context of climate change.

Institutions responsible/Intervening stakeholders: both public sector and private sector actors will be involved, according to the activities.

Activities or implementation instances:

Activity 11.1: Adequacy of infrastructure required to upgrade resilience to CC in vulnerable human activities in protected areas, including tourism, livestock and beekeeping in the Estero de Farrapos Protected Area in Uruguay.

Description: This activity contributes to reducing vulnerability to climate change by increasing the capacities of local users and diversifying their economic activities. It also represents a technological innovation because it becomes a reference point at the national level and provides future guidelines for the construction of certain infrastructures in protected areas in a climate change context.

is strategic (e.g. redfish, *Pardirallus maculatus*) as it contributes to make it more resilient to the increase in sea level and projected extreme events.

Throughout the 450 km of coasts along the Uruguay River, varied productive activities such as livestock, agriculture, afforestation, beekeeping, tourism and urban development are carried out. The island sector consists of young and older islands, unsuitable for permanent ventures (production, settlements) due to the constant alteration of its surface.

In order to reduce the pressure on the wetland in the long term, nature based tourism will be promoted as a complementary activity, to ensure that affected families' incomes remain stable so that they can continue to maintain their main, traditional activity (livestock, based on the forage use of the Esteros de Farrapos e Islas del Río Uruguay National Park wetlands). This activity will promote community collaboration in the conservation and use of the Park and will contribute to the inclusion of women and youth, acknowledging their productive role and facilitating and promoting their leadership in tourism activities.

Specifically, the public tourism use plan will be strengthened and implemented by including diversification options for the economic activity of farmers belonging to the Rural Development Association, who have the right to use forage in the estuaries. This initiative will be carried out with strong participation from the affected community and will promote training activities, as well as the exchange of experiences and good practices in community tourism, both at a regional and binational level.

Beekeeping is carried out in flood-prone coastal areas and on specific islands of the protected area. The project will support this activity in coordination with tourism development, including it in the tourism output, and making infrastructure improvements and strengthening the capacities of beekeepers.

In order to avoid possible undesired effects associated with tourism, this activity will include the definition of good practices and institutional guidelines for the design, construction and maintenance of infrastructure in protected areas, particularly in wetlands and implementing demonstrative cases to scale up good practices and be used as a reference for other initiatives that promote infrastructure in wetlands and other vulnerable ecosystems. This activity also includes monitoring efforts, to ensure that it contributes to conservation, increased knowledge on the pressure that livestock and other activities cause to fragile environments (conservation of the ridge, breeding sites and fish feeding) and the relationship between grazing and the dispersal and control of invasive alien species (IAS) *Gleditsia triacanthos*, one of the most important threats in the area that modifies the structure of the riparian forest.

Direct/indirect beneficiaries: Rural Development Association, Estero Group, and “Los Girasoles” Civil Association, producers (Nuevo Berlin Development Association, San Javier Development Association, Nuevo Berlin Tourism League).

Duration: 3 years.

Institutions responsible/Intervening stakeholders: DINAMA/ MVOTMA, MDN , MGAP , MI (Río Negro Departmental Authorities), MINTURD, , National Institute of Colonization, Río Negro Departmental intendance, Civil Society Organizations (Estero Group and “Los Girasoles” Civil Association), producers (Nuevo Berlin Development Association, San Javier Development Association, Nuevo Berlin Tourism League, Nuevo Berlin and San Javier mayor's office. Tourism group.

Activity 11.2: Implementation of climate change ecosystem-based adaptation measures in the Rincón de Franquía Protected National Area in Uruguay.

Description: In the Rincón de Franquía protected area that conserves habitat and/or species (IUCN-category VI), there are erosive processes on the coast as a result of more frequent and intense increases in the flow of the Uruguay River in the sections associated with the Linear Park and Los Pinos beach.

In order to identify ecosystem zones that are more vulnerable to flooding, and to design and implement pilot conservation and adaptation measures based on ecosystems, such as replanting with native species, an assessment and diagnosis will be carried out on the coastal erosion process and its respective environmental adaptation and/or restoration measures.

Direct/indirect beneficiaries: Indirect beneficiaries include the coastal population, as well as the tourism industry and visitors.

Duration: 4 years.

Institutions responsible/Intervening stakeholders: National Protected Areas System (SNAP)_Uruguay

Activity 11.3. Restoration of vulnerable coastal ecosystems through monitoring exotic species and planting native species.

Description: Invasive species and climate change are two of the greatest threats to biodiversity and the provision of ecosystem services worldwide. Climate change could increase opportunities for Invasive Alien Species (IAS), whose ability to adapt to disturbances such as fires, floods and droughts, provides an opportunity to colonize and settle in new environments.

In the coast of the Uruguay River, biological invasions, particularly woody exotic invasions, are the main threat to native ecosystems. This is a particularly severe problem for the main protected areas on this coast. This is the case of the Esteros de Farrapos and Palmar Yatay RAMSAR Sites (Argentina).

Even though the Woody Exotic Invasive Species' threat affects this site's whole basin, it has increased the most at the El Palmar Natural Park, where the impact is strongest. The reason why the problem is worse in areas where there has been a biodiversity conservation program is addressed in the El Palmar National Park Management Plan (Resolution HD APN N° 86/2016), which raises the need to include this concern in the management of protected areas. This project contributes to this matter.

It should be noted that initiatives in this area were extended to the forest establishments adjacent to the El Palmar National Park, which first created private protected areas and were then integrated into the buffer zone (ZAM) of said National Park, through a formal agreement with the National Parks Administration. Approximately 500 to 1000 privets will be extracted from the trail area and approximately 200 native species will be planted along the coasts and beaches: *Nectandra angustifolia*, *Myrcianthes cisplatensis*, *Ocotea acutifolia*, *Enterolobium contortisiliquum*, *Albizia floodla*, *Pouteria salicifolia* and *Inga uruguayensis*.

The Esteros de Farrapos e Islas del Rio Uruguay National Park and Ramsar site: the National Park covers an area of 16,810 hectares. 68% of the property is owned by the nation and 32% is privately owned. The site is an important area for bird conservation (IBA).

The Farrapos wetlands are one of the largest wetlands in the country. They are characterized by the presence of several environments, including the coastal ridge and its associated vegetation: the riparian forest. The riparian forest provides the flood-buffer ecosystem service, which is particularly relevant in a context of increased frequency of extreme events. Some plant species particularly decrease the river's erosive energy, protecting the ridge. The ridge, a fluvial deposit that forms a longitudinal elevation in the margin of the Uruguay River, contains the water level inside the wetland and protects it when the water level increases. The ridge's condition is crucial for the establishment of the riparian forest and also affects the flood regime. On the other hand, the islands of the Uruguay River are relevant for the biological connectivity between the wetlands on the margins of the river in Uruguay and Argentina, and are enclaves for the southern dispersion of elements of the Paraná forest. The edges of the islands have ridges where riverbanks develop with a diversity of species. The regulation of the water flow generated by the ridges, allows small lagoons "*guachas*" to develop inland. These small lagoons are linked to permanently or temporarily flooded areas, with plant associations adapted to these water variations. These lagoon areas are especially important as they offer shelters during drought periods.

The activity seeks to control the invasion of alien species in the project's geographic scope. It should be noted that at the end of the project, different levels control will be achieved in both countries.

In Uruguay, the scope of the project is to control the invasion of alien species along 52 km of coastline. This will allow the river ridge and the riparian forest to progress towards a good conservation status and

maintain the provision of ecosystem services. The good conservation status indicators are those included in the monitoring system of the area's management plan.

In Argentina, the scope of this project will focus on controlling invasive alien species (IAS), a process that will be subsequently included in protocols and reference plans for the restoration of ecosystems in the coastal region of the Uruguay River. While there is a broad consensus on the seriousness of the impacts caused by IAS, there are numerous approaches to dealing with this problem, thereby justifying the need for protocols. At the ecosystem results level, the activity seeks to control of the invasion of exotic species in an area measuring approximately 3,500 hectares.

For this end, activities will be carried out with the purpose of creating capacities in the Uruguay river coast, by means of a Woody Exotic Invasive Species management plan. This includes setting up groups to develop a toolbox that includes the set of scientifically tested applicable protocols for the different species, as well as recommendations on good practices to ensure their sustainability. This activity includes: (1) Implementation of a set of modalities and operations for the control of woody invasive alien species. These modalities and operations will include technical and operational information that will enable them to become reference material at the regional level (Argentina and Uruguay), (2) Implementation of a phytosanitary and eco-epidemiological surveillance plan for the early detection of new pests in species of special value (Argentina), (3) Implementation of restoration actions in environments affected by climate change and IAS (Argentina and Uruguay), (4) Prepare a tool box (sets of protocols) for the control of woody exotic invasive species, adapted to the cases of the Uruguay River coastline (Argentina and Uruguay), (5) Communication and dissemination campaign to foster community participation, setting up a buffer zone for the PNEP, the RAMSAR Yatay Site and the EFIRU National Park (Argentina and Uruguay), (6) Create an environment that fosters regional collaborative work between El Palmar and the EFIRU National Park, in order to contribute to interinstitutional strengthening (Argentina, APN and Uruguay, SNAP).

Direct/indirect beneficiaries: coastal population, tourism industry and visitors

Duration: Years 1, 2, and 3

Institutions responsible/Intervening stakeholders:

Institutions responsible: Entre Ríos Secretariat of the Environment and El Palmar National Park (Argentina's National Parks Administration). Uruguay's National System's Division for Protected Areas and Esteros de Farrapos e Islas del Río Uruguay National Park Administration. National Directorate for the Environment.

Intervening stakeholders in Argentina: Palmar Yatay RAMSAR Committee, Aurora del Palmar Wildlife Refuge, Habitat y Desarrollo Foundation, establishments that are part of the El Palmar National Park Buffer Zone, El Palmar National Park, Private Reserves of the Tierra de Palmares Microregion, INTA Stations in the area, CAL Bancos del Caraballo, Researchers in the RAMSAR Palmar Yatay Site influence areas, Representatives of the Palmares-Butiazales Route (or Butia Network), Entre Ríos Secretariat of Culture, Entre Ríos Secretariat of the Environment, Entre Ríos Directorate of Natural Resources, Municipalities of the Tierra de Palmares microregion, CARU, UNER, NGOs: CEyDAS and Tecove Mymba, among others

Intervening stakeholders in Uruguay: PNEFIRU Specific Advisory Commission: DINAMA/ MVOTMA, Fray Bentos Municipality, Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (General Directorate of Renewable Natural Resources and National Directorate of the Environment), Ministry of the Interior (Río Negro Departmental Headquarters), Ministry of Tourism, Administrative Commission of the Uruguay River (Uruguayan Delegation), National Institute of Colonization, Río Negro intendance, Civil Society Organizations (Estero Group, Civil Association "Los Girasoles"), producers (Nuevo Berlin Development Association, San Javier Development Association, tourism league of Nuevo Berlin, mayor of Nuevo Berlin and San Javier, Faculty of Sciences. A human-resources focused alliance will be created with the Ministry of National Defense (Uruguay) in order to create a sustainability strategy.

Activity 11.4. Structural consolidation of historical buildings, protection of the coastal canyon and valorization of the historic site Calera del Palmar or Barquín, in El Palmar National Park (PNEP).

Description: The Calera del Palmar historical site, located in the PNEP, is a historical complex dating back to the colonial period (1650-1810). It comprises various building structures that sit on the Uruguay River's ravine and coast. Throughout time, the buildings in the sector have changed hands but have performed a similar main purpose, up to the creation of PNEP in 1966. The original historical buildings were built by the Guaraní Jesuit society and illustrate stone architecture, along with the use of lime and cowhide for building purposes. It is the oldest buildings in the Province.

Nowadays, the historical site is endangered by two major factors: one is the passage of time, which is inexorably wearing these structures, which are settled on mud or mortar of lime and mud. The other factor is the climatic phenomena, especially river floods, torrential rains and persistent humidity.

Since it is located in the vicinity and on the same ravine, the historical site is very vulnerable to flooding. In particular, when a Southeast blow or *sudestada* occurs during a flood, it causes big waves that often hit against the old structures. These floods of the Uruguay River respond to torrential rains that affect the upper basin of the Uruguay River and fill the Salto Grande dam located about 60 km upstream of the project area.

The site is located between levels 21 and 7 (IGN). The latter reaches the kilns and the dock, buildings closer to the river bank and is therefore the most affected by flooding.

Nowadays, the historical site is the second most visited sector of the PNEP. It is undoubtedly an educational and tourist attraction and both organized groups in tours as well as families and visitors in general, find it striking to recognize the Jesuit presence in this area, which is far away from the traditionally known Jesuits areas. It is a unique sample of the historical heritage built during the colony, which is related to the Jesuit ranches of Córdoba and forms a corridor of relics that joins the Provinces of Entre Ríos, Corrientes and Misiones along the coast of the Uruguay River, in Argentina. There are also relics in the Oriental Republic of Uruguay.

Given its importance, as well as its condition, current vulnerability and considering it can be reversed, it has been prioritized for conservation purposes and the necessary investments to that effect.

This activity seeks to consolidate the structures of the Calera del Palmar and improve the conditions for visitors. For this, the following interventions are foreseen:

1. Carry out remediation, structure consolidation and defense of coastal margins works and enhance the ruins that mitigate the effects of rainfall and flooding on the historical site.
2. Determine in advance the effects that local rainfall has on: i) the historical site's micro surface runoff and ii) the effects of infiltration on the rocks and soils that sustain the historic structures (lime kiln and others), in order to consider them in the works (hydrogeological aspects).
3. Implement the archaeological works and carry out monitoring events complementary to the works.
4. Improve accessibility to trails and infrastructure for visitors to the historical site, enhancing the whole site.
5. Carry out environmental impact studies for all tasks and interventions if required, according to the regulations in force at the NPC.
6. Share results with the community.

Direct/indirect beneficiaries: Since the Jesuit Stations of Córdoba and the Jesuit Missions of the provinces of Corrientes and Misiones were declared World Heritage Sites, this former industrial area, as part of the Jesuit missions as a whole, provides cultural and educational benefits to humanity.

Secondly, it benefits the entire Argentine and Uruguayan people since it is one of the roots of their cultural identity. In third place, it benefits the inhabitants of neighboring towns: Ubajay, Colón, San José, San Salvador, Villa Elisa, Concordia, among other localities who can enjoy their visits and in turn, benefit from the influx of visitors (by providing accommodation and supplies) from large cities who frequently visit the area, for example from Paraná, Santa Fe, Rosario and Buenos Aires.

Institutions responsible/Intervening stakeholders: National Parks Administration, Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, the project's executing entity; National Technological University. Concordia Headquarters (Hydrogeological studies); and Félix de Azara Natural History Foundation (archaeological studies).

Component 4: Priority measures to increase resilience and reduce social vulnerability

Community-based adaptation measures will be designed and implemented on both banks of the Uruguay River as well as the strengthening of the knowledge of local communities regarding climate change, as part of this component. The objective is to enhance the capacities and knowledge of local communities regarding climate change impacts as well as to empower social networks in the implementation of adaptation measures, thus contributing to the generation of resilience in their practices. It seeks to strengthen and/or create spaces where civil society participates in climate change measures and community risk management, to improve their sustainability and ensure community's ownership. For this, activities will be carried out to analyze the multiple social vulnerabilities, taking into account gender, generations and human rights issues, as well as the implementation of socio-economic, cultural and educational vulnerability reduction strategies. Also social perception of climate change risks will be performed to consider the subjectivities and previous knowledge of the communities. Also there will be a focus on relocated families' work or productive reconversion, strengthening social networks, community participation, and climate change communication and education.

Outcome v) *Communities and social organizations increased their resilience in the framework of climate change adaptation and risk management of hydro-climatic disasters*

Output 12. Social vulnerability monitoring and evaluation tools have been devised with a particular focus on human rights, gender, and generations.

Objectives: contribute to better understand, analyze, evaluate and monitor social vulnerability, through tools and methodologies that include information available at the country level.

Expected results: Methodological tools have been developed for analyzing, evaluating and monitoring the Project area's social vulnerability and have been made available to local, subnational and national governments for appropriate decision-making.

Justification in terms of increasing resilience/reducing vulnerability: knowledge on social vulnerability conditions of the population is critical for adequately and effectively addressing necessary measures to reduce risks, build and increase resilience and adapt to climate change. This process will allow for a better identification of adaptation measures that adequately relate to local contexts while empowering local communities. Education, social participation and communication are essential tools to achieve these objectives.

Institutions responsible/Intervening stakeholders: ARG-URU national governments, subnational and local governments, CSOs and overall population.

Activities or implementation instances:

Activity 12.1. Development of a tool for analysis, monitoring and assessment of social vulnerability in each country, incorporating a human rights, gender and generations approach,

based on the review of methodologies, background analysis and pre-existing experiences in terms of social Vulnerability.

Description: review and analyze literature and successful experiences on social vulnerability. Prepare a monitoring instrument that integrates the human rights, gender and generations approach (Annex 9 – Vulnerability Analysis). From the human rights perspective, aspects regarding specific population groups will be considered (children, adult population, elderly people, gender, people with disabilities, migrant population, ethnic and racial diversity), as well as aspects related to decent employment, decent housing, access to information, services, spaces for citizen and cultural participation, among others.

Direct/indirect beneficiaries: Local governments along the Uruguay River, subnational and national governments.

Duration: 4 years

Activity 12.2. Review of social vulnerability in towns involved in the project; this review should be based on the tool designed in Activity 12.1. Drafting of a report of the review and the publication of results in each country.

Description: Implement the monitoring and analysis instrument developed in activity 12.1. Implement the test application, make adjustments, and enhance the instrument.

Direct/indirect beneficiaries: Local governments along the Uruguay river, subnational and national governments.

Duration: 2nd and 4th year (including monitoring and results)

Output 13. Assessments of social perception of risks have been carried through towards the construction of resilience.

Objectives: Design an appropriate methodology to analyze the social perception of climate risks in both countries' localities, in order to guide the adaptation and climate risk reduction processes in coastal communities and monitor its evolution.

Expected results: Methodological backgrounds have being identified and a methodology have been developed for the analysis of social perception of climate risks, to be implemented by both countries.

Justification in terms of increasing resilience/reducing vulnerability: Contribute to strengthen communities and their resilience. It is important to learn how communities experience risks, their widespread beliefs and people's positions regarding risk and risk management. This knowledge allows adapting the different measures and interventions proposed to reduce the risks, generating greater awareness and ownership in the beneficiary communities of the Project.

Institutions responsible/Intervening stakeholders: ARG-URU national governments, subnational and local governments, CSOs.

Activities or implementation instances

Activity 13.1. Drafting up of a methodology allowing the identification, estimation, and review of a risk social perception, and drafting up of a methodology-based document.

Description: Methodologies will be selected and a methodology will be developed to determine the levels of social perception of climate risks of potential threats and assess existing vulnerability conditions. Participatory strategies will strengthen capacities and increase resilience in order to reduce and prevent the negative effects of disasters. To develop this methodology, different theories,

background information and experiences in the subject matter will be assessed. Also, the methodology may be applied in pilot cases in order to evaluate it and enhance it before implementing it.

Direct/indirect beneficiaries: Direct: Local governments along the Uruguay River, subnational and national governments, CSOs. Indirect: vulnerable, flood-prone communities.

Duration: 1st and 2nd years.

Activity 13.2: Implementation of the methodology developed in Activity 13.1 allowing for social perception of risk identification, estimation, and review in local communities in each country, and further publication of outcomes in each country.

Description: The development of a methodology to analyze the social perception of climate risk in the Program's localities, will enable its subsequent implementation in the territory. This will result in a very interesting analysis on the social risk perception at the regional level as well as each countries' similarities, differences and distinctive features. A document will be prepared with all this information and will include the common results as well as results regarding both margins of the river.

Direct/indirect Beneficiaries: Direct: Local governments along the Uruguay River, subnational and national governments, CSOs. Indirect: vulnerable, flood-prone communities.

Duration: 3rd and 4th year.

Output 14. Strategies for assistance and capacity-building of the workforce made up by vulnerable populations have been promoted.

Objectives: contribute to improve people's economic conditions and their livelihoods through work reconversion strategies, based on training activities and identification of regular income sources in order to reduce their socioeconomic vulnerability and foster their social inclusion.

Expected results: It is expected that resettled population are strengthened by new and sustainable labor insertion strategies by training and reconversion.

Justification in terms of increasing resilience/reducing vulnerability: It is expected that labor reconversion strategies implemented with resettled population will allow for the family's living hoods and resilience to increase also allowing the families to access jobs that are unrelated to their previous unsustainable settlements, while achieving a higher income that will reduce their socio-economic vulnerability and exclusion.

Direct /indirect beneficiaries: Direct: vulnerable communities.

Responsible institutions / stakeholders involved: depends on each activity

Activities or implementation instances

Activity 14.1. Capacity building strategy for the reconversion of the Creation and implementation of a labor force of families who have been resettled in Paysandú, Uruguay

Description: The objective is to contribute to create and generate stable and sustainable income, so they can overcome vulnerability and social exclusion situations. To this end, the following actions will be carried out: a) Training: professional training tailored for each enterprise; b) Continuity in social support; c) Subsidy - working capital; d) Regulation for classifying and selling waste; e) Location of productive activities separate from relocation housing; and f) Work reconversion: learn about the families' productive activities and capacities in order to development other tentative undertakings, according to their potential.

Besides the specific work that will be carried out according to the type of entrepreneurship, it is suggested that cross-cutting actions be carried out for all families, prioritizing training and carrying out workshops on cross-cutting issues for all enterprises. These cross-cutting issues include youth employment, persons with disabilities, migrants, gender, entrepreneurship, institutional aspects and legal instruments, as well as links to other public policies to support entrepreneurship (access to financing, third-sector activities, formalization, commercialization, etc.).

To this end, work will be carried out in coordination with MIDES, INACOOP, MTSS, MIEM, ANDE, INEFOP, among other public policy institutions related to the target populations and their undertakings.

Direct/indirect beneficiaries: waste-sorting families, brickmaker families, animal production families.

Duration: 4 years

Institutions responsible/Intervening stakeholders: National and subnational governments, employment and training institutions, CSOs, local private companies, MVOTMA, Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (MGAP), Ministry of Social Development (MIDES), National Cooperatives Institute (INACOOP), Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MTSS), Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining (MIEM), National Development Agency (ANDE), National Institute of Employment and Vocational Training (INEFOP)

Activity 14.2: Social and labor capacity-building, and drafting up of workforce capacity-building in Entre Ríos, Argentina

Description: The activity is part of the program "Caring for our common home", which is carried out by the Ministry of Social Development of the Government of Entre Ríos, inspired by Pope Francis' Encyclical Letter *Laudato Si'*, which encourages young people to look after themselves, others and nature, by developing productive projects that generate decent work. Between 2016 and 2018, some 200 young people facing psychosocial vulnerability participated in this Provincial initiative, covering aspects such as recycling materials, gastronomy, hairdressing, fabric work and carpentry. This activity seeks to take advantage of the experience accumulated by this program to extend it to sectors whose social vulnerability is exacerbated by hydroclimatic phenomena, including the impacts they may suffer in their homes or settlements, and the effects that these phenomena may have on their livelihoods. This activity also strengthens the capacities of families that have been relocated to safer areas. In this sense, the project seeks to strengthen livelihoods, reduce vulnerability, and increase resilience among families and the community, by means of personal development actions, strengthening self-esteem, transforming habits regarding environmental sustainability and developing capacities to care for each person's habitat.

Developing work skills and promoting autonomy in the design and implementation of people's own productive projects are part of the project's commitment to future sustainability, not only by promoting decent work but also by encouraging people to look after nature, the environment, the community, and the "Common House".

As a result, it is expected that at least 80 people from different relocated families or families that have been placed in medium risk areas, who are facing socio-economic vulnerability conditions, will be trained on different trades and activities; and that at least 80 productive or service projects are set up in order to be implemented by beneficiaries (including individual and collective initiatives).

Direct/indirect beneficiaries: 80 people over 18 years old from the Project locations. Therefore, the Project will benefit 80 families with high socioeconomic vulnerability, who have agreed to relocation because they were living in areas highly exposed to floods of hydroclimatic origin, or who are joining relocation processes at the time of project implementation, or who still live in flood risk zones and their livelihoods are linked to the river and its dynamics.

Duration: 4 years

Institutions responsible/intervening stakeholder: Secretary of the Environment of Entre Ríos (SAER); Ministry of Social Development, National Secretariat of Social Economics; Municipalities; Community organizations, commercial and civil associations.

Output 15. Social networks have been strengthened up through an exchange in Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) good practices and local risk management strategies.

Objectives: Promote community participation, strengthening citizen networks and existing spaces or creating new ones that contribute to society's empowerment in terms of risk reduction, increased resilience and adaptation to climate change. Efforts will be made to identify existing initiatives on local risk management and/or adaptation, possible strategies, roles and functions, as well as possible joint actions at local and regional level, in coordination with local governments.

Expected results: Networking with local institutions and organizations has been promoted and/or strengthened to support risk reduction and climate change adaptation processes, thereby creating simultaneous opportunities for exchange and mutual enrichment between localities and countries.

Justification in terms of increasing resilience/reducing vulnerability: Knowledge management and lessons learned exchange among local social organizations and citizen networks allow to achieve more robust adaptation measures which are anchored in the community's practices and culture. Climate risk reduction and climate change adaptation processes are local in nature and can not be implemented by a few actors, even governmental actors. These processes require training and strengthening institutions and organizations so that they are able to support these processes with their points of view and contributions, generating networks and common areas for joint work. Binational and regional exchange of experiences will strengthen the local organization and citizen networks.

Institutions and intervening stakeholders: Civil society institutions and organizations, local governments, national governments.

Activities or implementing instances:

Activity 15.1: Local, national and regional social networks strengthened on issues such as awareness and sensitivity vis-à-vis the role coastal systems and vulnerable ecosystems play in CC adaptation.

Description: At the local level, the generation and strengthening of citizen networks such as communal councils, neighborhood councils, etc., will be promoted, in order to strengthen networks and citizen participation in climate risk reduction and climate change adaptation. These spaces will be useful to advance work on EWS and Risk Management Plans, as set forth in Component 1. The intention is to ensure that different groups are represented in these spaces, and organizations involving young people, women, senior citizens, migrants, ethnic racial organizations, people with disabilities, as well as educational, professional, cultural and productive organizations, will be convened.

Direct/indirect beneficiaries: Direct: local institutions, organizations and social networks working on these issues. Indirect: local governments, CSOs, cultural and educational organizations and population in general, national governments.

Duration: 4 years

Output 16. Communication, education and dissemination strategies have been implemented towards reducing vulnerability.

Objectives: promote knowledge and raise awareness on climate risks and climate risk reduction, on climate change adaptation and the increase of resilience in the community in general, through communication actions and training and education instances, in formal and non-formal settings. Coordinate this objective with the implementation of the EWS and the Risk Management Plans under Component 1.

Expected results: The population has increased sensitivity and awareness regarding the social construction of risks and risk reduction, considering climate change and its consequences, to improve the adaptation of vulnerable communities and society in general. In order to address the general population's right to information, different communication, education and dissemination strategies are considered, integrating universal accessibility aspects (e.g. subtitled videos, training opportunities with audio guides, etc.).

Justification in terms of increasing resilience/reducing vulnerability: A community that is aware and informed on the natural and social dynamics of its environment, has increased adaptation capacities and better tools for action and can also offer support to ongoing processes and contribute to their sustainability. An informed community can also change its habits as part of cultural change, thereby implementing small actions that contribute to local transformations in favor of resilience.

Institutions and intervening stakeholders: Institutions and organizations, national and local governments, CSOs, educational and cultural organizations.

Activities or implementing instances

Activity 16.1 Identification of adaptation background and local risk management to address climate change involving the community and education and implementation of activities in the area of project intervention.

Description: This activity includes:

a) research of background information on good practices in education and local interventions to reduce climate risks and achieve adaptation at local level.
b) designing and implementing of educational networks and training courses on climate change, risks and resilience, aimed at formal educators at all levels; c) developing educational support materials for training actions and preparing didactic materials, including activities proposed by trained teachers to address issues in formal and/or non-formal educational environments; d) designing and implementing an online course for teachers and students interested in the aforementioned topics; and developing courses, conferences and thematic seminars for professionals from different areas and disciplines. e) exchange of good practices in climate change adaptation education. It will be particularly ensured that these activities consider inclusive access to training activities, as well as the gender perspective and inclusive language in educational and outreach materials.

Direct / indirect beneficiaries: Direct: teachers, social communicators, students, recipients of communication pieces. Indirect: local, subnational and national governments, CSOs population in general.

Duration: 4 years

Activity 16.2. Implementation of communication campaigns aimed at local communities in order to raise awareness about the effects of CC, the importance of adaptation and the SATs at the community level, including field missions and exchange the dissemination of good practices of the activity 16.1.

Description: This activity includes a cross-cutting initiative involving the preparation of informative material to be shared with actors and relevant sectors in the community and the design and implementation of thematic communication campaigns for both countries, with a regional (binational) focus. These activities will particularly include the gender perspective and use inclusive language in

communications. This activity includes: a) developing graphic, digital and audiovisual materials regarding climate change adaptation and the importance of ecosystems; b) designing and installing signage in parks, promenades, urban reserves, protected areas and other green public spaces, that contribute to reducing risks, increasing resilience, adapting to climate change; c) develop thematic talks, dissemination activities and open workshops and/or workshops for key actors.

Direct / indirect beneficiaries: Direct: teachers, social communicators, students, recipients of communication pieces. Indirect: local, subnational and national governments, population in general.

Duration: 4 years

Activity 16.3: Drafting up of methodological guidelines and resources focused on communication and management of projects being executed as part of the CCA strategies.

Description: This activity includes: a) selecting contents and organizing concepts; b) developing methodological guides; and c) carrying out the design, layout, printing and/or online publication of guides.

Direct/indirect beneficiaries: Direct: teachers, social communicators, students, recipients of instances and pieces of communication. Indirect: local, subnational and national governments, population in general.

Duration: 3rd and 4th years

B. Describe how the program will promote new and innovative solutions for climate change adaptation, such as new approaches, technologies and mechanisms.

52. Dealing jointly with problems, designing strategies to address them as a region and implementing them at the local level is innovative for both countries. This becomes a strategic vision to achieve sustainable solutions, in opposition to isolated actions. The creation of new spaces for interaction, networks, knowledge dissemination and learning between both countries, is a central output of the Program.
53. The set of actions set forth in the various Outputs are guided by the human rights-based approach, which integrates and prioritizes human rights already included at the constitutional and legal levels and the so-called "new rights agenda". This new agenda considers, among other aspects, gender issues and intergenerational relations, as well as disability, sexual diversity, cultural diversity and the right to the city. The inclusion of rights that are diffused in the public agenda, and in governmental actions related to urban development, housing and habitat, is also a government priority. These rights include, among others, the right to health, the right to housing, the right to a healthy environment, the right to healthy and affordable drinking water and the right to sanitation. Therefore, this initiative effectively includes the rights approach in public policies, particularly regarding housing, habitat and urban development, and promotes institutional development in line with these definitions.
54. The change in the design of infrastructure plans, utilities, territorial planning and housing plans will unleash future transformations in the region. The new perspective including climate change and the reduction of climatic risks in a cross-cutting manner in various territorial management plans, works and services, will be critical for climate change adaptation.
55. The joint development of a methodology to assess impacts, damages and losses, as well as a shared record of disaster events, will be an innovative output in various ways. It will be innovative

due to its approach encouraging countries to share information, and, because it develops a joint systematization mechanism and associated survey technologies.

56. The formalization and coordination of early warning mechanisms among the various organisms that interact in the basin, will become the first experience carried out so far.
57. The preparation of local or regional risk management plans will be an innovative approach and practice for the region, as opposed to the presence, albeit limited, of plans that only consider emergency response. This action will encourage a stronger focus on disaster prevention among local governments.
58. Recovering and re-signifying public green spaces as flood buffering measures, will become a practice that breaks with old urban planning paradigms in cities of both countries. There will be a renewed focus on sustainable and resilient cities, which will integrate urban infrastructures with "green" constructions and ecosystems, and will consider the social, natural, economic and cultural diversity in their design while actively including citizen participation.
59. The implementation of a specific Revolving Fund window to carry out domestic interventions in homes in consolidated flood-prone urban areas, is considered an innovation. By facilitating small changes to housing, it is possible to prevent families from suffering major losses. This will be an unprecedented experience for both countries and if successful, it will be replicated in other cities. Similarly, insurance for tourism ventures in coastal areas is unprecedented and its success can be transmitted to other tourist cities in the region.
60. The adaptation approach based on riparian ecosystems is very important, since the floodplains of the Uruguay River are among the ecosystems with the greatest number of threatened species in the world. This is mainly due to the advance of the agricultural frontier, the chemical contamination of water, habitat degradation, invasion of exotic species, alteration of river flow regimes, overexploitation of fishing resources and urbanization. Therefore, achieving coordinated management of ecosystem conservation between both countries is very important. For this, systematization, inventory and monitoring of ecosystem services (mapping, monitoring, systematization, etc.) are innovative mechanisms for conservation policies on the banks of the Uruguay River and are also necessary measures to plan their adaptation contribution to the region.
61. The regional landscape of the Uruguay River has suffered significant habitat loss and fragmentation, and this had caused threats and biodiversity reduction. It is therefore necessary to ensure they are interconnected. Green infrastructure is one of the measures that facilitate the generation of biological corridors between existing natural areas, thus improving the overall ecological quality of coastal ecosystems. Green infrastructure will also help maintain ecosystems in good conditions, so that they can continue to provide their valuable services to society, such as clean air, pure water and flood-buffering.
62. The green designs to be implemented in the cities' linear parks in the Program, will enable integrating riparian ecosystems with nearby urban centers, through an innovative development that will challenge the classic gray urban infrastructure paradigm. It will incorporate green roofs, rain gardens, artificial wetlands to retain surplus water and absorb pollutants, control and replace invasive exotic species with native species, and provide support by including these issues in public policies and in society, by means of new pedagogical approaches focused on environmental education along with developing native plant nurseries.
63. The creation of green infrastructure will help natural areas connect among themselves, for example through green corridors, fauna walkways and crossing points, and will also improve the

environment's overall ecological quality in order to make it more respectful and permeable to wildlife. Green infrastructure will help maintain ecosystem services and, therefore, wild fauna and flora. Ecosystems, which are enriched by the diversity of life within them, contribute a whole series of valuable and economically important goods and services to society, such as water purification, soil fertilization or carbon storage. They also play an important role in the fight against climate change, as they increase resilience to the effects of climate change, for example, by means of flood-buffering effects.

64. Tools to monitor social vulnerability and social perception of climate risks are innovative mechanisms to strengthen community-based adaptation. For this, mechanisms that include a human rights, gender and generations perspective, will also be developed to highlight local capacities, social networks and participatory strategies.
65. As a significant experience for urban adaptation, the Resettlement National Plan of Uruguay, was awarded with the Momentum of Change Lighthouse Activity for the Urban Poor by the UNFCCC Secretariat during the 20th Conference of the Parties in Lima in 2014. This experience considers the relocation of families affected by poverty who live in flood-prone areas, based on three fundamental components: socio-territorial integration, generating opportunities to access decent housing with adequate and sustainable utilities in safe urban areas; promoting access to the Social Protection System, which allows families to overcome exclusion factors, such as health, education, training to improve employment opportunities and income, among others; and the recovery of vacant space after the settlement's complete relocation, in order to use it as a public park or for other non-residential alternatives¹⁰.
66. Another significant experience in Argentina that can serve as a model for the region is the case of the city of Santa Fe (capital of the province that borders Entre Ríos on the eastern edge). This city implemented a Risk Management Municipal System, creating a pioneering mechanism for flood risk governance at the local level. It received the UN Sasakawa Award 2011 for Disaster Risk Reduction. The city currently includes a resilience-based approach in its municipal policies and is one of the Rockefeller Foundation's 100 Resilient Cities.

C. Describe how the program provides economic, social and environmental benefits, with particular reference to the most vulnerable communities and vulnerable groups within the communities, including gender considerations.

67. Developing and strengthening Disaster Risk Management tools and EWS are critical to prevent and mitigate the negative social, economic and environmental effects of climate change, especially with regard to floods that especially affect the most vulnerable sectors of the localities involved.
68. **Social benefits:** Considering future climate scenarios is the development of cities' planning instruments and works, will significantly contribute to improving the population's quality of life and its social and territorial integration. Examples of this are the urban infrastructure works for the reduction of the impacts of overflows and the recovery of vacant land as a result of relocations, which will generate new public spaces for the cities.
69. The activities set forth in this Program will support previously resettled communities or ongoing resettlements that are part of processes led and financed by both governments. These activities include securing public services and infrastructure for new resettlements, monitoring social vulnerability and social risk perception, recovery of vacant flood-prone areas and ensure they are used as public and flood-buffer areas, in order to prevent new informal occupations that can lead

¹⁰ (http://unfccc.int/secretariat/momentum_for_change/items/8692.php).

to additional resettlements, work reconversion solutions for previously resettled people, communication strategies, education and dissemination, among others.

70. On the other hand, relocated population will have new opportunities to integrate to the city, access its services and consider opportunities for work reconversion, through training and development of new ventures.
71. In this regard, it should be noted that the UNFCCC Secretariat has recognized Uruguay's National Resettlement Plan, which is aimed at reducing the vulnerability of low-income population sectors and its exposure to floods¹¹.
72. For its part, the identification and evaluation of non-climatic impacts (erosion, surface waterproofing, deforestation) and the provision of sustainable and ecosystem-based solutions in order to recover the ecosystems and their services and benefits (maintaining coastal line and improving natural resource management) will significantly reduce the risks of floods and their negative effects, which particularly affects the most vulnerable sectors of local communities.
73. Vulnerability analysis and monitoring activities will allow local governments to identify priorities and efficient solutions to reduce vulnerability. Likewise, this will enable evaluating the results of said measures and including them in lessons learned and in future replications.
74. Communication and community dissemination strategies, based on their risk perceptions, will promote greater awareness of the importance of climate change. This will increase people's capacity to cope with these phenomena and will thereby reduce their vulnerability and increase their resilience.
75. Community-based adaptation measures, which include education, communication and awareness-raising strategies, as well as strengthening existing social networks, will contribute to promoting resilient, collaborative communities with increased awareness of climate threats as well as prevention strategies and early warning regarding new severe events.
76. The overall improvement of people's living conditions leads to social cohesion and a decrease in conflicts, which in turn leads to strengthened social networks and contributes to social unity, thereby reducing violence levels. Local achievements in terms of social inclusion in the demonstration sites will be used as a model to scale up to other regional and national strategies.
77. Regarding principles such as "Access and Equity", "Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups", "Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment" principles, the project was designed with a significant focus on participation and inclusion. Several activities involving participation and validation processes have been carried out and others will be carried out.
78. With regard to gender considerations, data will be discriminated in all consultative and participatory instances. Likewise, the gender approach is considered in the design of communication, dissemination and awareness activities, as well as work reconversion and social risk perception activities, among others. In this regard, the Project has prepared a Gender Assessment and a Gender Action Plan for each Project activity (Annex 7 – Gender Evaluation and Action Plan which includes, among others, the preparation of diagnoses that contain gender issues and considers the participation of a gender specialist with experience in climate change

¹¹ Uruguay National Resettlement Plan <https://unfccc.int/climate-action/momentum-for-change/lighthouse-activities/national-resettlement-plan>

projects, flood emergency or related issues, and the inclusion of gender specific indicators in policies and strategies' monitoring system.

79. **Economic benefits:** The implementation of financial mechanisms such as insurances or revolving funds for housing improvements, as well as work reconversion opportunities for relocated communities, provide direct economic benefits. As the same time, the implementation of resilient infrastructure generates direct and indirect economic benefits through the increase in job creation and avoiding costs stemming from emergency response to extreme events. The enhancement of improved houses also represents additional economic benefits for both the owners and the site area.
80. Additional economic benefits will be achieved in the short term by reducing disaster risk, reducing flood damage in intervened urban areas and in protected areas, including the protection of cultural heritage and its implications for tourism. Project activities will also allow various economic sectors to carry out medium and long-term planning exercises to reduce the negative impacts of climate change, by contributing to increased knowledge regarding the most vulnerable groups and the improvement of their quality of life.
81. The implementation of climate change adapted infrastructure will ensure that it functions and will guarantee the population's access to services. It will also reduce compensation and recovery expenses for local governments.
82. Work reconversion and transition will reduce the population's economic vulnerability and will increase the resilience of communities and institutions that are affected by the climate change effects.
83. Target populations' increased climate change resilience will strengthen income generation, as well as the introduction of additional livelihood options, such as tourism, in previously unforeseen areas
84. **Environmental benefits:** The ecosystem-based adaptation measures are the most significant environmental aspects of the Programme. Strengthening and connecting protected areas, mapping ecosystem services and benefits, as well as coastal and green areas recovery interventions, will contribute to ecosystems and diversity conservation and enhancement. Land management plans will promote the effective use of natural resources, through the recovery of vacant land that will be transformed into natural parks or buffer areas for surplus water and the promotion of environmental services.
85. Besides developing climate resilience among vulnerable communities and ecosystems, activities implemented as part of the infrastructure and protected areas intervention will provide multiple environmental benefits, including: i) strengthening ecosystems, including the provision of goods and services; ii) conservation of biodiversity; iv) mitigation of the effects of floods in densely populated areas; v) greater water availability and quality; vii) reduced environmental degradation. In addition, the activities to resignify vacant post-relocation areas will improve the environmental conditions of adjacent areas and cities as a whole, by increasing the number of square meters of green areas per inhabitant. The program will provide opportunities to test and evaluate adaptation approaches in various ecological contexts to exchange good practices. This will facilitate the expansion of project interventions and increase environmental benefits on a broader scale in Argentina and Uruguay.

D. Describe or provide an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed Program and explain how the regional approach would support cost-effectiveness.

86. The projects planned under the requested adaptation program will directly benefit an approximate population of 655,000 people, who are located in urban spaces that are highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. The program is also aimed at preserving and rehabilitating protected areas and their ecosystem services, contributing to increase the local population's resilience and thus reduce the risk level of future climate impacts.
87. The regional approach is justified given that there are equivalent dynamics, activities and areas that are subject to similar climate change pressures and effects. This approach and the joint work that stakeholders from both countries will carry out in many of the activities, will avoid duplication and will improve potential synergies, thus improving the proper use of the resources provided by the Adaptation Fund.
88. The regional approach is also critical in the program's cost-effectiveness and sustainability strategy. It includes a series of measures that benefit both countries (climate change adapted planning instruments and territorial management, an improved early warning system, resignification of high-risk areas, protection and adaptation measures for protected areas, training and work reconversion of vulnerable groups), where mechanisms for the implementation and dissemination of experiences have been a fundamental part in the preparation of the profiles and their subsequent development. The shared experiences and the action plan are deemed to be highly replicable to other regional areas with similar problems and the implementation of the different projects will provide significant experiences in this regard.
89. It is important to note that the Program's beneficiaries (people, livelihoods and natural areas) will be occasionally favored by more than one programmed measure, which multiplies the positive effects of the intervention and reduces the costs per unit. It is important to emphasize that even though more than one project can potentially benefit the same group/area, these are not mutually exclusive since they address different aspects related to the beneficiaries' livelihoods and assets or differentiated risk levels. Each measure has different adaptation objectives; for example, the early warning system will help reduce the loss of lives and movable assets, while measures to adapt housing and insurance to tourist activities will help reduce losses in real estate and livelihoods.
90. Additionally, the program clearly emphasizes improving institutional capacities and training intervening actors at different levels, by means of activities included throughout the program components. These activities, along with proposals on green infrastructure and ecosystem-based adaptation measures, have a low relative cost, and represent non-regret adaptation measures, given that once they are implemented, they offer immediate benefits and act on a wide range of future scenarios.
91. The participation of public agencies, civil society and beneficiaries will contribute to the program's cost-effectiveness, ensuring that activities are adequately planned and implemented and respond to local priorities, and it will also promote complementarity with other active and planned programs and projects, avoiding duplicities and waste of resources.
92. CAF, on the other hand, has proven experience in financial intermediation in the region, and the proposed program scheme is the most cost-effective way to operate and guarantees low administrative and transaction costs.
93. In short, the cost-effective nature of the project and its interventions is promoted at different levels, for example: the regional approach enables achieving a stronger impact, through learning

and joint implementation while management costs are reduced. This approach also ensures wider results dissemination, and more effective and efficient coordination and responses to risks. Commitment and acceptance from communities where the projects will be developed and collaboration between national, regional and local public bodies in both countries will ensure that investments in infrastructure and adaptation measures are strictly monitored in the long term.

94. The activities included in **Component 1** are aimed at two priority objectives, on the one hand, improving territorial planning and management instruments by including climate change and strengthening early warning systems. Both contribute to increasing the resilience of people in two moments: on the one hand, including climate change in planning and management instruments will lead in the medium term, to a reduction in the amount of activities and assets that are located in risk areas, which will lead to a significant reduction in future losses associated with climate events. On the other hand, the improvement of the early warning system will also contribute to reducing potential losses and damages of assets, including human lives, in the event of climate events. These measures are cost effective because investments in prevention (the regulation of adequate land uses is a preventive measure) are much lower than the cost of asset restitution and/or repair once the events have occurred, besides the loss of life that has been avoided.
95. The contribution **Component 1** will go beyond the limit of the cities that adopt these measures, since the methodology used to introduce changes in the planning instruments may be replicated to the group of municipalities in both countries. It is important to highlight that in this component, the binational-regional approach will enable increasing benefits through joint learning and solutions with a comprehensive vision.
96. Other measures that ensure the cost effectiveness of **Component 1** include the expected dissemination of results and the close link to activities programmed in **Component 4**. This will ensure that results are widely shared, by means exchanging best practices in media and social networks, enabling stronger ownership of results and supporting the implementation of measures.
97. Activities in **Component 2** focus on improving intervened cities' resilience through hybrid infrastructure projects and by means of recovering and safeguarding green spaces that protect the coast as well as public and private assets located in medium- and high-risk areas. This approach combines green, blue and gray infrastructure (or hybrid actions) and this is convenient because it provides multiple benefits such as recreation opportunities, psychological well-being and pollution control¹², flexibility and applicability to varying situations and the growing evidence regarding its cost effectiveness. In the Netherlands, it has been determined that alternative investments for flood control, such as changes in land uses and the restoration of flood systems, are justified when ecological measures and the socio-economic benefits resulting from providing support, are included in the long term¹³.
98. Besides, interventions under **Component 2**, along with the determinations to be included in the territorial planning instruments and the early warning system (**Component 1**) and the improvement of the relocated population's capacities and the dissemination of information and knowledge (**Component 4**), will reduce the risk to people and infrastructures by avoiding the occupation of high-risk areas. These actions will also prevent (reduce) the need for emergency response operations caused by floods and their associated costs. On the other hand, the

¹² Gómez-Baggethun E, Gren Å, Barton DN et al (2013) Urban ecosystem services. In: Elmqvist T, Fragkias M, Goodness J et al (ed.) Urbanization, biodiversity and ecosystem services: challenges and opportunities. Springer Netherlands, Dordrecht, pp 175–251.

¹³ Brouwer R, van Ek R (2004) Integrated ecological, economic and social impact assessment of alternative flood control policies in the Netherlands. *Ecol Econ* 50:1–21.

relocation areas were built considering climate change, which makes them more sustainable and protects inhabitants' living conditions and opportunities and makes them more resilient.

99. Improving and changing the uses of high-risk coastal urban areas will reduce the vulnerability of low-income people and, at the same time, these groups will receive training and support to improve their chances of entering the formal labor market, increasing their resilience to potential adverse effects and avoiding the irregular occupation of highly vulnerable spaces.

100. The cost effectiveness of the measures in **Component 2** have been estimated by considering the unit cost per beneficiary. Given that there are no alternative projects, it wasn't possible to compare the unit costs of selected actions vis-à-vis other intervention alternatives. However, considering the annual benefits that were estimated for the cost-benefit analysis, the intervention cost can be compared with the cost of not intervening, which in this case would be equal to the estimated annual annualized losses throughout the projects' life. In this case, all projects yield positive amounts when the cost of the intervention per beneficiary is discounted from the amount of the estimated annual losses and this ensures the interventions' positive impact in economic terms.

101. In aggregate, the activities of **Component 2** will directly benefit some 224,000 people, at an annualized cost of \$15 per beneficiary (counting the entire useful life of the projects), and the annualized losses avoided would amount to \$ 63.5, so the annualized benefits generated amount to \$49 per beneficiary/year during the entire life of the projects.

Table 5. Direct beneficiaries. Costs per beneficiary and losses avoided. Component 2

Project	Direct Beneficiaries	Annual Costs		Annual losses (avoided)		Losses (avoided) minus costs per beneficiary
		Annualized Intervention	Per Beneficiary	Annualized Intervention	Per Beneficiary	
7,1	620	645,917	1,042	\$1,917,596	\$3,092.90	\$2,051
7.2 and 7.3	85	581,325	6,839	\$1,426,510	\$16,782.47	\$9,943
7.4 and 8.1	2,080	121,109	58	\$679,436	\$326.65	\$268
7,5	100	43,958	440	\$264,371	\$ 2,643.71	\$ 2,204
7,6	200	75,806	379	\$285,337	\$1,426.69	\$1,054
7,7	2,500	344,250	138	\$4,058,841	\$1,623.54	\$1,486
7,8	18,000	344,250	19	\$1,886,320	\$104.80	\$86
8,2	200,000	1,125,896	6	\$3,612,500	\$18.06	\$12
9,1	500	30,502	61	\$110,221	\$220.44	\$159

102. A cost-benefit analysis was carried out for the infrastructure actions of **Component 2**. Restrictions were encountered in the economic valuation of all the potential benefits of the interventions, so the decision was made to use the WRI-developed value of infrastructure losses in urban spaces, which is a standardized methodology for damage assessment. In this case, these damages were considered as benefits, given that the projects protect/revalue the most potentially sensitive spaces of the intervened urban networks. An exception was made in specific

cases (see Annex 8), where the valuation of damages and emergency costs of the 2009 flood in Uruguay were used¹⁴.

103. The results of the Cost-Benefit Analysis were favorable for all the cases evaluated: all the projects show positive NPV and IRR that exceed the social discount rate, so they add benefits to the beneficiary population. Furthermore, given that these intervention projects take place in public areas, their benefits extend to the entire population (See Annex 8 – for details).

Table 6. Profitability Indicators. Cost-Benefit Analysis. Component 2.

Activity	NPV	IRR	CBI
7,1	\$1.246.604,83	9%	0,21
7.2 y 7.3	\$1.336.249,30	11%	0,34
7.4 y 8.1	\$1.686.851,48	26%	2,07
7,5	\$ 666.667	26%	2.17
7.6	\$528.871	17%	1,01
7.7	\$4.909.289	52%	3,60
7.8	\$1.551.561,76	26%	1,14
8,2	\$2.313.736,68	44%	1,08
9,1	\$548.525,05	77%	1,86

104. **Component 3** addresses solutions rooted on ecosystem-based adaptation measures. This program's interventions contribute to the protection of public goods and the whole population in this region will benefit from the protection and rehabilitation of public goods. Moreover, protecting and rehabilitating the ecosystems will help sustain the livelihoods of flood-prone local population.

105. Activity 10.1 is aimed at evaluating and valuating the contribution of ecosystem services in the program's protected areas, with the objective of preserving and strengthening them. This will reduce local residents and producers' vulnerability, thus increasing their resilience. This approach entails multiple benefits that exceed the costs in the medium and long term. The management of ecosystems linked to socio-ecological systems will strengthen the ecological processes and services that are essential for building resilience to multiple pressures.

106. Activity 11.1 consists of studying and developing productive infrastructure actions to support the resilience of small farmers of Estero de Farrapos and reduce their potential pressure on the protected area during flood events. The project's execution cost is \$41/ha., and cost effectiveness will be pursued by involving producer communities in designing the measures to be implemented, and by promoting activities with reduced impact for the estuary, such as beekeeping and sustainable tourism.

107. Activity 11.2 focuses on ecosystem-based adaptation measures for natural spaces. These are considered to be more cost-effective than other adaptation measures based on the provision of infrastructures¹⁵, when the former can be implemented. For example, an analysis of alternatives for coastal protection in Vietnam through physical infrastructure or through the conservation and

¹⁴ Impacto de las inundaciones de noviembre de 2009 en Artigas, Salto and Paysandú, (Impact of the november 2009 floods in Artigas, Salto and Paysandú) GGIR-UDELAR-PNUD.

¹⁵ Jones, H.P., D. G. Hole y E. S. Zavaleta. 2012. Harnessing nature to help people adapt to climate change. Nature Climate Change 2: 504-509.

restoration of vegetation found that the first option was almost 23 times higher and offered the same protection level¹⁶. In this case, the intervention will cost \$100/ha (this estimate was made based on 600 Ha of the protected area located in Bella Unión).

108. Activity 11.3 consists of restoring coastal ecosystems by controlling exotic species and revegetating with native species. The project intends to act on 8,420 Ha. between the PAs of Argentina and Uruguay, which implies a cost of \$127 per Ha. The costs of this type of projects vary widely, depending on the location, the method to be implemented, the surface to be restored and the initial situation, among other aspects. Notwithstanding information limitations, it can be assured that the activity is cost effective, given that the value per hectare intervened is well below standard references. For example, Schirmer and Field¹⁷ defined values ranging between \$603 and \$8,125 per Ha for 50 Ha projects.

109. A Cost Benefit Analysis was prepared for Activity 11.4, using as criteria the incremental benefits in the number of visitors and the increased economic income resulting from the improvement of the visitation infrastructure in the site chosen for the intervention. Based on these assumptions, this project is beneficial from the economic and social point of view for the 25-year life span that was analyzed. It reports a positive NPV, a 14% IRR, which is higher than the social discount rate used and the CBI evidences that for every dollar invested throughout the project life, an additional 0.25 dollars is generated (this is included in the annex of Component 2 projects).

110. **Component 4** includes a series of program support measures that will help increase social resilience, by monitoring the population's vulnerability conditions and developing education and dissemination tools, in order to expand knowledge and ownership of adaptation measures by beneficiaries and the institutions responsible of implementing them.

111. **Component 4** also specifically includes support to the group of vulnerable families who were relocated, by means of training and developing productive initiatives based on local experience, to improve their possibilities of entering the labor market and increase their resilience in the medium and long term. Therefore, activities considered in this component contribute to maintaining the entire program's cost effectiveness, by means of documentation, training, participation and dissemination, thereby increasing different actors' understanding and involvement.

E. Describe how the project is consistent with national or subnational sustainable development strategies, including, where appropriate, national or subnational development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications or national adaptation programs of action, or other relevant instruments. If applicable, consult the relevant regional plans and strategies, whenever they exist.

112. The project is fully aligned with and contributes to the objectives and priorities of the Government of Uruguay's policies and plans.

113. As mentioned above, Uruguay has adopted a National Climate Change Policy with an 2050 horizon and submitted its First Nationally Determined Contribution to the Paris Agreement (NDC) in November 2017. The Programme will contribute to different dimensions of the aforementioned Policy. Regarding the social dimension: promotion of the population's adaptation capacity and resilience in the face of climate change and variability, with emphasis on socially and climatically vulnerable groups; strengthening climate-related disaster risk management at the national,

¹⁶ Asian Development Bank. 2015. Ecosystem-based approaches to climate change challenges in the Greater Mekong Subregion.

¹⁷ Schirmer, J., Field J. The Cost of Revegetation, ANU Forestry, Australia, 2000.

departmental and local levels, by means of coordinating different institutions and the population, articulating normative and fiscal instruments; and promoting the development of cities, communities, human settlements and sustainable and resilient infrastructures in the face of climate change. Regarding the environmental dimension, the following can be highlighted: promotion of the conservation, recovery and restoration of natural ecosystems, and the provision of ecosystem goods and services, based on adaptive management; the reduction of climate change vulnerability conditions in fluvial and coastal areas through ecosystem-based adaptation actions, which minimize losses and damages.

114. Regarding Uruguay's First NDC, the project will support a set of priorities and measures to adapt to climate change. The following are the most relevant: assign new uses to resignify the flood-prone zones; at least eight flood-prone cities have an early flood warning system; promotion of adaptation measures in at least 30% of cities with more than 5,000 inhabitants; at least seven departments have regional, departmental or municipal plans for local adaptation; at least six protected areas consider climate change in their Management Plans; adaptive management is applied to 20% of the coastal strip of the Uruguay River, the Rio de la Plata and the Atlantic Ocean, specially the most vulnerable sections.
115. Sustainable development planning in the territory is a governmental priority and the Law on Territorial Planning and Sustainable Development is in place since 2008. This Law promotes a comprehensive approach to planning and includes local territorial planning plans as one of its instruments. Among other aspects, this law allows responding to climate risks. Therefore, it is possible to state that the project is consistent with this policy to the extent that land management plans, among others, are expected to include the climate change perspective.
116. Another relevant aspect of the project is related to climate risk management and early warning systems, which is in line with Uruguay's policy on this matter. In 2009, the National Emergency System was established by law with the purpose of protecting people, significant assets and the environment in the event of disasters. In this framework, Early Warning Systems have been designed for several flood-prone cities throughout the country, and protocols have been drawn up for the different stages of integrated climate risk management.
117. The project is also aligned with the national policy on biodiversity, as it considers Law for the Creation of the National System of Protected Areas of 2000, which provides a fundamental tool for planning and managing protected areas. The project also considers its regulatory Decree, which includes protected areas' Management Plans, therefore allowing the inclusion of climate change adaptation elements.
118. With regards to water resources, Uruguay has a National Water Policy, which was approved by Law in 2009. This policy states that water resources management will focus on using them in an environmentally sustainable manner and will consider climate variability as well as extreme events, with the purpose of mitigating its negative impacts, especially as they affect people. Likewise, the National Water Plan approved in 2017 includes instruments for integrated water management (watersheds, aquifers and urban waters) in its planning processes. The climate risk approach is an important part of these instruments.
119. Uruguay was also recently (January 2018) awarded support by the Green Climate Fund Preparatory Program, to develop a National Adaptation Plan for Cities and Infrastructure, which will also catalyze actions and previous experiences in a new systemic approach to CCA in cities. Flood-prone cities along the Uruguay River are some of the priority areas for said NAP.
120. Argentina's NDC considers climate change adaptation its main priority, especially considering climate change adverse effects that have already affected the territory. In this context, Argentina

includes aspects related to adaptation in its National contribution, in accordance with article 7.10 and 7.11 of the Paris Agreement. The NAP preparation process has begun within the framework of the National Cabinet on Climate Change and it will respond to priorities identified by each of the different sectors, jurisdictions (represented through the Federal Council of the Environment - COFEMA - and the participation of municipal representatives) and relevant actors from civil society, academia and the private sector. The NAP, which will have sub-national and sectoral chapters, will serve to prioritize adaptation actions at the national level, and to generate a conceptual and institutional framework that will enable the design and implementation of local adaptation plans by other actors. It should be noted that the country is implementing two adaptation projects in the agricultural sector (amounting to US \$9,936,817), based on funds delivered by the Adaptation Fund. These projects allow financing specific adaptation measures in highly vulnerable communities. In this regard, the projects are linked: in the northeast of Argentina, with the adaptation and resilience of family farming to the impact of climate change and variability; and in the southwest of the Province of Buenos Aires, with climate resilience and sustainable land management.

121. The Federal Plan for Flood Control is being implemented by the Ministry of Public Works and is partially financed by the Water Fund. This plan focuses on the reduction of the effects of floods and the development of water infrastructure. Proposed activities will support this Federal Plan and will complement it through lessons learned, pilot experiences and good practices.
122. The SINAGIR National Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction, which is currently being prepared, was considered and will be taken into account by the Project.
123. Regarding the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, which Argentina adheres to by means of Laws No. 23.919 and No. 25.335, the Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Fluvial Wetlands of the La Plata Basin will be supported by the ecosystem-based initiatives proposed in the project. Technical cooperation between the countries' basins will be enhanced by means of knowledge management, lessons learned, information exchange and good practices.
124. Moreover, the following projects, policies and local plans among others, will be supported and capitalized:
 - Local Plan of Land Planning and Sustainable Development of the city of Paysandú, and its Microregion
 - Plan for Land Planning and Sustainable Development of the city of Salto and its Microregion
 - Fray Bentos local plan and its area of influence.
 - Urban Water Plan of the city of Salto.
 - Environmental Diagnosis of Entre Ríos, Territorial Strategic Plan.
 - Concordia Development Plan.
 - Strategic Plan of Concepción del Uruguay.
 - Planning for the Urban Environmental Development of Colón, for Argentina.
 - Provincial Strategy for low carbon and climate change resilient development of Entre Ríos

F. Describe how the Program meets relevant national technical standards, where applicable, such as environmental assessment standards, building codes, etc.

125. The Program will comply with all applicable local and national legislation regarding environmental and social review, monitoring and evaluation, including requirements concerning participation, consultation and access to public information. The Program will consider national and local regulations regarding the management of acquisitions, protected natural areas, territorial planning, standards, construction codes. Likewise, it will comply with CAF and AF's

environmental and social policies and principles and will develop an environmental and social management instrument for the implementation and administration of the entire Program.

126. The legislation and regulations relevant for each country are listed below.

For Argentina:

- Law 25.675: Environmental National Policy. Environment General Law

Minimum standards National Law for sustainable and adequate environmental management, biological diversity preservation and protection and the implementation of sustainable development (Art 1°).

It designates the following instruments for environmental policy and management: territorial planning, environmental impact assessment, monitoring system for the development of anthropogenic activities, environmental education, environmental information and diagnose system, economic regime for sustainable development promotion. (Art 8)

All works or activities developed in the National territory, which might significantly affect the environment or any of its components, or may impact community members' health, will undergo an environmental impact assessment before its implementation. (Art 11)

The procedure starts with the presentation of an environmental sworn statement stating whether the works or activity will affect the environment. The competent authorities will state the need of an environmental impact assessment (EIA), whose requirements will be established in a separate law for each jurisdiction. When required, an EIA will be developed, and an environmental impact statement will be issued to approve or decline such works or activity.(Art 12).

Authorities will be responsible for the dissemination of the environmental conditions and the effects that ongoing or envisaged anthropogenic activities may have on the environment. ((Art 18) Authorities should institutionalize consultations and audiences as mandatory requirements for the approval of activities that could cause significant negative environmental effects. Participants' opinions or objections will not be binding (...) (Art. 21)

Decree 4977 regulates the above-mentioned law, by establishing activities categorization, minimum requirements for EIA, Environmental Management Plans, Environmental Audits, community and stakeholder's participation, among others.

Entre Rios subscribes to the above-mentioned law by Resolution 038/10 and recognizes Municipalities' competence regarding territorial planning and environmental certifications.

- Law 25831: Access to public information:

This law establishes minimum standards and procedures for environmental protection in order to guarantee the right to access environmental public information.

- Law 25688: Environmental regime for water management:

Establishes minimum requirements for water preservation and rational use. This law will be considered in the design and implementation of public services and coastal defenses and their corresponding EIAs.

- Law 25916: Urban Waste Management:

Establishes minimum standards for environmental protection regarding urban waste management. Entre Ríos Province subscribes and establishes its Urban Waste Management system by Law 10311.

- Law 24051 Hazardous Waste Management:

Sets minimum requirements for Hazardous Waste Management including its generation, manipulation, transport and final disposal. Entre Ríos subscribes this national regulation by means of Law 8880. Note that this Project does not foresee the generation of hazardous waste. Nevertheless, some construction activities may lead to the generation of a minimum amount of non-domestic waste. The corresponding EIA will set forth the guidelines for each particular case regarding these regulations and will include a Waste Management Plan as part of its Environmental Management Plan (both are mandatory)

- Law 22.351 – National Parks, Natural Monuments and National Reserves
- Guiding Principles of the Water Policy of the Republic of Argentina

For Uruguay:

- General Law for Environment Protection (Nº 17.283, December 28th, 2000):

Sets the environmental policy's principles and environmental managements instruments (environmental impact evaluations, system of protected natural areas, among others).

- National Policy on Climate Change to 2050 (November 3rd, 2017):

Aimed at promoting climate change adaptation and mitigation in Uruguay, contributing to the country's sustainable development.

- Law on the creation and management of Natural Protected Areas National System (Nº17.234 February 22nd, 2000), and its Regulating Decree (Nº52 from 2005)
- National Water Policy Law (Nº 18.610 October 2nd, 2009):

It states that everyone has the right to access safe water and sanitation. It also establishes guidelines and instruments for the management, conservation and protection of water resources. Article 8 states that in order to achieve sustainable management of binational water resources, international coordination and cooperation, as well as citizen participation shall be promoted throughout the planning, management and control stages

- Law on Territorial Planning and Sustainable Development (Nº18.308 June 18th, 2008):

Sets the general regulating framework for land management and sustainable development, defines planning, participation and acting competences and instruments. Guides land management to achieve national and general interests. Its regulating Decree 221/2009 sets that all land management should include environmental issues, by means of an Environmental Strategic Assessment.

- National Emergency System Law (Nº 18.621 October 25th, 2009):

Creates a National Emergency System aimed at protecting people, significant assets and the environment, in case of an eventual or an actual disaster situation, by means of the State's coordination with the adequate use of available public and private resources, in order to foster national sustainable development.

- Law on decentralization and citizen participation; (Nº 19.272 September 18th, 2014)

It sets a third level of Government, stating that population centers with over 2.000 inhabitants, will constitute a Municipality and its territorial circumscription should conform a unit, with social and cultural identity, with common interests that justify the existence of representative political structures that enable citizen participation.

- Law on the Environment (Nº16.466 January 19th, 1994):

Establishes the Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Authorizations regime. Regulating Decree 349/2005

- Law on the Right to Access Public information (Nº18.381 October 17th, 2008):

Promotes transparency in administrative functions across all public organisms and ensures people's fundamental right to access public information.

- Law 17.234 of 2000 and its modifications:

Sets the framework for the development and management of the Natural Protected Areas National System (SNAP).

G. Describe whether there is duplication of the Program with other funding sources, if applicable.

127. There is no duplication with projects funded from other sources. On the contrary, the proposed actions and measures complement the efforts that both countries are undertaking, especially those focusing on strengthening land management plans, resettlement programs and institutionalization of existing EWS.

128. **Argentina** has been working on the promotion of disaster risk management through interinstitutional initiatives such as the current Risk Management Work Commission formed by specialists from different entities that are related to knowledge and scientific investigation with the support and coordination of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Productive Innovation's (MINCYT) Technological Articulation Secretariat. Its main goal is to organize and coordinate the Science, Technology and Innovation National System, in order to generate suitable coordination among the System's members to contribute to the prevention of natural disaster related emergencies.

129. In 2016, the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) approved the Emergency Program for Immediate Response to Flooding in Argentina (AR-L1245) in order to support affected people's transition to recover their regular social and economic activities, through the rehabilitation of road and water infrastructure regarding flood protection, public use buildings such as damaged schools and evacuation centers. The program also expects to contribute to reestablish basic services such as water and electric energy in affected areas, and to contribute to clean vector-prone areas.

130. In **Uruguay**, the Climate Change National Policy, which is in force since 2017, provides a framework for guidelines on sectorial policies regarding adaptation, such as water resources,

land planning, housing and biodiversity. The country is currently developing a National Adaptation Plan for Cities and Infrastructure (NAP Cities) which is supported by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness Programme and focuses on identifying vulnerabilities and actions in urban areas and infrastructures throughout the country.

131. On the other hand, the Housing and Habitat Policy has become a State policy since 2005 and includes five-year master plans. The priorities of the five-year Housing Plan 2015-2019 include consolidating the Land Policy, in order to generate sustainable conditions for the Housing and Habitat Plan, as well as supporting ongoing efforts to revert the problem of precarious housing from the “right to the city” point of view, and working in an intersectoral environment. In this way, MVOTMA and Departmental Intendances developed housing plans for the relocation of communities living in flood-prone areas. These actions are implemented with national funds and are complemented with IADB funding, through the Planning and Budget Office of the President’s office.
132. Regarding risk disaster management, the SINAE, through the Euroclima Program funded by various agencies, started in 2015 to develop a Disaster Risk Management Plan based on Regional Plans including climate change adaptation.
133. Also, since the approval of the Water National Policy, progress has been made in the preparation of a Water Plan, which defines programs and projects that address water and sanitation infrastructure aspects in the different departments and particularly the definition of risk maps and infrastructure solutions in flood-prone cities, in the framework of the preparation of Urban Water Plans linked to local Territorial Planning.
134. From the ecosystems point of view, the following interventions are taking place:
 - “Landscapes and National protected Areas System” project carried out by MVOTMA ,with funding from UNDP and GEF, which includes a pilot site that surrounds Montes de Queguay, Esteros de Farrapos e Islas del Uruguay and Esteros y Algarrobales del río Uruguay NPAs.
 - Also, the “Value chains and governance in protected areas and their surroundings” project, carried out by MVOTMA, along with UNDP and the French Facility for Global Environment, which strengthens the pilot and the “A biological corridor in Uruguay’s west littoral” project, carried out by CEADU with support from the European Union. There is no duplication in any of these projects, but rather opportunities for synergies.

H. Describe the learning and knowledge management component to capture and disseminate lessons learned.

135. The Project understands that a regional approach is crucial to face the effects of climate change and to implement sustainable and resilient adaptation measures to face the changes taking place in the hydrological regime of a shared river.
136. Government authorities, institutions and organizations, as well as civil society, community-based organizations and educational institutions play different and important roles in the identification, design and implementation of such measures.
137. In this sense, the exchange and integration of information, good practices, lessons learned, and knowledge management are key tools to promote participation and ownership, innovation and efficient allocation of resources and efforts.
138. Regarding disaster risk management, planned activities include workshops and training for local and regional governments, to address positive experiences on land management, strategies for the development of sectorial plans regarding risk management and EWS, among others. These workshops and trainings will offer opportunities for learning and exchanging knowledge, in order

to gather information, unify criteria and set regional strategies. Training will be provided to officers, legislators, communication media and communicators, among others, to strengthen technical capacities and create regional knowledge. Validation workshops will contribute first-hand substantial information.

139. Plans, protocols and maps that include the climate change perspective will be included in the resulting documents: land management and sectorial plans, disaster risk management plans, EWS, protocols, maps of ecosystem services and benefits, risk and vulnerability maps, damage and loss assessment methodologies, among others.
140. Regarding vulnerability reduction and resilience building, various workshops will be carried out for local and regional governments, community organizations, educational institutions, among others. These workshops seek to generate knowledge, exchange experiences in adaptation (financial, normative) and in sustainable and resilient infrastructure (urban and housing), vulnerability reduction strategies and the design of pilot programs and projects.
141. Documenting, organizing, standardizing and systematizing this information in digital platforms, will contribute to the proposed activities' efficiency and effectiveness and the sustainability of their results. Alliances, networks and information exchange tools and protocols (observatories, publications, monitoring indicators) will be set up in order to ensure that the exchange of information and knowledge is maintained over time and that it is updated. Awareness, communication and dissemination plans and actions will be focused on local communities (formal and informal education, publications, field missions).
142. The exchange and dissemination of information with other basins and other supplementary projects such as Mercociudades (of which Paysandú and Salto and the Argentina Networks of Municipalities against Climate Change are members) will be encouraged to reinforce the above-mentioned tools.

I. Describe the consultation process, including the list of stakeholders consulted during the preparation of the Program, with particular reference to vulnerable groups, including gender considerations, in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's environmental and social policy.

143. The Consultation Process that was carried out is described in detail in Annex 4 –
144. Validation workshops with civil society and especially with the affected population, were structured to encourage vulnerable groups and key project stakeholders to express their opinions regarding the intervention and to ensure that these are documented and considered in the design of the project draft. Annex 4, The Consultation Process includes the systematization of the different consultation and participation instances since the preparation of the Pre-Concept, through the preparation of this Full Proposal. In both cities, work meetings were held with local authorities, and field visits and workshops with community members were carried out.
145. A participatory approach was used throughout the formulation of the Binational Project, involving key local actors (recipients and beneficiaries) in preparing the proposal.
146. In this sense, during the formulation of the pre-concept, the consultation process started with a first workshop held with national authorities from both countries where initial ideas and guidelines for a comprehensive and regional approach were discussed, and the cities involved in the project were preliminarily identified. The process then involved a visit to the territory¹⁸ with government authorities, local technical teams and possible beneficiaries of the selected intervention areas, with the objective of identifying and validating the threats/problems and needs of the territory. This enabled a consensus on the objectives, results and measures planned to respond to these problems.

¹⁸ Consultation process during the preparation of the pre-concept note.

147. During the formulation Concept Note¹⁹, the consultation process focused on opening participation opportunities with the community, to prioritize proposed measures for each locality, and thus contribute to decision-making processes and strengthen social capital. It is also very important that national authorities in both countries (SAyDS and MVOTMA) and CAF representatives actively participated in the visits, as the Adaptation Fund's scope in supporting climate change adaptation actions was clearly explained.
148. During the last stage of formulation -the full proposal-, preparing the proposal jointly with the communities involved making necessary adjustments to obtain a more precise definition of the project and the subprojects (updating budgets, plans and maps of the intervention areas, collection of supporting documentation), and the dissemination of the final proposal. Many of the stakeholders who were invited to participate in this process also participated in all other instances carried out in their localities and this enabled a strong trust bond to develop between the parties involved and contributed to their active cooperation in the formulation of the proposal.
149. Besides the participation of the national focal points in the consultation bodies, the participation of provincial authorities of Entre Ríos, and authorities and technical teams (planning, public works, environment, finance, social promotion, civil defense, among others) of the Intendances of Colón, Concepción del Uruguay, Concordia, Paysandú, Salto, Fray Bentos, Artigas, Villa Unión, Río Negro, as well as the Mixed Commission of Salto Grande, CARU, the National System of Protected Areas of Uruguay and the Administration of National Parks of Argentina. In the workshops and meetings with the community / beneficiaries and vulnerable groups, neighbors from the intervention areas participated (e.g., from Barrio San José, Barrio Cantera 25, Barrio Las Chapitas), as well as representatives of civil society organizations.
150. During the preparation of the Pre-concept Note, two workshops were held between July 17th and 24th, with the presence of national authorities from Argentina and Uruguay, and two other workshops were held in vulnerable cities of the Uruguay River with national, departmental provincial and local authorities; one in the city of Concordia (Argentina) and the other one in the city of Paysandú (Uruguay). Representatives of the cities of Guaqueguaychú, Concordia, San José, Liebeg and Concepción del Uruguay in Argentina and the departments of Artigas, Salto, Paysandú and Río Negro in Uruguay participated in these workshops. These workshops included an induction block on the AF characteristics, collaboration between AF and CAF and between AF and both countries, as well as illustrative examples of other AF projects. Aspects eligible for the Project that had been previously identified by each city were discussed in groups. The attendees were over 100 representatives of different technical and political areas from different levels of government.
151. For the preparation of the Concept Note, the Project promoted different participating opportunities for public institutions, academy and social organizations. A field mission was carried out between December 4th and 8th with the participation of CAF, SAyDS, MVOTMA and Entre Ríos Province representatives, from the cities of Concepción del Uruguay, Paysandú, Colón, Concordia, Salto, Río Negro, Fray Bentos, Bella Unión, San Javier, as well as social and private organizations, neighbors, the consultant responsible for the Concept Note and the vulnerable stakeholders' analysis. The cities of Concordia, Colón and Concepción del Uruguay in Entre Ríos Province, Argentina and the cities of Salto and Paysandú from Uruguay were visited.
152. The following actors participated in the Field Mission and the Project Validation Workshops (December 4-8, 2017): officials from CAF, SAyDS and MVOTMA teams, as well as officials from the Province of Entre Ríos, from the cities of Concepción del Uruguay, Paysandú, Colón, Concordia, Salto, Río Negro, San Javier, representatives of social organizations, private organizations, neighbors and the consultant responsible for the formulation of the Program. Furthermore, a specialist participated in the mission and carried out a consultation in order to identify the profile of vulnerable groups in each of the participating places. For this, interviews

¹⁹ Consultation process during the preparation of the concept note.

were conducted with randomly selected inhabitants from the intervention areas, participants of the validation workshops (representatives of NGOs, businessmen, merchants, housewives, etc.) and interviews were conducted with the main stakeholders.

153. Consultation/ validation workshops were carried out with the following objectives: i) validating the Project's proposals with vulnerable groups and stakeholders/beneficiaries; ii) documenting and assessing vulnerable groups' opinions according to AF requirements; iii) validating new proposals from beneficiaries and iv) providing opportunities for beneficiaries, key stakeholders and vulnerable groups to voice their opinions and validate issues related to the project.
154. During the sessions, participants were provided with a summary of the Project's logical framework and with an explanation of the AF funding scheme and the activities to be developed in the city where the consultation took place. During the group work, an observer voiced participants' concerns and opinions. In the plenary session, each group presented and documented the work carried out by each group.
155. Also, meetings were held with technical teams and field visits were carried out to the following locations where interventions are envisaged. Requirements were recorded, and the proposals were reviewed jointly with officers and technicians in charge.
 - Cantera 25 neighborhood, Concepción del Uruguay (with previous visit to Defensa Sur²⁰)
 - Unión Portuaria, Ledesma y Paysandú neighborhoods
 - El Palmar National Park, Colón
 - Water treatment plant and eroded coast, Concordia
 - Muelle Negro and linear area Sauzal stream, Salto
156. During the design mission carried out in July 2018, it was possible to focus on gender issues and their relationship to the projects, based on the survey carried out with neighbors, municipal officials and other actors.
157. Thus, in Concepción del Uruguay it has been pointed out that, in the neighborhoods surrounding the park, there are many single mothers and many prolific mothers. Allegations of gender-based violence have increased, probably because women are more encouraged to ask for help. Also, many women work collecting and recycling waste, and many carry out this activity in their home. The surveys point out that women are more affected by floods because flood-prone areas have greater presence of prolific women and are responsible for 0-6-year-old children and elderly people's health. They suffer from more respiratory and skin diseases due to these events, and these diseases need immediate attention. Women are also in charge of their households and make decisions on what elements to take and what elements to leave in the house during floods. If women have informal jobs, emergency situations affect them because they must leave their job (e.g., domestic cleaning) to deal with the situation.
158. Surveys report that in order to cope with floods, women need different types of support: housing, work, school support to finish high school, as well as work reconversion; training in gardening and farming; training in gender and climate change; and training in environmental issues for urban recyclers.
159. In the city of Colón, the impact of the floods affects the inhabitants of the neighborhoods that are being relocated. They have pointed out that in the neighborhoods surrounding the park and in the park area, harassment is common. Therefore, special attention should be paid to entrances

²⁰ This Defense is already finished in the city and is very similar to the North Defense, which is currently under construction. There are plans to include parks, walkways, equipment, furniture and lights in vacant spaces, which are protected by the defense, for the social and recreational use of these areas that operate as reservoirs for rains and that, should therefore not be occupied with new settlements.

to the linear park, avoiding a long coastal road that does not have exits in case of harassment situations. It is important to plan exit routes along the entire stretch, considering the importance of lighting and including a playground to encourage visits with children.

160. In the consultations held in the city of Paysandú, it has been pointed out that, if women have informal jobs, the emergency situation affects them because they must leave their jobs to deal with the situation. Therefore, it is necessary to support them so that they do not have to leave their informal jobs to care for others, and rethink the treatment of emergency events (camps), but especially rethink the treatment of post-emergency events, when they have to return to their homes.
161. In the city of Salto the impact of the floods is related to the rise of the level of the Uruguay River, but it is also related to surges. The impact on cultural venues is also pointed out- there are no notorious differences between women and men's affectation.
162. A final consultation with the potential beneficiaries was carried out between November 19th and 23rd, 2018. The mission of the field trip was to strengthen the dissemination of the Program and thus finalize the consultation process in the territory with local authorities, key actors, beneficiaries and vulnerable groups involved in the prioritized activities, regarding the measures included, the expected benefits, the environmental and social risks and the proposed mitigation measures. This process had begun in 2017. During the consultation, the advances and analyses carried out during the preparation of the program's full proposal document, such as gender, vulnerability and cost-effectiveness analyzes, were presented in order to include comments and observations from key stakeholders. The team was integrated by the Factor team, CAF's program coordinator and executive official, SAyDS and MVOTMA officials, who began activities in the city of Montevideo by disseminating the Program and reviewing the full proposal document, as well as local authorities, subnational and local officials of Argentina and Uruguay.
163. As agreed in the July mission, a visit was made to Fray Bentos and the Intendence of Río Negro summoned non-governmental organizations, potential beneficiaries and vulnerable groups involved in the activities in the zone to participate in meetings to analyze the full proposal document. The same took place with local authorities, organizations, beneficiaries and vulnerable groups involved in Bella Union, who were summoned by the Government of Salto. The mission finalized in the Uruguayan coast, where advances were shared in Paysandú.
164. The mission to the Argentine coast included the cities of Concordia, Colón and Concepción del Uruguay where the studies carried out were shared with local and provincial authorities of Entre Ríos, social organizations, beneficiaries and vulnerable groups.
165. The Environmental and Social Management Plan includes a complaints mechanism and a monitoring, evaluation and monitoring program that can be used by anyone to file a complaint for the Program managers.

J. Provide justification for funding requested, focusing on the total cost of adaptation reasoning

166. This Project seeks to contribute to resilience and adaptation of vulnerable coastal cities and ecosystems of the Uruguay river in both Argentinean and Uruguayan margins, by means of developing instruments, tools and experiences for planning and adaptation to climate change and climate variability. In this sense, the Project will contribute to further strengthen existing national processes for the design and implementation of climate change policies and strategies, focusing on cities and ecosystems on both margins of the Uruguay river. It also fosters the implementation of concrete actions and the generation of experiences based on such solutions,

that could be replicated in other cities of both countries, increasing the scope of these best practices.

167. On the other hand, the Project will promote dissemination and increased awareness among people, which don't require allocating large amounts of funds but still have a wide outreach and a positive and synergic effect on capacities for greater resilience.
168. Support from the Adaptation Fund will enable the implementation of an integrated strategy that best suits the region's specific conditions in the implementation areas. This strategy includes policy planning, the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of specific actions and the corresponding coordination with other nationally implemented actions, as well as knowledge generation and target population's strengthened capacities.
169. In particular, AF funds will focus on the four strategic components of the Program: i) land use planning and risk management, ii) priority actions to increase urban resilience, iii) climate change adaptation measures for the conservation of the Uruguay River ecosystems; and iv) priority measures to increase social resilience.

Component 1- Land use planning and risk management:

Baseline (without Project):

170. Currently, territorial planning and management instruments, as well as sectorial plans for basic infrastructure and services and the NPA management plans have different degrees of progress and implementation and lack a regional integrated vision and future climate change scenarios. The region also lacks unified and coordinated EWS and Disaster Risk Management instruments that include the climate change perspective.
171. Relevant local and regional institutions related to these areas (land management, services, legislation, among others) also have different capacities and knowledge regarding risk management and climate change adaptation. There are no common criteria, parameters or systems in the region for flood related impact, damage and loss assessment, especially in urban areas.

Scenario with contribution from the Program

172. Developing and improving Disaster Risk Management instruments and EWS will prevent and mitigate the negative social, economic and environmental effects of climate change, especially with regard to floods.
173. Territorial and NPA planning and management plans as well as sectorial plans, will be reviewed and updated including the climate change perspective and future scenarios. This will confer these plans a shared vision and regional approach, by means of the exchange of knowledge and experiences.
174. Updated EWS will be implemented, and coordination and communication channels will be generated in order to increase their efficiency and contribute to prevention measures and disaster management. Workshops and trainings will be carried out to build capacities within the institutions to develop resilient and sustainable adaptation measures and regional solutions. Shared methodological guides will be developed to estimate and assess impact, damages and losses, in order to enable the collection and systematization of information regionally.

Component 2 – Priority actions to increase urban resilience:

Baseline (without the Program):

175. Many areas inhabited by communities affected by the effects of climate change (floods) that were relocated, have not undergone a resignification process and are vacant, which puts them at risk of being occupied by new inhabitants who will require new relocations. Furthermore, in some localities there are low, flood-prone areas that are very close to urban centers, which may be attractive for new spontaneous or informal settlements if they are not given a clear alternative use.
176. Urban infrastructure (roads, services, etc.) is not adapted to new or future climate change scenarios, making it mostly ineffective. Vulnerable communities do not have access to such services, which increases their vulnerability to extreme events. This type of infrastructure is also more likely to generate contamination and unhealthy conditions.
177. On the other hand, relocations have often caused community members' loss of traditional work and income sources given that some tasks were carried out in the floodplains. This loss of work and income sources contributed to increase their vulnerability.

Scenario with contribution from the Program

178. Recovering vacant land by means of actions planned as part of the Program will not only avoid new occupation but will also provide inhabitants with new public spaces and the recovery of ecosystem services that will contribute to climate change adaptation.
179. The implementation of climate change adapted infrastructure will ensure that it is available, and that people can access its services. It will also reduce compensation and recovery expenses for local governments.
180. Financial adaptation measures will significantly reduce beneficiary families' vulnerability and will increase their resilience.

Component 3 – Climate change adaptation measures for the conservation of the Uruguay River ecosystems:

Baseline (without the Program):

181. Currently, ecosystem services and benefits and ecosystems' connectivity are not fully understood or considered in matters regarding climate change adaptation and quality of life. This often leads to the adoption of inefficient or counterproductive measures that can exacerbate the effects of climate change or reduce ecosystem services (water regulation, coastal defense, etc.) and its resilience.
182. Productive activities, as well as the implementation of infrastructure has sometimes severely affected ecosystems, reducing their services and benefits towards climate change.

Scenario with contribution from the Program

183. The identification and mapping of ecosystem services and benefits will significantly contribute to land planning and management, risk reduction and management, resilience building and people's quality of life.

184. Additionally, the identification and evaluation of non-climatic impacts (erosion, soil sealing, deforestation), and the delivery of sustainable and ecosystem-based solutions in order to recover ecosystems and their services and benefits, will considerably reduce flood risks and their negative effects.

Component 4 – Priority measures to increase social resilience:

- Baseline (without the Program):

185. Currently, local governments haven't collected, documented and systematized information regarding communities' vulnerability conditions, in order to identify priority and effective measures to address them.

186. Vulnerable communities, as well as affected families and institutions by flood have suffered increased vulnerability and reduced resilience due to the impact on their economic activities and livelihoods.

- Scenario with contribution from the Program

187. Activities related to vulnerability analysis and monitoring will allow local governments to identify priorities and implement effective solutions for its reduction. Also, they will be able to assess these measures results and incorporate them to the lessons learned for future replications.

188. Work reconversion measures will reduce communities' economic vulnerability and will increase the resilience of affected people and institutions.

189. The communication and dissemination strategies for communities will be based on climate change risks perception and will raise awareness on the importance of climate change adaptation, and preventive and mitigating measures, increasing communities' ability to face them, thus reducing their vulnerability and increasing their resilience.

K. Describe how the sustainability of the Program's results has been considered when designing the Program.

190. The Project is aligned with national and subnational policies that have been strengthened over the last years and that offer an ideal opportunity for the development and implementation of local actions. Once the Project has progressed, these actions can provide feedback on new strategic lines regarding those policies, at the local and national levels. Long-term planning instruments that consider climate change and future scenarios will be prioritized, contributing to the Project's sustainability.

191. On the other hand, including adaptation in subnational processes such as land management, promotes the consideration of locally-designed solutions and decision making with a long-term preventive approach. Also, government administration will be strengthened by the generation and inclusion of capacities in the field of climate change and how to address some of its impacts.

192. In this sense, the Project works with national and local authorities that are responsible for local development and climate change adaptation. Local governments constitute key stakeholders for the implementation of the Project's activities, but will also include regional governments, national organisms, academic institutions and civil society organizations. Institutional coordination will be promoted, as well as the creation of networks that will maintain the Project in the institutional agendas.

193. Regarding concrete actions, ecosystem-based adaptation measures are considered to be those that contribute to greater resilience and, therefore also contribute to sustainability, as well as climate change adapted infrastructure. Likewise, initiatives to strengthen national protected areas are part of processes that already have a budget allocation, maintenance staff as well as community support. The above ensures sustainability of these solutions, beyond funding from the AF.
194. Financial measures such as revolving funds, insurances and work reconversion, will contribute to the economic sustainability of climate change adaptation, especially in the medium and high-risk areas of vulnerable cities. Particularly, the revolving fund which is designed for assisting flood affected communities, for housing and productive infrastructure adaptation, will be available to benefit other affected people, as beneficiaries will return the subsidies they received.
195. Lastly, the communication strategy and plan, along with education related activities, will also contribute to the sustainability of results, since they contribute to increased information, knowledge and awareness on climate change, risk reduction, and resilience building.
196. This strategy will also be designed with a gender approach in order to ensure women's access to relevant information. For this, a Gender Action Plan has been developed (Annex 7 – Gender Evaluation and Action Plan).

L. Provide an overview of the environmental and social impacts and risks identified as relevant for the project / programme.

197. Annex 5 – Evidence-based identification of environmental and social risks provides an analysis of the Program's impacts and risks regarding the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Principles. The mitigation measures designed for these potential impacts are developed in the Program's Environmental and Social Management Plan (Annex 6 – Environmental and Social Management Plan).
198. The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) developed for the Program includes specific measures to prevent and mitigate the risks and adverse environmental and social impacts identified in all activities. In this Annex, the planned mitigation measures are presented in accordance with the respective identified risks. Specific information is provided on the agencies responsible for carrying out and verifying these mitigation measures.
199. As part of the Environmental and Social Management Plan, it is required that all the activities undergo an environmental and social risk assessment before they are implemented. Depending on the findings, a mitigation measure template should be presented and shared. In Annex 5 – Evidence-based identification of environmental and social risks , additional details are presented in a matrix that provides information on activity, risks identified according to the Adaptation Fund's environmental and social policy, environmental and social impacts in case that risks materialize, mitigation measures and parties responsible for verification. This matrix will in general reinforce the program's set of monitoring and evaluation actions and is organized by component and by activity. The table below shows the identified risks associated.

Risks Identification per E&S Principles		
Checklist of E&S Principles	Risk Associated	Risks Associated
1. Compliance with the law	AR – YES URU - YES	There is a risk that the project does not comply with local and international legislation. Activities are low impact and local governments have identified and confirmed the permits to be obtained for each work. Upon revision of activities suggested, local entities confirm they do not see any problem to securing related permits. However, securing those permits requires a follow-up in case of an eventuality. That is why this activity is classified as a risk.
2. Access and Equity	AR – YES URU - YES	<p>There is a risk that beneficiaries do not have access to the benefits the Project entails, if selection mechanisms are not defined to ensure a fair and equitable access. The case of the activities 7.5 Conditioning of refugees, 9.1 Revolving Fund, 9.2 Insurance for commercial and tourist activities, and 11.1 Adaptation of productive activities in the Farrapos National Park Estuary stand out. Further, Component 4 activities vis-à-vis social resilience should criteria of justice and equity criteria for access to them.</p> <p>As regards participation, there is a risk that it is not warranted in some activities. Channels should be widened up in the case of the consolidation of the SAT (Outcome 5 of Component 1), and in Component 2: 7.3 Sauzal Stream activities, 9.1 Revolving Fund, and 9.2 insurance for commercial and tourist establishments. In any case, a channel for participation with vulnerable and marginalized communities and groups will be maintained in the aggregate of activities.</p>
3. Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups	AR – YES URU - YES	<p>Marginalised vulnerable groups have been identified. There is no risk that the project may prevent access of vulnerable and marginalised groups to basic rights and services.</p> <p>There is a risk that these groups do not have fair and equitable access to project benefits, if access and participation mechanisms are not properly implemented, as referred to in the previous point.</p> <p>Concerning adaptation measures such as those framed in the Revolving Fund, or improvements focused on productive/farming activities, there is a risk that adaptive technologies may not be adapted and made accessible to anyone.</p>
4. Human Rights	AR – NO URU - NO	There is no risk that the Project does not foster and abide by international Human Rights. The project's core objective is reducing disaster risks for communities and ecosystems. Projects shall improve quality of life in terms of flood prevention, and from the cultural, economic and social point of view.
5. Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment	AR – YES URU - YES	There is a risk that some elements maintain or exacerbate gender inequalities or their aftermath: From policies and the SAT, access to insurance, Revolving Fund or support to implement adaptation measures. Adaptation technologies should be adapted for women and men use. Access and possibilities in terms of time and hours to attending participatory and training activities, capacity-building subjects. Linear park projects run the risk of not including women and girls if they do not adequately implement safety measures or if sporting activities are biased towards male-focused sports. In the case of floods refuge, there is a risk that committed gender measures will not be properly applied. The Executing Entities and the Implementing Entity will supervise their implementation.
6. Core Labour Rights	AR – NO URU - NO	The project will be executed in line with CAF's standards, which apply all core labour standards as identified by the International Labour Organization (ILO).
7. Indigenous Peoples	AR – NO URU - YES	There are no risks related to Indigenous Populations since these are not present in the Project area.

Risks Identification per E&S Principles		
Checklist of E&S Principles	Risk Associated	Risks Associated
8. Involuntary Resettlement	AR – NO URU - NO	<p>There is no risk linked to an involuntary resettlement, since the Project does not involve any displacement or resettlement. It is important to clarify that in several of the activities with which local governments intervene are carrying out relocations of people living in high-risk flooding areas. These relocations are not connected with the project. The project complements measures to prevent the occupation of evicted lands and to contribute with measures to reduce the flooding risk.</p> <p>There is no risk for livelihoods of the populations to be affected; rather, the project improves their conditions since it does not involve any displacement or resettlement. Clarification should be made that several of the activities with which local governments intervene involve relocations of people living in high-risk flooding areas. These relocations are not connected with the project. The project complements measures to prevent the occupation of evicted lands, and to contribute with measures reducing the risk of flooding.</p> <p>There is no risk that livelihoods of the populations are affected, but, on the contrary, the project improves its conditions.</p>
9. Protection of Natural Habitats	AR – YES URU - YES	<p>The project intervenes in Natural habitats, including national and municipal-level protected areas, and areas with a recognized Natural Value.</p> <p>Activities proposed do not foresee actions having an impact on natural habitats, but rather, are focused on recovering areas highly affected by flood phenomena, many of which also show a high environmental degradation. However, it is necessary to safeguard the risk involved in the application of exotic wood species removal methods, monitoring of clearing activities necessary to carry out works in linear parks and tourism infrastructure, or unexpected or undesirable impacts by adaptation measures on productive activities in the Farrapos National Park.</p>
10. Conservation of Biological Diversity	AR – NO URU - NO	<p>The project implementation does not entail a risk to the reduction or loss of biological diversity, or the introduction of known invasive species. Rightly, the goal of practically all activities is the rehabilitation of this diversity and, in particular, the replacement of exotic and invasive species by native ones that provide ecosystem services that increase resilience to floods.</p> <p>Assurance can be given that the Project avoids any significant or unjustified reduction or loss of biological diversity, or the introduction of known invasive species.</p>
11. Climate Change	AR – NO URU - NO	<p>There is no risk of a significant or unjustified increase in greenhouse gas emissions. The project does not belong to any of the sectors mentioned in the document's reference book. The only GHG emissions that will occur due to the project will be during the works, over transportation of materials. These emissions are deemed to be non-significant. Confirmation is in place that the project does not generate any new sources of greenhouse gas emissions; in any case, it would generate new GHG emissions sinks on account of the incorporation of new native species.</p>
12. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	AR – YES URU - YES	<p>There is a risk that the project is implemented in such a way that it does not abide by standards that should be enforced to minimise the use of natural resources, waste production and pollutants release. These aspects will be monitored by the Project as required in the ESMP.</p>

Risks Identification per E&S Principles		
Checklist of E&S Principles	Risk Associated	Risks Associated
13. <i>Public Health</i>	AR – NO URU - NO	There is no risk for adverse impacts to be generated to Public Health by the project. Rather, the project shall provide for an enhanced quality of life of people.
14. <i>Physical and Cultural Heritage</i>	AR – NO URU - NO	<p>There is no risk that the Project may generate alterations, damage or loss of cultural, physical resources, cultural sites, and sites with unique natural values recognized as such at community, national or international level.</p> <p>Projects shall not interfere with the current access to or the use of physical and cultural resources as mentioned.</p> <p>Some of the Project activities shall be implemented in areas harbouring unique natural or cultural values, that are recognised at community, national or international level.</p> <p>The protection activity referring to the Jesuitical ruins under threat by coastal erosion in the National El Palmar Park is deemed as a direct protection action to safeguarding the historical Heritage and, accordingly, access to them and their use.</p> <p>There is a site recognized by the 1972 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage: The Fray Bentos Industrial Landscape. Confirmation is at hand that the Fray Bentos projects are not located close to this site, nor would they have an impact on them in any way.</p>
15. <i>Land and Soil Conservation</i>	AR – NO URU - NO	<p>All areas singled out for implementation of the project are located along a coastal area. The Project seeks to protect the soil from coastal erosion and rehabilitate coastal ecosystems, reinforcing them and, therefore, increasing the resilience of both the ecosystem and the surrounding communities.</p> <p>The areas to be intervened by the project are not productive. Only the presence of productive activities (livestock, beekeeping, tourism) at the Farrapos National Park Estuary can be mentioned.</p>

200. Components 1 and 4 are categorized as low risk (Category C) because of their nature of capacity building (training, workshops, review of strategies and plans, lessons and best practices dissemination) which is not expected to generate significant environmental and social impacts. Only provisions related to guaranteeing participation and inclusion in these activities are to be considered. Components 2 and 3 are categorized as medium risk (Category B) because they involve physical interventions, but focused on improving living conditions of communities, and their environmental and social impacts can be mitigated by the actions required by the ESMP. Overall, the general risk categorization for the Program is established as B.

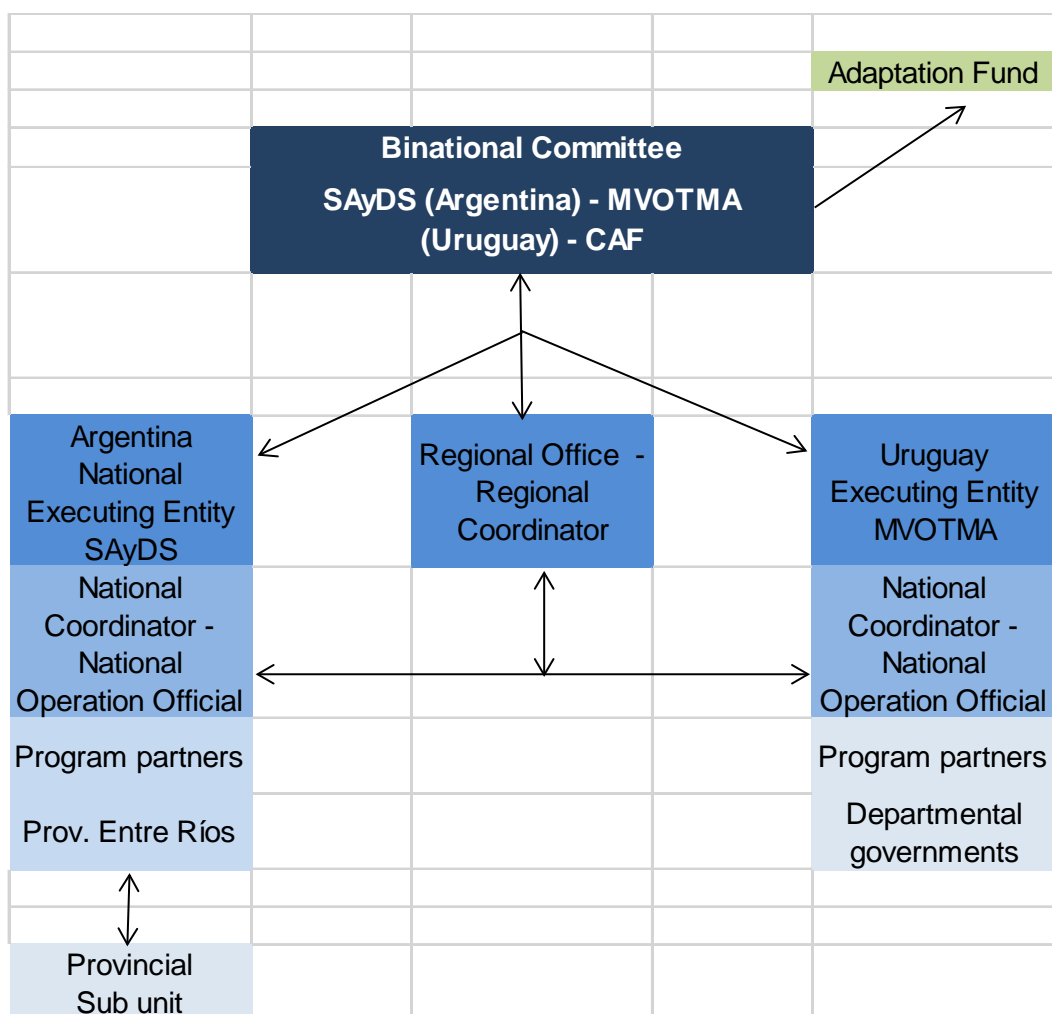
201. The Program has developed a complaints and grievances mechanism in order to adequately and effectively respond to requests, complaints or claims that may arise at any stage of the Program cycle. To do this, the entire population will be informed how to submit a request in each of the implementation sites of the Program. Periodically, the results of the cases received must be disseminated, and this information will also be used as feedback to improve the operation of the Program.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Describe arrangements for managing the Program at the regional and national levels, including coordination arrangements within and between countries. Describe whether the potential to partner with national institutions and, where possible, with national implementing entities (NIE) has been considered and included in management agreements.

I- Organizations involved in the Program:

Figure 5 . Program Implementation Arrangements



CAF will be the implementing entity. The project will be implemented following CAF's administrative and financial regulations as agreed with the Adaptation Fund. CAF will designate an officer from the

Environment and Climate Change Directorate to be the focal point for project coordination (i.e., CAF's focal point).

The role of CAF is to guarantee the execution of the projects in compliance with the AF policies: environmental, social, gender and fiduciary.

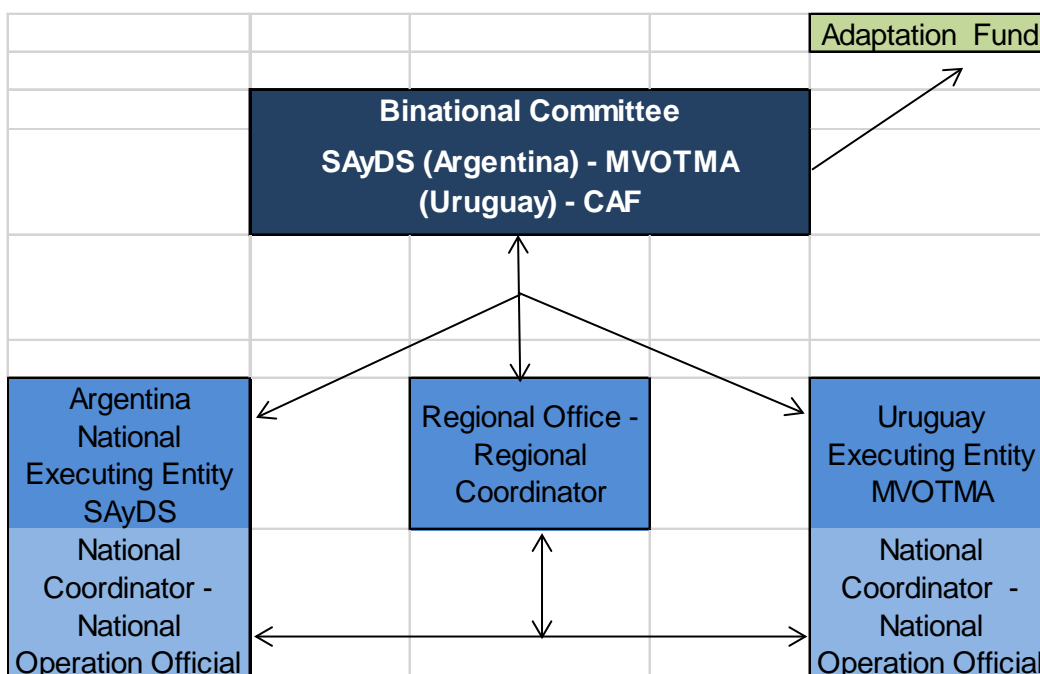
i) Regional/binational level:

- CAF – Development Bank of Latin America (implementing agency)
- Program's Binational Steering Committee
- Salto Grande Mixed Technical Commission (CTMSG)
- Rio Uruguay Administrative Commission (CARU)

ii) National Level:

- Argentine Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development (SAyDS).
- Ministry of Housing, Territorial Planning and Environment of Uruguay (MVOTMA).
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship of Argentina and the Uruguay Ministry of Foreign Affairs may also be included in the Program's governance model.

The framework document for this proposal is the *"Memorandum of understanding for environmental and sustainable development cooperation"*, subscribed on May 4th, 2017 between MVOTMA and SAyDS. This document sets climate change, coastal areas, NPAs and biodiversity conservation as cooperation priorities



iii) Subnational, Provincial/Departmental and Municipal Levels

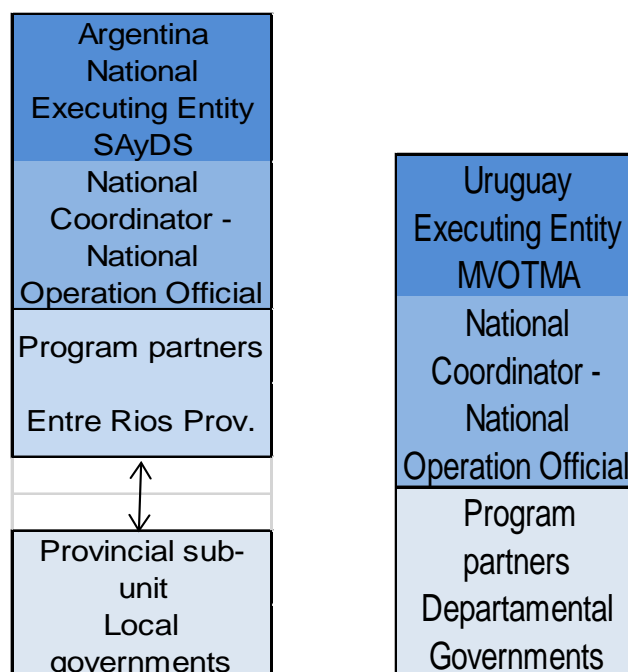
- For Uruguay:

Departmental Governments Artigas, Salto, Paysandú and Río Negro.

- For Argentina:

Provincial Government of Entre Ríos.

Local governments of Colón, Concordia, Concepción del Uruguay, Gualeguaychú and Federación.



II- Planned Guidance/ Coordination system

An executive Binational Steering Committee (BNC) will be established for the Project, integrated by one (1) representative from the Argentinean Government through the SAYDS, one (1) representative from the Uruguayan Government through the MVOTMA, and one (1) CAF representative. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship of Argentina and the Uruguay Ministry of Foreign Affairs may also be invited to join the BNC, based on a BNC resolution, as agreed in the Concept Note.

The BNC will be the Program's highest authority, where decisions will be made by consensus, and annual operating plans, procurement plans, etc. will also be approved by consensus.

The BNC will invite representatives from the National Executing Entities and the Regional Coordination, who will be responsible for informing members of the BNC on progress and proposals regarding the Program's activities.

See

Annex 12 – Terms of Reference for Implementing

III- Operational Structure:

A Regional Office (RO) will be constituted for the implementation of the Program's binational outputs and activities. It will submit the annual plans for the binational outputs to the BNC for its approval. The RO will be managed by a Regional Coordinator who will interact with CAF and will coordinate activities with the National Coordinators. The Regional Coordinator will be designated by the Project's BNC.

Both MVOTMA and SAYDS will create a national executive unit (NEU) within their structure. Each NEU coordination will be under a National Coordinator (one for Uruguay and one for Argentina) who will report to the BNC. National coordinators will be selected by each country. Argentina will also create

a provincial subunit based in Entre Rios, which will be coordinated by the Argentine National Coordinator.

Each NEU coordination will be supervised by a National Operational Officer (one for Uruguay and one for Argentina) who will interact with CAF. Both National Operational Officers will be selected by the BNC, based on the respective countries' proposal.

CAF will receive the funds through their Special Funds Administrative Direction (DAFE). Each country will receive their funds through each CAF country office, which will determine the disbursement mechanisms.

B. Describe the measures to manage financial risks and the Program's risks

Table 7. Program's financial risks and mitigation measures

Identified risks	Type	Risk assessment	Mitigation measures
Changes in national and/or departmental governments may lead to lack of support of the Project's activities.	Political	Low	At the binational level, the project is supported in the <i>"Memorandum of understanding for environmental and sustainable development cooperation"</i> , subscribed on May 4 th , 2017 between each country's corresponding ministry of the environment (MVOTMA and SAYDS), supporting both countries' intent to cooperate in these matters. The project's actions are supported in the Climate Change National Policies, developed jointly with political and social stakeholders. Besides, there is a strong institutionalization regarding climate change issues in the National System for Climate Change Response framework, where national and subnational governments are represented. In the case of Argentina, the project's sustainability lies in the National Cabinet of Climate Change and the COFEMA and the municipal and provincial entities involved
Lack of compromise from local communities may lead the interventions to fail.	Social	Low	The community relations plan will be developed throughout the introduction phase, but it is known that governments are continuously working with affected groups, since floods are their main concern. Community stakeholders have been consulted from the beginning and have been included to the project's implementation.
Insufficient financial resources to implement Project's activities.	Financial	Low	A detailed budget will be prepared, and the project's implementation will be supervised in order to identify financing gaps in a timely manner.
Relocation processes that are being carried out by intendancies and municipalities as part of their risk management policies have not been completed at the beginning of the project.	Social	Low	As part of risk management policies, and independent from this project, some of the intendancies and municipalities are carrying out relocation processes for families that live in high-risk flood-prone areas. It is in these vacant areas where this project will implement works of Component 2. Given the progress of these processes, it is expected that they will be finalized when the project begins. In any case, the local authorities have shown their commitment to guarantee that the processes are concluded (see letters of commitment from the intendancies and municipalities with ongoing processes). Each of the project description sheets assess ongoing processes in each municipality during the project's design (see Annex 3).

Climate- or ENSO-related risks might affect the implementation of components 2 and 3 of the programme in case extreme flooding events occur during the recovering and resignification works.	Climate	Medium	<p>The floods are taking place every 2-3 years and the project lasts 4 years, so there is likely to be a moment of flooding during the implementation of the project.</p> <p>The risk is classified as Medium because the works of the project are the construction of linear parks and other structures that are designed to withstand flood phenomena and that throughout their life cycle they will be exposed to this phenomenon. Therefore, it can be said that, based on their nature, the uncomplete works would not be severely affected in the case of an event.</p> <p>The Early Warning that today are emitted by Salto Grande through CARU and the Civil Protection services, will allow to act with sufficient time to avoid economic and material losses.</p> <p>With regards to Contractors, they will be requested to include protection measures in their Work Plan that shall include measures for the works and infrastructures and of the personnel, against floods and other hydro-meteorological risks. This can cover, among other aspects, considerations of the location of the workmen, construction materials, appropriate storage places at a sufficient height, training in H&S that includes response to flood events.</p> <p>These aspects will be reviewed and approved by the environmental and social safeguards technician.</p>
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C. Describe the measures for environmental and social risk management, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

202. The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) developed for the Program includes specific measures to prevent and mitigate the risks and adverse environmental and social impacts identified in all its activities.
203. As described in Part II, the results of the Categorization of Components showed that Component 1 and Component 4 are classified as low risk (Category C) and Components 2 and 3 are classified as medium risk (Category B). Overall, the general risk categorization for the Program is established as B.
204. As part of the Environmental and Social Management Plan, it is required that all the activities undergo an environmental and social risk assessment before they are implemented. Depending on the findings, a mitigation measure template should be presented and shared. See Annex 5 – Evidence-based identification of environmental and social risks and the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) in Annex 6 – Environmental and Social Management Plan
205. A Safeguards expert will be hired by the Project to specifically monitor safeguards, complaints and grievances. This Expert will be in charge of overseeing the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan and the Project's Gender Action Plan. He/she will be responsible for drafting semi-annual reports for conveyance to project-related National and Regional Implementing Entities and inform over quarterly meetings on any possible risks. He/she will be responsible for updating both Plans whenever unforeseen impacts and risks are identified. Further details are provided in Section 3 of the ESMP.

D. Describe the monitoring and evaluation arrangements and provide a budgeted M&E plan.

206. Program Monitoring and Evaluation will be carried out in compliance with standard CAF requirements, as agreed with the Adaptation Fund. Annual Performance Reports including the Adaptation Fund's Results Tracker will be prepared.
207. An independent mid-term evaluation and an independent final evaluation will be carried out to assess progress and lessons learned.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Type of M&E activity	Responsible parties	Budget USD (does not include Project team)	Frequency
1. Initiation workshop	CAF	20000	Within two months after signing the agreement
2. Inception Report	Project Regional Coordinator	None	Within two months after the initiation the Workshop
3. Monitoring progress of project indicators	Adaptation specialist Regional and national coordinators CAF	Team support costs were included in the Project's implementation	Semi-annual
4. Supervision of environmental, social and gender safeguards	Safeguards specialist Regional and national coordinators CAF	Team support costs were included in the Project's implementation	Semi-annual
4. Quarterly and annual reports (PPR)	Project Regional and National Coordinators Project team CAF	20000	PPR submitted every year (no later than two months after the end of the reporting year). The first PPR must be submitted one year after the beginning of project execution (initiation workshop date). The last PPR will be submitted no later than two months after the end of the reporting year.
5. Field missions	Project Regional and National Coordinators	30000	Annual
6. Binational meetings	Project Regional and National Coordinators Project team CAF	25000	Annual
6. Audits	CAF	50000	Annual
7. Independent mid-term evaluation	CAF Project team Independent consultants hired to carry out the evaluations	30000	Year 2
8. Independent final evaluation	CAF Project team Independent consultants hired to carry out the evaluations	40000	Year 4. Three months before project closure

Type of M&E activity	Responsible parties	Budget USD (does not include Project team)	Frequency
9. English translation of mid-term and final evaluations	CAF	15000	Years 2 and 4
10. Final project report	Project team CAF	None	One month before project closure
11. Closing workshop	National and regional coordinators CAF	20000	Last month of project implementation
Total estimated cost		250,000	

E. Include a results framework for the Programme proposal, including milestones, targets and indicators.

Impact: Increased resiliency at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change	Core Indicator: No. of beneficiaries
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Output	Activity	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term and final goals	Means of verification	Assumptions
COMPONENT 1						
1. The climate change (CC) outlook is incorporated into land management plans, protected area management plans, and housing and water programmes under revision or under way.	Activity 1.1. Analysis, revision and updating of the current state of different public policy instruments in place at territorial level (land use plans, protected areas plans, housing, water, health, infrastructure programmes and public investment, etc.) incorporating the climate change perspective.	Number of instruments that were updated with focus on risk and climate change	0	End of project: at least 2 Protected Areas plans, and at least 1 instrument for each locality/department involving housing, water, health, infrastructure and public investment are updated	Plans updated and approved	Interest and support from local authorities National and local authorities willing to support and finance the implementation of the plans
	Activity 1.2. Workshops-work meetings are being held to look into, review, update and validate the sundry instruments for territorial management, and use of riparian ecosystems in order to incorporate resilient strategies taking into account climate scenarios, with i) institutional technical teams, ii) local, departmental and provincial governments, with a focus on the analysis, review and update of the sundry instruments involved in territorial management and management of riparian ecosystems, iii) and local citizens.	Number of members of territorial technical teams who participate in workshops-work meetings (broken down by gender and age)	0	Medium term: 40 (50% from each country) End of project: 60 (50% from each country)	Reports of workshops, workshop evaluation forms, lists of participants	Members of technical teams are willing to participate in the workshops-meetings and incorporate risk management into their work
		Number of officials of local, departmental and provincial governments who participate in workshops-work meetings (broken down by gender and age)	0	Medium term: 40 (50% from each country) End of project: 100 (50% from each country, including at least 1 legislator from each block)	Reports of workshops, workshop evaluation forms, lists of participants	Officials are willing to participate in the workshops-meetings and incorporate risk management into their work

Output	Activity	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term and final goals	Means of verification	Assumptions
		Number of citizens (broken down by gender and age) who participate in workshops-work meetings	0	Medium term: 27 (at least 3 in each of the 9 cities, of which at least 1 is a woman) End of project: 60 (5 in each of the 12 cities in the extended area, with at least 2 women in each) End of project: 1	Reports of workshops, workshop evaluation forms, lists of participants	An effective and gender-sensitive call is made, reaching the relevant stakeholders of CSOs
2. Methodological guidelines to assess impact, damages and losses have been designed	Activity 2.1. Design of a methodology to collect, analyze and systematize data and information concerning impacts, damages and losses resulting from severe climate impacts, for further reporting and evaluation, including review of pre-existing methodologies, data bases, experiences and papers previously used by SINAE (Ur) and Civil Defence (Arg), and some other institutions.	Methodology document has been developed	0	End of project: 1	Technology document is delivered, workshop or other presentation instances	Entities that provide information are willing to provide the necessary information reports and databases and contribute with their knowledge
	Activity 2.2. Drafting up of a methodological guide and a record of events based on the tool designed in Activity 2.1. to reporting and evaluation of severe climate impacts, and attaching priority to adaptation actions on both riverbanks of the lower Uruguay River.	Methodology document has been developed	0	End of project: 1	Methodology document is delivered, workshop or other presentation instances	Entities that provide information are willing to provide the necessary information in reports and databases and contribute with their knowledge

Output	Activity	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term and final goals	Means of verification	Assumptions
	Activity 2.3. Regional and subnational workshop addressing validation of the methodological guideline designed, and related capacity building/recording of events and definition of indicators required for the effective implementation of this guideline in communities involved in the Project. These workshops are focused on local authorities and technicians, and are based on the Guideline / Events Log prepared for further implementation.	Number of officials who participated and received training (broken down by gender and age); Results on events that have been shared	0	End of project: 50 - At least 1 representative of local authorities and 2 local technicians (1 man, 1 woman) from each of the 9 locations of direct intervention, and at least 20 representatives of departmental / provincial authorities.	Workshop reports, workshop evaluation forms, lists of participants	The methodology is attractive and useful Local officials and technicians are willing to participate in the workshops and incorporate the use of the guide in their work
3. The project adaptation outcomes have been incorporated into monitoring mechanisms of plans, Adaptation Communications and National Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Argentina and Uruguay.	Activity 3.1. Drafting up of adaptation indicators concerning Project activities linked to NDC.	Indicators document has been developed	0	End of project: 1	Indicator document delivered, workshop or other presentation instances. Monitoring reports prepared with the proposed methodology and published on official websites	National institutions validate the indicators and are willing to include their report in the NDCs.

Output	Activity	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term and final goals	Means of verification	Assumptions
	Activity 3.2. Monitoring of indicators and reporting of Project activities in each country.	Monitoring indicators, completion of mid-term evaluation and final evaluation	0	Mid-term: monitoring indicators of years 1 and 2 and mid-term evaluation. End of project: monitoring of years 1 to 4, mid-term evaluation and final evaluation.	Monitoring reports and evaluations delivered	Project resources are made available for monitoring and evaluations
4. Strategies and best practices involving adaptation, risk management, territorial planning, territorial policy, housing infrastructure adaptation, recovery of vacant lands, have been shared by Argentina and Uruguay.	Activity 4.1. Bi-national participatory process to share good practice experiences and lessons learned addressing planning instruments and protocols related to health, housing, risk management, housing infrastructure, territorial policy, among others.	Number of local officials involved (broken down by gender and age)	0	End of project: 60 - At least 2 representatives of local authorities and 2 local technicians (1 man, 1 woman) from each of the 9 locations of direct intervention, and at least 20 representatives of departmental / provincial authorities.	Reports of workshops, workshop evaluation forms, lists of participants	Experiences and learnings are attractive and useful Local officials and technicians are willing to participate in the workshops and incorporate the lessons learned in their work
		Document with conclusions of binational workshops	0	End of project: 1	Records of shared lessons learned among key actors (via web or other virtual systems)	
	Activity 4.2. Design of a web platform to disseminate good practices, and lessons learned in countries involved. The update of the platform over the execution of projects is included.	Web platform in operation	0	End of project: 1	Web visits records	The platform is kept updated
		Number of local officials and members of technical teams trained in the use of the web platform (broken down by gender and age)	0	End of project: 80 - At least 2 representatives of local authorities and 2 local technicians (1 man, 1 woman) from each of the 9 locations of direct intervention and protected areas, at least 20 of the localities of indirect intervention and at least 20 representatives of departmental / provincial authorities.	Reports of workshops, workshop evaluation forms, lists of participants	Officials and members of technical teams are willing to incorporate the use of this tool in their work and feed it with new content

Output	Activity	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term and final goals	Means of verification	Assumptions
5. The flood Early Warning System has been consolidated.	Activity 5.1. Establishment of governance instruments and support for inter-institutional coordination for exchanges of information, actions (such as simulations) and stakeholders to strengthening up the lower Uruguay River's Early Warning System (EWS).	Document with conclusions of binational workshops	0	End of project: 1	Document delivered, workshop or other presentation instances.	<p>The instruments are prepared in a participatory manner with the appropriate key actors</p> <p>The learnings are systematized and shared</p> <p>Local officials and members of technical teams are willing to participate and incorporate the instruments in their work</p> <p>The relevant entities include the funds for the future operation and maintenance of the systems in their financial plans</p> <p>The instruments consider the affected population's different types of vulnerabilities</p>
		Number of governance instruments	0	End of project: 2 (1 per country), or 1 regional	Document delivered, workshop or other presentation instances.	
		Number of participants (broken down by gender and age)	0	End of project: 200 (50% in each country, including local, departmental and national government officials, response office staff, CARU, CTM, protected areas, at least 40% women)	Reports of workshops, workshop evaluation forms, lists of participants	
		Amount of Alert drills	0	<p>Medium term: at least 1 drill per year that covers all cities</p> <p>End of project: at least 4 drills covering all cities</p>	Reports of description and results of the drills and presentation of conclusions and learning	
		Amount and types of products for communication-notice of the drills	0	At least 3 warning communication instruments developed	Report on how the instruments work	

Output	Activity	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term and final goals	Means of verification	Assumptions
		Amount and types of products for the generation of flood information	0	End of project: 1 completed flood prediction model	Report on the operation of the model and its predictions	
		Number of designated leaders (broken down by gender and age)	0	End of project: at least 1 leader for each location and protected area (50% men, 50% women)	Minutes on the appointment of leaders	
		Number of communication networks established	0	End of project: at least 1 network for each location and protected area	Validated communication network protocols	
	Activity 5.2. Development and implementation of modelling, prediction, communication and training tools for floods EWS building from the CTM – CARU projections.	Web platform in operation	0	End of project: 1	Records of web visits	<p>The platform remains updated</p> <p>Officials and members of technical teams are willing to incorporate the use of this tool in their work and feed it with new content</p>
		Number of local officials and members of technical teams trained in the use of the web platform	0	End of project: 200 (50% in each country, including local, departmental and national government officials, response office staff, CARU, CTM, protected areas, at least 40% women)	Reports of workshops, workshop evaluation forms, lists of participants	

Output	Activity	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term and final goals	Means of verification	Assumptions
6. Updating and implementation of Regional Plans for Disaster Risk Management, including the Climate Change (CC) perspective, have been encouraged.	Activity 6.1. Revision and drafting of plans and some other local, regional, departmental, or water basin-based risk management tools for climate-related disasters incorporating key ACC actions focused on urban floods, based on a review of plans currently under way.	Number of risk management plans and other management instruments reviewed and implemented	0	End of project: at least 1 instrument for each locality / department incorporates key CC adaptation actions focused on urban floods	Plans and protocols approved and distributed	Interest and support from local authorities National and local authorities willing to support and finance the implementation of the plans
	Activity 6.2. Capacity-building based on national and binational workshops, focused on managers and other local and subnational stakeholders, including organizations, communicators, media, professionals, addressing their involvement in the implementation of regional flood risk management plans	Number of managers, communicators and other local actors who received training (broken down by gender and age)	0	End of project: 120 (50% of each country, and 50% men – 50% women)	Reports of workshops, workshop evaluation forms, lists of participants	Communication agents are willing to incorporate the knowledge acquired
COMPONENT 2						
7. Vulnerable vacant lands in the resettlements have been recovered, thus adding a new significance to the territory to keep informal occupation in check.	Activity 7.1. Resignification of the Union Portuaria, Ledesma and urban border areas in Paysandú, Uruguay.	Resignification produced	0	End of project: 1	Maps, pictures, work documentation, certification.	Authorities guarantee the quality of designs and works
		Resignified surface (m2)	0	Medium term: 10,000 m ² End of project: 20,000 m ²		Authorities include the resources for the maintenance of the new infrastructure in their financial plans
		Employment generated (broken down by gender and age)	0	End of project: 10 jobs (at least 30% women)		
	Activity 7.2. Resignification and renovation of vacant, flood-prone lots after	Resignification produced	0	End of project: 1	Maps, pictures, work documentation, certification.	Authorities guarantee the quality of designs and works
		Resignified surface (m2)	0	Medium term: 10,000 m ² End of project: 30,000 m ²		

Output	Activity	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term and final goals	Means of verification	Assumptions
	resettlements. Atahualpa area in Salto, Uruguay. Activity 7.2. Resignification and renovation of vacant, flood-prone lots after resettlements. Atahualpa area in Salto, Uruguay.	Employment generated (broken down by gender and age)	0	End of project: 10 jobs (at least 30% women)		Authorities include the resources for the maintenance of the new infrastructure in their financial plans
	Activity 7.3. Resignification and renovation of flooding-prone vacant lots at the Sauzal Stream mouth, in Salto, Uruguay.	Resignification produced	0	End of project: 1	Maps, pictures, work documentation, certification.	Authorities guarantee the quality of designs and works
		Resignified surface (m2)	0	Medium term: 1,000 m ² End of project: 3,000 m ²		Authorities include the resources for the maintenance of the new infrastructure in their financial plans
		Employment generated (broken down by gender and age)	0	End of project: 20 jobs (at least 30% women)		
	Activity 7.4. Environmentally sustainable hydrological management at the Esmeralda Stream – Resignification of the Esmeralda’s neighborhood housing complex - Fray Bentos, Uruguay. Activity 7.4. Environmentally sustainable hydrological management at the Esmeralda Stream – Resignification of the Esmeralda’s neighborhood housing complex - Fray Bentos, Uruguay.	Resignification produced	0	End of project: 1	Maps, pictures, work documentation, certification.	Authorities guarantee the quality of designs and works
		Resignified surface (m2)	0	Medium term: 3,000 m ² End of project: 9,000 m ²		Authorities include the resources for the maintenance of the new infrastructure in their financial plans
		Employment generated (broken down by gender and age)	0	End of project: 10 jobs (at least 30% women)		
	Activity 7.5. Risk prevention and evacuees care Centre. Bella Unión, Uruguay.	Works carried out	0	End of project: 1	Maps, pictures, work documentation, certification.	Authorities guarantee the quality of designs and works Authorities include the resources for

Output	Activity	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term and final goals	Means of verification	Assumptions
						the maintenance of the new infrastructure in their financial plans
	Activity 7.6. Resignification of flood prone high-risk public spaces recovered from irregular residential occupation. Bella Unión, Uruguay	Resignification produced	0	End of project: 1	Maps, pictures, work documentation, certification.	Authorities guarantee the quality of designs and works
		Resignified surface (m2)	0	Medium term: 10,000 m ² End of project: 20,000 m ²		Authorities include the resources for the maintenance of the new infrastructure in their financial plans
		Employment generated (broken down by gender and age)	0	End of project: 10 jobs (at least 30% women)		
	Activity 7.7. Protection and resignification of the Artaláz Stream Wetland. Colón, Argentina.	Resignification produced	0	End of project: 1	Maps, pictures, work documentation, certification.	Authorities guarantee the quality of designs and works
		Resignified surface (m2)	0	Medium term: 10,000 m ² End of project: 20,000 m ²		Authorities include the resources for the maintenance of the new infrastructure in their financial plans
		Employment generated (broken down by gender and age)	0	End of project: 10 jobs (at least 30% women)		
	Activity 7.8. Remediation and resignification of vacant lots located within Defensa Norte and Cantera 25 de mayo Neighborhood. Concepción del Uruguay, Argentina.	Resignification produced	0	End of project: 1	Maps, pictures, work documentation, certification.	Authorities guarantee the quality of designs and works
		Resignified surface (m2)	0	Medium term: 5,000 m ² End of project: 21,000 m ²		Authorities include the resources for the maintenance of the new infrastructure in their financial plans
		Employment generated (broken down by gender and age)	0	End of project: 10 jobs (at least 30% women)		
	Activity 8.1. Environmentally sustainable hydrological	Protection works carried out	0	End of project: 1	Maps, pictures, work	Authorities guarantee the

Output	Activity	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term and final goals	Means of verification	Assumptions
8. Sustainable urban and public infrastructure has been implemented on safe land with new resettlements.	management at the La Esmeralda Stream - hydrological lamination. Fray Bentos, Uruguay.	Resignification produced	0	End of project: 1	documentation, certification.	quality of designs and works
		Resignified surface (m2)	0	Medium term: 2,000 m ² End of project: 7,000 m ²		Authorities include the resources for the maintenance of the new infrastructure in their financial plans
		Employment generated (broken down by gender and age)	0	End of project: 10 jobs (at least 30% women)		
	Activity 8.2. Protection against coastal erosion, and sundry repairs at the water treatment plant in the city of Concordia, Argentina.	Protection works carried out	0	End of project: 1	Maps, pictures, work documentation, certification.	Authorities guarantee the quality of designs and works Authorities include the resources for the maintenance of the new infrastructure in their financial plans
	Activity 8.3. Refurbishing of the Access bridge to the Pier and the Coastal areas of the San Javier town.	Protection works carried out	0	End of project: 1	Maps, pictures, work documentation, certification.	Authorities guarantee the quality of designs and works Authorities include the resources for the maintenance of the new infrastructure in their financial plans
9. Solutions have been defined and financial	Activity 9.1. Revolving fund for housing adaptations in	Design finalized	0	End of project: 1	Design document	Authorities guarantee

Output	Activity	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term and final goals	Means of verification	Assumptions
mechanisms have been implemented to promote CCAs in medium-risk housing and commercial buildings.	flood medium-risk zones, according to the Risk Map. Pilot case in Paysandú.	Amount of loans granted (broken down by gender and age)	0	Medium term: 30 End of project: 70 (at least 40% of women-led households)	Documentation regarding the call, representations and awards.	monitoring and oversight of the loans once the project is finished
		Amount of housing adaptation works carried out	0	Medium term: 20 End of project: 40 (at least 40% in women-led households)	Reports on the works carried out	
	Activity 9.2. Design of flood insurance for commercial and tourist premises in coastal areas. Entre Ríos, Argentina	Design finalized	0	End of project: 1	Minutes on delivering the document to insurance chambers	Authorities commit to implement insurance, allocating human and financial resources
COMPONENT 3						
10. Co-ecosystemic services and benefits have been identified and assessed, including the CCA and Uruguay River ecosystems connectivity.	Activity 10.1. Identification, mapping and evaluation of ecosystem benefits on account of their contribution to climate change adaptation and connectivity in Argentina and Uruguay.	Completion report	0	End of project: 1	Use of the report through the information system integrated by key stakeholders on both margins.	Authorities incorporate conclusions in planning
		Mapping and assessment of ecosystem services has been disseminated	0	End of project: at least 5 publications and 2 events to share results (1 in each country)	Publication on official websites, press articles	Authorities are willing to share the results with the community

Output	Activity	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term and final goals	Means of verification	Assumptions
11. New ecosystem-based adaptation measures have been designed and implemented.	11.1. Adequacy of infrastructure required to upgrading resilience to CC in vulnerable human activities in protected areas, including tourism, livestock and beekeeping in the Estero de Farrapos Protected Area in Uruguay.	Number of people trained in tourism management in protected areas (broken down by gender and age)	0	End of project: ≥ 30 (at least 50% women)	Reports of workshops, workshop evaluation forms, lists of participants	Invitations to training events are effective and gender sensitive.
		Number of participants in exchange activities (broken down by gender and age)	0	End of project: ≥ 50 (at least 50% women)	Reports of workshops, workshop evaluation forms, lists of participants	There are proposals for adequate adaptation of infrastructure, taking into account labor efforts
		Number of people benefiting from investments (broken down by gender and age)	0	Medium term: 15 End of project: 37 (at least 40% women)	Beneficiary registration	Demonstration cases are monitored, taking into account environmental and social aspects
		Number of demonstrative cases developed and disseminated.	0	End of project: at least 3. Of these, at least 1 with lessons learned in environmental and social aspects including gender	Reports on demonstration cases; documentation of presentation of results	Authorities promote the implementation of the community program and are willing to allocate resources
		Community impact monitoring program developed and implemented	0	End of project: 1	Program report; report of program activities	
	Activity 11.2. Implementation of climate change ecosystem-based adaptation measures in the Rincón de Franquía Protected National Area in Uruguay	Evaluation and diagnosis of coastal erosion process and proposal for adaptation measures	0	Medium term: 1 End of project: 1	Diagnostic document	Authorities guarantee the quality of the works Authorities incorporate

Output	Activity	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term and final goals	Means of verification	Assumptions
		Pilot project implemented on the coast; coast length protected by the implementation of the pilot (m)	0	End of project: 1 pilot project implemented (approximately, 200 m of protected coastline)	Pictures, monitoring reports	resources for the maintenance of the new infrastructure in their financial plans
	Activity 11.3. Restoration of vulnerable coastal ecosystems through monitoring of exotic species and planting of native species.	Exotic invasion surface under control (km of coast)	0	Medium term: the removal of exotic species is achieved by Gleditsia Triacanthos along 52 km of coastline	Pictures, monitoring reports	Interest and support from local authorities National and local authorities are willing to support and finance the implementation of the plans
		Hectares treated with methods for the elimination of Invasive Species in Argentina and Uruguay	0	End of project: 52 km of coast is under control End of project: Treatment of approximately 3,500 hectares (30% of the area with MILD infestation, 50% of the areas with MODERATE infestation, 70% of the areas with STRONG infestation)	Control reports prepared by each country	
		Systematization report of information on harmful threats and pests for species of special value	0	End of project: 1	Systematization report	
		% of disturbed areas restored	0	End of project: Restoration of 10% of disturbed areas	Pictures, monitoring reports	
		Number of plans and protocols developed and edited	0	End of project: 3	Approved plans	

Output	Activity	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term and final goals	Means of verification	Assumptions
		% of implementation of the dissemination campaign as part of the communication campaign for community participation and the creation of buffer zones	0	Medium term: 50% End of project: 100%	Publications, press releases, systematization of events, minutes	
	Activity 11.4. Structural consolidation of historical buildings, protection of the coastal canyon and valorisation of the historic site Calera del Palmar or de Barquín, in El Palmar National Park (PNEP).	% works advance	0	Medium term: 40% End of project: 100%	Documentation of call to works, representations and awards, work certification, monitoring reports	Authorities guarantee the quality of the works Authorities include in their financial plans the resources for the maintenance of the new infrastructure
COMPONENT 4						
12. Social vulnerability monitoring and evaluation tools have been devised with a particular focus on Human Rights, gender, and generations.	Activity 12.1. Development of a tool for analysis, monitoring and assessment of social vulnerability in each country, incorporating a human rights, gender and generations approach, based on the review of methodologies, background analysis and pre-existing experiences in terms of social Vulnerability.	Number of participants in meetings and details of agencies or institutions represented (disaggregated by sex and age)	0	End of project: 30 local government officials on the Uruguay River, subnational and national governments (at least 40% women)	Meeting minutes, lists of participants	Authorities are willing to incorporate the monitoring instrument in the implementation of their policies and guarantee human and economic resources for this purpose
		Monitoring instrument developed, including human rights, gender and generations indicators.	0	End of project: 1	Monitoring instrument report	

Output	Activity	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term and final goals	Means of verification	Assumptions
		Dissemination of shared documents with the tools and methodologies to be implemented.	0	End of project: 100% of published documents	Publication on official websites, press articles	
	Activity 12.2. Review of social vulnerability in towns involved in the project; this review should be based on the tool designed in Activity 12.1. Drafting of a report of the review and the publication of results in each country.	% Local and regional data collected in local analyzes and monitoring activities	0	End of project: 100% of local and regional data collected	Local analyses and monitoring reports	Participating institutions ensure the flow of information
		% generated information that is included in current computer tools	0	Medium term: 30% End of project: 100%	Progress reports on the incorporation of information in computer tools	
13. Assessments of social risk perception have been carried through towards the construction of resilience.	Activity 13.1. Drafting up of a methodology allowing for identification, estimation, and review of a risk social perception, and drafting up of a methodology-based document.	Methodology document developed	0	Medium term: 1	Report on the methodology developed	Authorities are willing to incorporate the results of the implementation of the methodology to design their policies
	Activity 13.2. Implementation of the methodology developed in Activity 13.1 allowing for social perception of risk identification, estimation, and review in local communities in each country, and further publication of outcomes in each country.	Document of analysis and estimation of social perception	0	Medium term: first stage End of project: first and second stage completed	Document finalized and disseminated	
		Number of participants in consultation instances (broken down by gender and age)	0	Medium term: 50 (50% in each country) End of project: 200 (50% in each country)	Reports of systematization of queries; Pictures; List of Assistants	

Output	Activity	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term and final goals	Means of verification	Assumptions
14. Strategies for assistance and capacity-building of the workforce made up by vulnerable populations have been promoted.	Activity 14.1. Capacity building strategy for the reconversion of the labor force of families who have been resettled in Paysandú, Uruguay.	Number of work reconversion proposals offered to the population settled in flood-prone areas.	0	Medium term: 40 End of project: 100	Report on proposals and testing of these with key actors and the population	Work guidelines are defined in conjunction with the community An adequate selection process is carried out
		Number of people who complete the training (broken down by gender and age)	0	Medium term: 40 End of project: 100 (at least 40% women)	Evaluation forms, participant lists, attendance, certificates of completed training	Students' progress is monitored, and they are supported to join the work force
	Activity 14.2. . Social and labor capacity-building, and drafting up of workforce capacity-building in Entre Ríos, Argentine	Number of people trained (broken down by gender and age)	0	Medium term: 40 End of project: 100 (at least 40% women)	Evaluation forms, participant lists, attendance, certificates of completed training	Work guidelines are defined in conjunction with the community An adequate selection process is carried out
		Number of marketing networks created and / or consolidated	0	End of project: 1 in each city	Report of network activities	Students' progress is monitored, and they are supported to join the work force
15. Social networks have been strengthened up through an exchange in Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) best practices and local risk	Activity 15.1: . Local, national and regional social networks strengthened up on subjects such as awareness and sensitivity vis-a-vis the role coastal systems and vulnerable ecosystems play in CC adaptation.	Number of strengthened networks	0	End of project: at least 1 local social network per country	List of participating entities of the networks, media of these registered, products / activities of the	National and local authorities willing to support these initiatives
		Number of registered organizations and institutions	0	End of project: at least 5 in each country		

Output	Activity	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term and final goals	Means of verification	Assumptions
management strategies.		Number of participants in workshops and meetings (broken down by gender and age)	0	Medium term: 30 End of project: 70	published networks.	
		Number of joint strategies scheduled	0	End of project: at least 1 focused on urban resilience and 1 focused on ecosystem-based adaptation		
16. Communication, education and dissemination strategies have been implemented towards reducing vulnerability.	16.1 Identification of adaptation background and local risk management to address climate change involving the community and education and implementation of activities in the area of project intervention	Experiences implemented	0	End of project: at least 2 experiences per country	Experiences carried out at schools in the coastal zone	The experiences and learnings are attractive and useful Local actors are willing to participate in the workshops and incorporate the lessons learned in their work
		Number of trained teachers and communicators (broken down by gender and age)	0	End of project: 100 teachers and communicators (at least 50% women)	Reports of workshops, workshop evaluation forms, lists of participants	
		Number of attendees or participants in general population training / education activities (broken down by gender and age)	0	Medium term: 150 (50% women) End of project: 500 (50% women)	Reports of workshops, workshop evaluation forms, lists of participants	
		Number of courses, seminars, conferences developed.	0	At least one course, seminar or conference per year	Reports, evaluation forms, lists of participants	
	16.2. Implementation of communication campaigns aimed at local communities in order to raise awareness about the effects of CC, the importance of adaptation and the SATs at the community	Number of communication action strategies implemented	0	End of project: at least 2 public campaigns and 2 guides produced and distributed	Records of campaigns in newspapers, radios and all media to check for presentation of campaigns	Communication is effective and its contents attractive and useful for the population

Output	Activity	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term and final goals	Means of verification	Assumptions
	level, including field missions and exchange the dissemination of good practices of the activity 16.1	Experiences implemented	0	End of project: at least 2 experiences per country	Records of exchanges	Methodological guidelines are shared and included by stakeholders in the planning process.
		Number of participants of workshops / thematic talks (broken down by gender and age)	0	Medium term: 150 End of project: 500	Reports of workshops, workshop evaluation forms, lists of participants	
	16.3. Drafting up of methodological guidelines focused on communication and management of projects being executed as part of the CCA strategies.	Methodological materials prepared and shared	0	End of project: at least 2, one with an urban resilience approach and the other with an ecosystem-based adaptation approach	Publications, press releases, systematization of events, minutes	

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

Project Objective(s) ²¹	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
This project will build resilience in the vulnerable coastal cities and ecosystems of the lower Uruguay river, both in Argentinean and Uruguayan territories, by developing instruments, tools and experiences for climate change adaptation planning and implementation as well as climate risk management.	Number of people (men and women) protected by improved risk-reduction measures, and climate change adaptation planning and implementation in the lower Uruguay river, both in Argentinean and Uruguayan territories.	Outcome 1: Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats	1. Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis	225,000 ²²
		Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses	2. Capacity of staff to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events from targeted institutions increased	180,000 ²³
		Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level	3.1. Percentage of targeted population aware of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses	660,000 ²⁴
		Outcome 4: Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development sector services and infrastructure assets	4.2. Physical infrastructure improved to withstand climate change and variability-induced stress	7,458,417 ²⁵
		Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress	5. Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress	1,204,083 ²⁶
		Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	6.2. Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods	650,000 ²⁷
		Outcome 7: Improved policies and	7. Climate change priorities are integrated	1,622,500 ²⁸

²¹ The AF utilized OECD/DAC terminology for its results framework. Project proponents may use different terminology, but the overall principle should still apply

²² Correspond to project output 5. See project budget.

²³ Correspond to project output 4. See project budget.

²⁴ Correspond to project output 15 and 16. See project budget.

²⁵ Correspond to project output 7 and 8 and activities 11.1 and 11.4. See project budget.

²⁶ Correspond to project output 10, outputs 11.2 and 11.3. See project budget.

²⁷ Correspond to project output 9 and activities 14.1 and 14.2. See project budget.

²⁸ Correspond to project outputs 1, 2, 3, 6, 12 and 13. See project budget.

		regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures	into national development strategy	
Project Outcome(s)	Project Outcome Indicator(s)	Fund Output	Fund Output Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
OUTCOME I National, subnational and local governments have been strengthened by means of the development of instruments, the exchange of experiences and the inclusion of climate change in their planning and management instruments.	Number of instruments adjusted to address climate change.	Output 7: Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans	7.1. No. of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks (by sector)	902,500
OUTCOME II Sub-national and local risk management strategies have been strengthened and community-based, early warning systems (EWS) for floods, have been consolidated in a coordinated manner.	No. of staff of targeted institutions that have shared strategies and best practices involving adaptation, climate risk management, territorial planning, territorial policy, housing infrastructure adaptation, recovery of vacant lands.	Output 2: Strengthened capacity of national and sub-national centres and networks to respond rapidly to extreme weather events	2.1.2 No. of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks (by type, sector and scale)	180,000
	Percentage of target population covered by the Flood Early Warning System.	Output 1.2: Targeted population groups covered by adequate risk reduction systems	1.2.1. Percentage of target population covered by adequate risk-reduction systems	225,000
	Number of risk management plans and other management instruments reviewed and implemented	Output 7: Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans	7.1. No. of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks (by sector)	320,000
OUTCOME III The resilience of coastal cities has been increased through the implementation of structural and non-structural adaptation measures.	M2 of surface resignified vulnerable vacant lands No. of protection works carried out.	Output 4: Vulnerable development sector services and infrastructure assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability.	4.1.2. No. of physical assets strengthened or constructed to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by sector and scale)	6,250,000
	Number of financial mechanisms ready for scaling-up	Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	6.1 Percentage of households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets	250,000
OUTCOME IV Adaptive conservation	Hectares of vulnerable ecosystems covered	Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource	5.1. No. of natural resource assets created, maintained or	2,412,500

measures have been implemented in vulnerable ecosystems on both banks of the Uruguay River, including the identification and evaluation of their ecosystem services	by adaptive conservation measures, including identification and evaluation of their ecosystem services	assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability	improved to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by type and scale)	
OUTCOME V Communities and social organizations increased their resilience in the framework of climate change adaptation and risk management of hydro-climatic disasters.	Number of vulnerability and social perception methodologies designed and tested.	Output 7: Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans	7.2. No. of targeted development strategies with incorporated climate change priorities enforced	400,000
	Number of people (men and women) reached by the awareness raising capacity building activities and communication campaigns.	Output 6: Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability	6.1.1.No. and type of adaptation assets (tangible and intangible) created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies	400,000
		Output 3: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities	3.1 No. of news outlets in the local press and media that have covered the topic	660,000

G. Include a detailed budget with budget notes, broken down by country, as appropriate, on the use of the Executing Entity's management fee, and an explanation and a breakdown of the implementing costs.

The detailed budget is included in Annex 13 –

Cost of activities (1)	\$12,000,000
Executing entity (2)	\$962,959
Program Cost (1+2) (A)	\$12,962.959
CAF Fee (B)	\$1,037,037
Total financing request (A+B)	\$13,999,996

H. Include a disbursement calendar with milestones.

YEAR	DISBURSEMENT	PERCENTAGE
Year 1	USD 2,799,999.1	20%
Year 2	USD 4,899,998.5	35%
Year 3	USD 4,899,998.5	35%
Year 4	USD 1,399,999.6	10%

PART IV: GOVERNMENT ENDORSEMENT AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

A. Record of government endorsement²⁹

<i>(Enter Name, Position, Ministry)</i>	Date: <i>(Month, day, year)</i>
<i>(Enter Name, Position, Ministry)</i>	Date: <i>(Month, day, year)</i>
<i>(Enter Name, Position, Ministry)</i>	Date: <i>(Month, day, year)</i>

B. Implementing entity certification

⁶. Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.

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 (.....list here.....) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social 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

Date: *(Month, Day, Year)*

Tel. and email:

Project Contact Person:

Tel. And Email:

ANNEXES:

Annex 1 – Acronyms and abbreviations

Annex 2 - Bibliography

Annex 3 – Project description sheets (Components 2 and 3)

Annex 4 – Consultation process

Annex 5 – Evidence-based identification of environmental and social risks

Annex 6 – Environmental and Social Management Plan

Annex 7 – Gender Evaluation and Action Plan

Annex 8 – Cost-Benefit Analysis

Annex 9 – Vulnerability Analysis

Annex 10 – Summary: Climate Risk Profiles- Cities

Annex 11 – Vulnerability Analysis-Coastal Ecosystems

Annex 12 – Terms of Reference for Implementing Parties

Annex 13 – Detailed Budget

Letter of Endorsement by Government
Government of Argentina Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable
Development

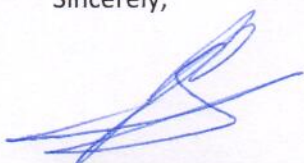
To The Adaptation Fund Board
 c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
 Email: secretariat@adaptation-fund.org
 Fax: 202 522 324075

Subject: Endorsement for the Regional Project Climate change adaptation in vulnerable coastal cities and ecosystems of the Uruguay River.

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Argentina, I confirm that the above regional project proposal is in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks posed by climate change in the country.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by CAF – development bank of Latin America (Corporación Andina de Fomento) and executed by the Government of Argentina through the Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development.

Sincerely,



Lucas Di Pietro Paolo
Adaptation to Climate Change Coordinator
Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development
Argentina



Letter of Endorsement
Government of Uruguay –
Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment

To The Adaptation Fund Board
 c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
 Email: secretariat@adaptation-fund.org
 Fax: 202 522 324075

Subject: Endorsement for the Regional Programme “Climate change adaptation in vulnerable coastal cities and ecosystems of the Uruguay River”.

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Uruguay, I confirm that the above regional programme proposal is in accordance with the government’s national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks posed by climate change in the country.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above programme proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the programme will be implemented by CAF – development bank of Latin America (Corporación Andina de Fomento) and executed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Corporación Nacional para el Desarrollo (CND) of Uruguay.

Sincerely,

Ignacio Lorenzo
Director of Climate Change
Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment
Uruguay

Montevideo, January 7th, 2019

REGIONAL PROGRAM PROPOSAL
**“Climate Change adaptation in vulnerable coastal cities and
ecosystems of the Uruguay River”**

ANNEX 1. Acronyms and abbreviations

Supported by:



ACRONYM	COUNTRY	DEFINITION
AbC	Uruguay/Argentina	Community-Based Adaptation
ANEP	Uruguay	National Administration of Public Education (Administración Nacional de Educación Pública)
ANII	Uruguay	National Agency for Research and Innovation (Agencia Nacional de Investigación e Innovación)
ANTEL	Uruguay	National Telecommunications Administration (Administración Nacional de Telecomunicaciones)
APLA	Argentina	Planning Agency (Agencia de Planificación)
APN	Argentina	National Parks Administration
APS	Uruguay	Primary Health Care (Atención Primaria en Salud)
AUCI	Uruguay	Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation (Agencia Uruguaya de Cooperación Internacional)
AYSA	Argentina	Argentinean Drinking water and sanitation agency
CAF	General	Development Bank of Latin America
CARU	General	Uruguay River Administrative Commission (Comisión Administradora del Río Uruguay)
CC	General	Climate Change
CCA	General	Climate Change Adaptation
CEADU	Uruguay	Studies, Analysis and Documentation Centre
CECOED	Uruguay	Departmental Emergency Coordinating Center (Centro Coordinador de Emergencias Departamentales)
CEER	Argentina	Entre Rios Entrepreneurial Council (Consejo Empresario Entre Ríos)
CEMA	Argentina	Chamber of Commerce and the Environment (Cámara Empresaria de Medio Ambiente)
CETP	Uruguay	Professional Technical Education Council (Consejo de Educación Técnico Profesional)
CIMA	Argentina	Argentinean Sea and Atmosphere Investigation Centre
CIU	Uruguay	Chamber of Industries of Uruguay
CND	Uruguay	National Development Corporation (Corporación Nacional para el Desarrollo).
COFEMA	Argentina	Federal Council for the Environment (Consejo Federal de Medio Ambiente)
COHIFE	Argentina	Federal Water Council (Consejo Hídrico Federal)
COIRCO	Argentina	Interjurisdictional Committee of the Colorado River (Comité Interjurisdiccional del Río Colorado)
COREBE	Argentina	Regional Commission of the Bermejo River (Comisión Regional del Río Bermejo)
CTM	Uruguay/Argentina	Joint Technical Commission of Salto Grande (Comisión Técnica Mixta de Salto Grande)
DCC	Uruguay	Climate Change Division (División de Cambio Climático)
DINAGUA	Uruguay	National Water Directorate (Dirección Nacional de Aguas)
DINAMA	Uruguay	National Environmental Directorate (Dirección Nacional de Medio Ambiente)
DINAVI	Uruguay	National Housing Directorate (Dirección Nacional de Vivienda)
DINOT	Uruguay	National Land Management Directorate (Dirección Nacional de Ordenamiento Territorial)
EE	General	Executing Entities
EI	General	Implementing Entity
ENOHSA	Argentina	National Entity of Sanitary Water Works (Ente Nacional de Obras Hídricas de Saneamiento)
ENOS	General	El Niño – South Oscillation
ERAS	Argentina	Water and Sanitation Regulator Entity (Ente Regulador de Agua y Saneamiento)
ESMP	General	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESP	General	Environmental and Social Policy
EWS	General	Early Warning System
FE	General	Erosion Process

FEA	General	Intervention Effects and Anthropogenic Impacts
FEEI	General	Presence and Proliferation of Invasive Exotic Species
GADE	Argentina	Emergency Cabinet (Gabinete de Emergencias)
GGIR	Uruguay	Integrated Risk Management Group (Grupo de Gestión Integral de Riesgo)
GNCC	Argentina	National Cabinet of Climate Change (Gabinete Nacional de Cambio Climático)
GTANGRD	Argentina	High Level Working Group for the Comprehensive Management of Disaster Risk (Grupo de Trabajo de Alto Nivel para la Gestión Integral del Riesgo de Desastre)
IMPROTUR	Argentina	National Institute for Tourism Promotion (Instituto Nacional de Promoción Turística)
INA	Argentina	National Water Institute (Instituto Nacional del Agua)
INAU	Uruguay	Uruguayan Institute for Youths and Teenagers (Instituto del Niño y el Adolescente del Uruguay)
INDEC	Argentina	National Institute of Statistics and Census of the Argentine Republic (Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos de la República Argentina)
INE	Uruguay	National Population Census
INTA	Argentina	National Institute of Agricultural Technology (Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria)
INUMET	Uruguay	Uruguayan Meteorological Institute (Instituto Uruguayo de Meteorología)
MDN	Uruguay	Ministry of National Defense (Ministerio de Defensa Nacional)
MGAP	Uruguay	Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca)
MEC	Uruguay	Ministry of Education and Culture (Ministerio de Educación y Cultura)
MINTUR	Argentina	Ministry of Tourism
MIDES	Uruguay	Ministry of Social Development (Ministerio de Desarrollo Social)
MINTUR	Uruguay	Ministry of Tourism
MJGM	Argentina	Ministry of Finance and Ministry Cabinet Chief
MREyC	Argentina	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship
MAYDS	Argentina	Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development
MSP	Uruguay	Ministry of Public Health (Ministerio de Salud Pública)
MTOP	Uruguay	Ministry of Transportation and Public Works (Ministerio de Transporte y Obras Públicas)
MVOTMA	Uruguay	Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and the Environment (Ministerio de Vivienda, Ordenamiento Territorial y Medio Ambiente)
NDC	General	National Determined Contributions
NMS	Argentina	National Meteorological Service (NMS) of the Ministry of National Defense
NTU	Argentina	National Technological University
ONG	Uruguay/Argentina	Non Gubernamental Organisation (Organización No Gubernamental)
OPP	Uruguay	Planning and Budgeting Office
ORSEP	Argentina	Regulatory Body of Dams Safety (Organismo Regulador de Seguridad de Presas)
CSO	Uruguay/Argentina	Civil Society Organisation (Organización de la Sociedad Civil)
OSE	Uruguay	State Sewage Water Works (Obras Sanitarias del Estado)
NPA	General	Natural Protected Areas
PADE	Uruguay/Argentina	Plan of Action During Emergencies
PET	Argentina	Territorial Strategic Plan
PNN	Uruguay	National Coast Guard Authority (Prefectura Nacional Naval)
PNCC	Uruguay	National Climate Change Policy Política Nacional de Cambio Climático
PNRCC	Uruguay	National Climate Change Response Plan (Plan Nacional de Respuesta al Cambio Climático)
PPR	General	Project Performance Report
RAMCC	Argentina	Argentine Network of Municipalities against Climate Change

SiFAP	Argentina	Federal System of Protected Areas (Sistema Federal de Áreas Protegidas)
SIMARCC	Argentina	Argentina's National Climate Change Risk Maps System
SINAE	Uruguay	National Emergencies System
SINAGIR	Argentina	National System for Comprehensive Risk Management (Sistema Nacional para la Gestión Integral del Riesgo)
SlyAH	Argentina	Directorate of Information Systems and Hydrologic Warning (Dirección de Sistemas de Información y Alerta Hidrológico)
SMN	Argentina	Argentina's National Weather Service (Servicio Meteorológico Nacional)
SNAACC	Uruguay	National Environment, Water and Climate Change Secretariat (Secretaría Nacional de Ambiente, Agua y Cambio Climático)
SNAP	Uruguay	National Protected Areas System (Sistema Nacional del Áreas Protegidas)
SNIS	Uruguay	National Integrated Health System (Sistema Nacional Integrado de Salud)
SNRCC	Uruguay	National Climate Change and Variability Response System (Sistema Nacional de Respuesta al Cambio Climático y Variabilidad)
SOCAT	Uruguay	Service of Orientation, Consultation and Territorial Articulation (Servicio de Orientación, Consulta y Articulación Territorial)
TCNCC	General	Third National Communication on Climate Change
UCAR	Argentina	Unit for Rural Change (Unidad para el Cambio Rural)
UDELAR	Uruguay	Universidad de la República
UNCCFC	General	United Nations Climate Change Framework Convention
UNISDR	Uruguay/Argentina	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UTE	Uruguay	National Administration of Electricity Generation and Transmission of Uruguay (Administración Nacional de Usina y Transmisiones Eléctrica Del Uruguay)
UTU	Uruguay	Labour University of Uruguay (Universidad del Trabajo del Uruguay)

REGIONAL PROGRAM PROPOSAL
**“Climate Change adaptation in vulnerable coastal cities and
ecosystems of the Uruguay River”**

ANNEX 2. Bibliography

Supported by:



NAME OF THE DOCUMENT	FORMAT	Description
Caracterización de la vulnerabilidad del área afectada por las inundaciones/ Characterization of the vulnerability of the area affected by the floods.	PDF	Inundaciones de Febrero de 2010 en la ciudad de Durazno. Intendencia de Durazno/ Floods of February 2010 in the city of Durazno. Intendence of Durazno.
Impacto de las Inundaciones de Noviembre de 2009 en Artigas, Salto y Paysandú/ Impact of the Floods of November 2009 in Artigas, Salto and Paysandú.	PDF	Agreement GGIR-UDELAR-PNUD
Inundación Uruguay 2007, Evaluación del impacto ambiental/ Flooding Uruguay 2007, Evaluation of the environmental impact.	PDF	Oficina de Coordinación de Asuntos Humanitarios, Montevideo Uruguay.
Lineamientos estratégicos de contingencia frente a la inundación/ Strategic contingency guidelines for the flood.	PDF	Research project: propuesta habitacional para la contención de damnificados en caso de inundación. Daniel Alonso Reiglia, Valeria Lluviera Palacios. Facultad de Arquitectura, Universidad de la República. 2014
Vulnerabilidad de las áreas inundadas de la ciudad de Artigas. Impacto del evento de diciembre de 2009/ Vulnerability of the flooded areas of the city of Artigas. Impact of the event of December 2009.	PDF	Graciela Loarche Guerra, Adriana Piperno de Santiago, Pablo Sierra Abbate. Universidad de la República.
Hacia un sistema Nacional de Viviendas de emergencia/ Towards a National Emergency Housing System.	PDF	Programa Proyectos de Investigación e Innovación orientados a la inclusión social. 2010. Modalidad 1, CSIC, Universidad de la República.
Perfeccionando el Sistema de Alerta Temprana/ Perfecting the Early Warning System	PDF	Revista Enlaces, Junio 2013.
Mapa de Riesgo de Inundaciones, San José de Mayo/ Flood Risk Map, San José de Mayo.	PDF	Dirección Nacional de Aguas (DINAGUA). Ministerio de Vivienda, ordenamiento territorial y medio ambiente. Intendencia Departamental San José.
Estrategias de inversión en Áreas Urbanas Inundables: el caso de Bella Unión Uruguay/ Investment strategies in Floodplain Urban Areas: the case of Bella Unión Uruguay.	PDF	Artículo EURE, Enero 2013. Adriana Piperno, Pablo Sierra. Universidad de la República.
Inundaciones en Uruguay: aportes desde el ordenamiento territorial/ Floods in Uruguay: contributions from land use.	PDF	Arquitecta Adriana Piperno, Pablo Sierra. Facultad de Arquitectura, Universidad de la República.
Inundaciones, Reporte de situación 21 al 27 de diciembre de 2015/ Flooding, Situation Report 21 to 27 December, 2015	PDF	Report Uruguay
Inundaciones y drenaje Urbano/ Floods and urban drainage	PDF	DINAGUA- MVOTMA. Enero, Abril 2014
DACTM Número 011/12	WORD	Comisión técnica Mixta de Salto Grande, delegación Argentina. 2012
Gestión de Recursos hídricos en Uruguay. Estado, actividad y perspectiva/ Water Resources Management in Uruguay. State, activity and perspective.	PDF	INNOTEC Revista de Laboratorio tecnológico de Uruguay. Enero- Diciembre 2015

Concordia, Plan de desarrollo territorial, proyectos urbanos e instrumentos de Gestión/ Concordia, Territorial development plan, urban projects and management tools.	PDF	Development Plan, Intendancy of Concordia
Planilla total población según sexo por departamento/Total population sheet according to sex by department	EXCEL	Entre Ríos Province
Planilla, población, tipos de viviendas/ Sheet, population, types of housing	EXCEL	Entre Ríos Province
Sheet, population according to age group	EXCEL	Entre Ríos Province
Base de datos/Data Base	WORD	Perspectiva RARNAP
Plan estratégico de Concepción del Uruguay/ Strategic Plan of Concepción del Uruguay	PDF	Pre diagnóstico socio urbano Ambiental. Octubre 2009. Gobierno de Entre Ríos.
Programa de Emergencia para respuesta inmediata por inundaciones en Argentina/ Emergency Program for immediate response to floods in Argentina	PDF	Document of the Inter-American Development Bank. Argentina. Proposal for a loan
Normativa departamental/ Departmental regulations	WORD	City of Salto, Plan of territorial planning and sustainable development of the city of Salto.
Programa Multisectorial de Pre-Inversión IV/ Multi-Sector Pre-Investment Program IV	PDF	DINAPREM. Préstamos BID 2851 OC-AR. Plan estratégico de turismo sustentable de Colón.
Diagnóstico ambiental de la provincia de Entre Ríos/ Environmental assessment of the Entre Ríos Province	PDF	Federal Investment Council
Instrumento estratégico y programático preparado por el Sistema Nacional de Respuesta al Cambio Climático y la Variabilidad/ Strategic and programmatic instrument prepared by the National Response System Climate Change and Variability	PDF	Document adjusted and adopted with favorable opinion by the National Environmental Cabinet on April 27, 2017.
Pozo Solís, Antonio. Mapeo de actores sociales. Lima, 2007.	PDF	Instrument on the methodology of stakeholder mapping
Martín Gutiérrez, Pedro. Mapas sociales: métodos y ejemplos prácticos.	PDF	Examples of stakeholder mapping
Tapella, E. (2007) El mapeo de Actores Claves, documento de trabajo del proyecto Efectos de la biodiversidad funcional sobre procesos ecosistémicos, servicios ecosistémicos y sustentabilidad en las Américas: un abordaje interdisciplinario", Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research (IAI)	PDF	Stakeholders Mapping for ecosystem processes
Informe Institucional, Económico/ Institutional, Economic Report.	PDF	Report of the Province of Entre Ríos https://www.entrierios.gov.ar/minecon/userfiles/files/otros_archivos/2015_inf_min.pdf

Law N° 17.283	PDF	Protección General del Ambiente https://legislativo.parlamento.gub.uy/temporales/leytemp3665307.htm
Law N° 18.610 del 2 de octubre de 2009	PDF	Ley de Política Nacional de Aguas https://legislativo.parlamento.gub.uy/temporales/leytemp1557546.htm
Law N° 18.308,	PDF	Ley de Ordenamiento Territorial y Desarrollo Sostenible https://legislativo.parlamento.gub.uy/temporales/leytemp5773818.htm
Dirección General de Estadísticas y Censos de Entre Ríos, censo poblacional 2010/ General Directorate of Statistics and Census of Entre Ríos, population census 2010.	PDF	Statistical data
“Plan General de Desarrollo del Área Costera del Puerto de Colón” Tomo 1. Programa Multisectorial de PREINVERSIÓN III. PRÉSTAMO BID 1896/OC-AR. ESTUDIO N°1.EE.457. Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas Públicas, Secretaría de Política Económica, Unidad de PREINVERSIÓN (UNPRE). Decreto N° 1022/93 y la Resolución N° 111/93.	PDF	Information on the coastal development plan of the city of Colón
Report “Impacto de las inundaciones de noviembre de 2009 en Artigas, Salto y Paysandú” Parte I, Convenio GGIR, UNDELAR, PNUD.	PDF	Report on the 2009 floods in target locations
Report for Argentina. “IGUALES? Apoyo a la preparación, implementación y monitoreo del Plan de Acción de Género II en Argentina, Brasil, Chile Uruguay y Venezuela”, Sandra Cesilini, 2017.	word	Information on gender variables of Argentina
Preliminary Final Report , DIAGNÓSTICO DE GÉNERO EN URUGUAY: “NECESIDADES Y OPORTUNIDADES PARA EL AVANCE DEL GAP II EN EL PAÍS”, FWC BENEFICIARIES 2013 - LOT 9: Culture, Education, Employment and Social EuropeAid/132633/C/SER/multi, María Sarabia Barquero, 2017.	word	Information on gender variables of Uruguay
Fernández, Sonia. La mujer en el sector pesquero uruguayo	PDF	Information on gender in the fishing sector http://mujeres.infopesca.org/articulos/art001.htm
"Diagnóstico sobre la situación del trabajo femenino en el sector pesquero y acuícola argentino - Región Patagónica".	PDF	http://mujeres.infopesca.org/publicaciones/pdf/pub_argentina.PDF
Mapa de Riesgo de inundación. El caso de Bella Unión.	PDF	Dirección Nacional de Aguas, Dirección Nacional de Ordenamiento Territorial. Ministerio de Vivienda, Ordenamiento Territorial y Medio Ambiente de Uruguay
Las Necesidades Básicas Insatisfechas con datos censales 2010. Dirección Nacional de relaciones Económicas con las Provincias.	PDF	Ministerio de Economía de la Nación Argentina. In: http://www2.mecon.gov.ar/hacienda/dinrep/Informes/archivos/NBIAmpliado.pdf

Condiciones de vida. Segundo semestre 2017. Informes Técnicos vol. 2 N°63. Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos	PDF	https://www.indec.gob.ar/uploads/informesdeprensa/eph_pobreza_02_17.pdf
Estimación de la Pobreza por el método de ingreso 2017. Instituto Nacional de Estadística Uruguay (abril 2018).	PDF	http://www.ine.gub.uy/documents/10181/364159/Estimaci%C3%B3n+de+la+pobreza+por+el+M%C3%A9todo+del+Ingreso+2017/f990baaf-1c32-44c5-beda-59a20dd8325c
Atlas sociodemográfico de la desigualdad en Uruguay. Las Necesidades Básicas Insatisfechas a partir de los censos 2011. Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Uruguay.	PDF	http://www.ine.gub.uy/documents/10181/34017/Atlas_fasciculo_1_NBI_versionrevisada.pdf/57ea17f9-3fd9-4306-b9ca-948abc7fab73
Emergent Risk and Key Vulnerabilities Assessment Report Ar5. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	PDF	http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/wg2/WGIIAR5-Chap19_FINAL.pdf
Glossary. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.	PDF	http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/wg2/WGIIAR5-AnnexII_FINAL.pdf
Point of Departure. Chapter 1. Assessment Report Ar5. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	PDF	http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/wg2/WGIIAR5-Chap1_FINAL.pdf
La Evolución de las Ciudades Intermedias en la Argentina Instituto de Geografía. Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro	PDF	http://ri.conicet.gov.ar/handle/11336/27712
Incidencia de las Ciudades Intermedias (CIU) en la conformación del Sistema Urbano Nacional.	PDF	Instituto de Urbanismo, Facultad de Arquitectura, Universidad de la república.
Relevamiento de asentamientos irregulares. Primeros resultados de población. Programa de Mejoramiento de Barrios. Ministerio de Vivienda, Ordenamiento Territorial y Medio Ambiente	PDF	https://medios.presidencia.gub.uy/jm_portal/2012/noticias/NO_G241/piai2011.pdf
Plan Quinquenal de Vivienda 2015-2019. Ministerio de Vivienda, Ordenamiento Territorial y Medio Ambiente de Uruguay	PDF	https://www.mvotma.gub.uy/component/k2/item/10011311-plan-quinquenal-de-vivienda-2015-2019
Plan Nacional de Aguas. Propuesta. Ministerio de Vivienda, Ordenamiento Territorial y Medio Ambiente de Uruguay	PDF	Ministerio de Vivienda, Ordenamiento Territorial y Medio Ambiente de Uruguay
Caracterización de las inundaciones. Situación de las ciudades costeras al río Uruguay. Informe de trabajo octubre 2017. Aportes del área de Inundaciones y Drenaje Urbano (IDU) de la Dirección Nacional de Aguas (DINAGUA) al Sistema Nacional de Respuesta al Cambio Climático (SNRCC) para su presentación ante el Fondo de Adaptación al Cambio Climático.	PDF	Ministerio de Vivienda, Ordenamiento Territorial y Medio Ambiente de Uruguay
Plan Estratégico Territorial.	PDF	Ministerio de Planificación Federal e Inversión Pública de la Nación Argentina https://www.mininterior.gov.ar/planificacion/plan-estrategico.php

Inundaciones Urbanas en Uruguay: del río Amenaza al río Oportunidad.	PDF	Facultad de Arquitectura Udelar, 2009.
Los gobiernos locales en la agenda internacional. ¿Actores o espectadores? Jefatura de Gobierno de Mexico e Intendencia de Montevideo	PDF	http://acimedellin.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/cuaderno-allas-7.pdf
Municipio y Territorio. Arquisur Revista N°2, 2011	PDF	http://otu.opp.gub.uy/sites/default/files/docsBiblioteca/Territorio%20y%20municipios.pdf
Generación de conocimientos en Gestión Integral de Riesgos. Informes de consultorías. Sistema Nacional de Emergencias	PDF	Presidencia de la República.
Technical Paper 2017 – Opportunities and options for integrating climate change adaptation with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	PDF	http://tep-a.org/technical-paper/
Guiding Principles for City Climate Action Planning. United Nations for Habitat	PDF	https://unhabitat.org/books/guiding-principles-for-climate-city-planning-action/
Tercera Conferencia Internacional sobre Alerta Temprana. Del concepto a la acción 27-29 de marzo en Bonn, Alemania.	PDF	https://www.unisdr.org/files/608_spanish.pdf
Como desarrollar ciudades más resilientes. Un manual para líderes de gobiernos locales.	PDF	https://www.unisdr.org/files/26462_manualparalideresdelosgobiernosloca.pdf
Política Nacional de Cambio Climático. Sistema Nacional de Respuesta al Cambio Climático y Variabilidad	PDF	Ministerio de Vivienda, Ordenamiento Territorial y Medio Ambiente de Uruguay
Crear riesgo, ocultar riesgo: gestión de inundaciones y política urbana en dos ciudades argentinas	PDF	http://hlrn.org/img/violation/Viand_Gonzalez_Crear_Riesgo.pdf

Links:

Links

<http://www.gobiernolocal.gob.ar/?q=node/895>

<http://www.gobiernolocal.gob.ar/?q=node/985>

https://www.entrerios.gov.ar/d_gec/condicion-de-vida/

https://inta.gob.ar/sites/default/files/script-tmp-inta_zonas_agroeconomicas_homogeneas_entre_ros.pdf

[http://www.fao.org/family-farming/detail/es/c/335302/Género y adaptación al cambio climático \(2014\)](http://www.fao.org/family-farming/detail/es/c/335302/Género y adaptación al cambio climático (2014))

<http://www.cinu.mx/minisitio/cop16/Guia%20Recursos%20de%20G%C3%A9nero%20para%20el%20Cambio%20Clim%C3%A1tico.pdf>

REGIONAL PROGRAM PROPOSAL

**“Climate Change adaptation in vulnerable coastal cities and
ecosystems of the Uruguay River”**

ANNEX 3. Project description sheet

**Activity 7.6. Protection and resignification of Artalaz stream
wetland. Colón, Argentina**

Project Presentation Form

Municipality of Colón

Supported by:

Factor
Ideas for change



Component	Description
1. Project name	Protection and resignification of Artaláz stream wetland. Colón, Argentina
2. Municipality/department	Municipality of Colón, Argentina
3. Description of the project area and its issues	<p>Wetlands are typically flat lands either permanently or intermittently flooded. When regularly flooded, soils are saturated experiencing oxygen depletion and giving rise to a hybrid ecosystem between purely aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems.</p> <p>Despite their significance, wetlands all over the world are threatened by intensive conversion to agriculture or aquaculture, industrial development, artificial changes of natural drainage, or environment degradation through overuse. This being one of the most important subjects in light of future conservation of wetlands.</p> <p>This area of stream Artaláz in Colón is characterized by areas little prone to flooding within the floodplain of the watercourse, where residential uses have expanded unplanned. Presently, these are consolidated urban sectors of medium density, with basic and precarious infrastructure, absence of quality public spaces and muddy streets with difficult access during the season of rains. Today, streams are not perceived as spaces for use and there is no access to them. Streams are not part of the recreational areas for residents or outsiders. On the contrary, they are marginal lands and recipients of any kind of waste.</p> <p>Stream banks are highly degraded, both on account of contamination coming from household sewage, illegal or poorly treated sewage, and also from waste coming ashore, mostly bags carried by the wind and overflows.</p> <p>Currently, young people from the neighborhood do not have a place for any cultural or sports activity. It is then necessary to create a space for their integration.</p>
4. Background and description of the project area	<p>The city of Colón is located in the Center-East of the province of Entre Ríos, on the shores of the Uruguay river. Its population is estimated to be about 28,000, presently. However, during the summer this amount may rise up to 35,000. Its climate is typically subtropical, traversed by Pampero, Sudestada and Northern winds, with an annual mean precipitation of almost 1400 mm (always in the form of rains). Average temperature in the summer is 30°C and in the winter is 8°C.</p> <p>Colón has nearly 10 km of white sands along the Uruguay river making up the country's most important string of fresh water "balnearios" [beach towns]. The sands and islands are amongst the main attractions of the city, and even the river, being one of still waters, it draws kayaking, rowing, windsurfing, sailing, water skiing, swimming and other activities. In addition, the city offers another array of activities including: park Quiros, Molino Forclaz [windmill], hot springs compound, National Park El Palmar, Wildlife Sanctuary "La Aurora del Palmar", Pueblo Liebig, Palacio San José, Golf Club Colón, etc.</p> <p>However, the Uruguay river regularly overflows giving rise to floods reaching up to 10.46 m. Overflows do not typically reach such heights, and floods are usually short lived, allowing for Colón residents and tourists to use the beach most part of the year.</p>

Component	Description
	<p>The city features a wetland of about 60 hectares right where stream Artalaz discharges into the Uruguay river. This wetland belongs to the river's flood plain and houses a variety of vegetation and animal species: over 140 migratory bird species visit the water and trees of this wetland. In 2017, Ordinance No. 53/2017 creates the Multiple-Use Nature Area "Parque Río de los pájaros" with the following boundaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East: Uruguay river. • West: Artalaz stream. • North: Artalaz stream. • South: beginning in the intersection between the Uruguay river and the projection of street Batalla de Cepeda; then surrounding the hot springs resort up to street Sabatier, and from that point, to Artalaz stream. <p>The wetland of Artalaz stream occupies its entire basin with varying dynamics each time the river level increases.</p> <p>The wetland wellbeing is essential to mitigate the issues generated by floods in our city and therefore, it is necessary to prevent any construction works along the banks of the stream, either in public or private lands. Over public lands, the building of houses is in the form of precarious settlements that turn into hotspots of social and environmental problems, and where land occupancy is illegal. Over private lands, although there is an ordinance prohibiting construction, it is desirable to prevent any filling works that raise the banks.</p> <p>Besides, green areas are unequally distributed across the city, most of them being in the central sector. It is then necessary for the neighborhoods to have recreational parks to foster social and physical activities of the residents.</p> <p>The wetland trail ["paseo del humedal"] is conceived once the territory where the city is located is perceived as an urban center surrounded by wetland, this characteristic having been so far overlooked and cast out to the city's margins.</p> <p>Without planning so, isolated actions took shape, whether promoted by sectors of the civil society such as the creation of the Multiple-Use Nature Area known as "Reserva Río de los pájaros". It is also the case of State lands occupied by precarious housing prone to flooding in Barrio San Gabriel which, since 2017, falls under the federal program of water emergency "Colón 80 viviendas", and under which the relocation of socially vulnerable families without appropriate housing has been anticipated for 2018 and 2019. Another sign of the local context has been the property tax increase levied on vacant lands, encouraging land owners to donate flood-prone lots of negligible economic value to increase, in turn, public space.</p> <p>In this context, the project of a Wetland Linear Park was developed with the purpose of connecting the various public spaces, thus creating a circuit that sets the limits of the urban sprawl, while highlighting the importance of valuing and preserving this unique ecosystem. Likewise, a network of urban parks is integrated as equalizing elements inserted in environmentally degraded and socially vulnerable contexts, by integrating quality spaces equipped for children and teenagers (playgrounds, sports courts), sectors for socialization and resting of mothers and fathers next to playground areas, and areas of cultural activities to share with the family.</p>

Component	Description
	<p>The municipality is carrying out a plan of shoreline revitalization, revamping, forestation, equipping the North and South coastal sectors of the city. Likewise, there is the refurbishment of Boulevard Gaillars in progress. This has a flood-prone sector.</p> <p>The North Wetland Linear Park comprises subprojects which, together, will comprise an integral circuit both for residents of the northern sector of the city and for tourists looking for a different experience with nature areas.</p> <p>Project identification within the Wetland Linear Park:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reserve “<i>Río de los Pájaros</i>”: actions are being taken. There is a commission in place already working on a management plan for the sector. Civil society has fostered the creation of a northern ecologic reserve, “Parque Río delos Pájaros”, governed by ordinance No. 53/2017. 2. Raised walkway over the bank of the stream and overpass over Avenue Perón: this will connect the wetland’s parks. 3. Flood park <i>de La Mujer</i>: once the families are resettled, the land will be reclaimed to turn it into the northeast green area of the city, besides providing facilities for the entire neighborhood. The city has an urban park dating back to 1927. 4. Low-lying walkway: this will provide access to swamps areas of difficult access, without changing the aspect of the shoreline. 5. Pedestrian bridge <i>Altos de Artaláz</i> and sewage pumping stations: these will allow eco-friendly sanitation preventing contamination of the stream upper basin. From the city planning viewpoint, it puts an end to the natural gap, which has been enhanced by the unplanned growth of the city north of the stream. <p>Each project unit may be executed separately even in the case where any of the stages may not be executed in their entirety. Thus, each stage of the linear park stands alone, serving directly the neighborhood where each is located.</p> <p>Projects 3-4-5 have the largest social and environmental impact. They solve issues of stream sanitation, which is a key factor when considering any type of intervention across the stream basin. On the other hand, the connection of residents of barrio San Gabriel with public space is essential, due to the absence of any public space as an equalizing element, absence of facilities, contamination, dangerous environment.</p> <p>That is why in the project of Climate Change Adaptation of Vulnerable Coastal Cities and Ecosystems of the Uruguay river, the execution of projects 3-4-5 is proposed, emphasizing the chances of singling out each subproject to obtain financing from different sources.</p> <p><u>Description of the direct beneficiaries:</u></p> <p>Next the population of the city’s sector adjoining the intervention is described, even though the entire population of Colon is deemed to benefit from this new public green area.</p>

Component	Description														
	<p>Fifteen years ago, the Gabriels family gave up the neighborhood lands to the municipality. These were formerly known as San Gabriel in homage to the family. Presently these lands are occupied by about 700 families, and it continues to grow steadily. The population typically comes from the province of Entre Rios, although families from Paraguay (due to the proximity to the area of tree logging) and from the Uruguay Republic (due to the proximity to get illegal work in the construction industry) live also there. The population is mostly young people between 15 and 45 years of age with large families (4 to 8 children). Settlers occupy lands not owned by them, and housing can be found below elevation 10 (flood-prone area).</p> <p>Table 1. Description of the direct beneficiaries</p> <table> <tr> <td>Population Qty</td><td>2,500 approx.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Lots</td><td>190</td></tr> <tr> <td>Families</td><td>700 approx.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Lots with water</td><td>190</td></tr> <tr> <td>Lots WITHOUT water</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Lots with sewage</td><td>190</td></tr> <tr> <td>Lots WITHOUT sewage</td><td>0</td></tr> </table> <p>Within the neighborhood, there is the “20 Houses” Plan of the IAPV [City Planning and Housing Institute]. This housing is of masonry, has sewage, potable water, power, cable TV and telephony utilities. The 2015 river overflow reached road 533, water flushed away the families’ possessions, the families had to move to evacuees’ centers and had to get used to living with people going through the same, only to go back afterwards and start building or fixing whatever the flood had left behind.</p> <p>In 2004 the municipality built toilets in 20 houses with prefabricated modules.</p> <p>Typically, the neighborhood features signs of poverty, environmental pollution, house crowding, lack of sanitation, substance and alcohol abuse, domestic violence, illiteracy and a large number of stray dogs. There is no environmental sanitation, the neighborhood lacks culverting, which adds to the garbage observed in the streets. These small dump sites affect air quality on account of waste decomposition emissions. Many residents throw trash out on the shores of the Artalaz stream, also creating hotspots of contamination. Rain flushes away this trash to the stream. Also, sewage waste is discharged, causing water to be turbid and to issue foul odor. Some people fish in the contaminated stream and eat the produce of the fishing. Garbage collection is three times a week. The garbage truck only operates in readily accessible roads.</p> <p>The neighborhood has no drainage ditch. This makes it difficult for rain to drain off, which brings about waterlogging which becomes contaminated, causing foul odor and ongoing presence of insects. To access the neighborhood, one way is through Boulevard Sanguinetti or street Ramírez, both being gravel roads, which makes it impossible to access or circulate with vehicles in rainy seasons. The rest of the streets and passageways are of dirt and as a result the community is virtually isolated.</p> <p>Furthermore, the neighborhood has no recreation areas, such as parks, although there used to be a football field. Long time ago, a group of neighbors used a vacant lot, revamped it, and families used</p>	Population Qty	2,500 approx.	Lots	190	Families	700 approx.	Lots with water	190	Lots WITHOUT water	0	Lots with sewage	190	Lots WITHOUT sewage	0
Population Qty	2,500 approx.														
Lots	190														
Families	700 approx.														
Lots with water	190														
Lots WITHOUT water	0														
Lots with sewage	190														
Lots WITHOUT sewage	0														

Component	Description
	<p>to meet there over the weekends to share spare time. Presently, the owners fenced that lot and placed it in the market. There was also another place where vegetation was cleared, and it was used as a football field, but after the latest flood, the place was a mess with debris and trash the river left behind when returning to its normal channel.</p> <p>The population starts working early in life. Typically, employment rate is high, with men working in “changas” – odd jobs- (as construction worker, tree cutting, etc.), and revenue is minimum. One of the reasons for the lack of stable jobs is the low schooling level. That is why workers have no medical insurance or retirement plans and work is conducted without a contract. In other cases, women are the families’ sustenance because they have alcoholic, abusive husbands (not reported cases). There are families with stable jobs and good income, but these are few.</p> <p>The neighborhood has drug dealing hotspots. As a result, quarrels (between buyers and dealers) occur.</p> <p>The neighbors discriminate against foreigners.</p> <p>The municipality’s social assistant and health care center’s nurse emphasize on the high number of teenage pregnancy and how misinformed they are in terms of sex education and family planning.</p> <p>There are stressful situations in relation with stray dogs when they fight, and bite children or grownups nearby.</p> <p>The proximity of the stream causes insecurity as children play nearby at the risk of falling in the river and drowning.</p> <p>The neighborhood has two religious communities, the catholic and the Adventists of the Seventh Day. They both conduct recreational activities for children.</p> <p>Healthy characteristics of the community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dog and cat sterilization by the municipality’s vet. • Community diner • School support • Recreation activities for children <p>Early 2012, wooden sheds started being replaced with housing modules with kitchen-dining room and bathroom made of masonry under the Municipal Program of Self-construction “Erradicación de Viviendas Precarias y Casillas” [Eradication of Precarious Housing]. Also the Secretariat of Public Works performed sewage and water connection works.</p> <p><u>San Gabriel Community Center</u> (inside Neighborhood Juan D. Peron)</p> <p>San Gabriel Community Center, inaugurated last year with a new building, multi-purpose room, kitchen, bathrooms and storage, serves a large number of the underprivileged, with marginalization and poverty issues. It represents one way to meet the objective of providing the residents with a place of their own to improve their living conditions.</p>

Component	Description
	 <p>Figure 1: Pictures from the primary care ward of the San Gabriel Community Center</p> <p>The Community Center offers training and courses in various crafts, including crochet, hairdressing, macramé, decorative arts, batucada drumming, porcelain, guitar playing, delivered by the Directorate of Culture and Physical Activity, Sports Coordination.</p> <p>The Community Center receives funds from the Provincial Child Welfare Council and the local Municipality. This fund was created with the purpose of tending to the feeding needs during nighttime, prioritizing the needs at that time of the day as the remaining hours of the day are covered by the diner of the relevant schools where children and their younger brothers and sisters attend.</p> <p>In addition, the Health Care Center was inaugurated, with assistance by an internist, a nutritionist, an obstetrician and a nurse.</p>
<p>5. Project Objective</p>	<p>The Planning Area of Colón Municipality proposes the enhancement of green areas in order to reclaim degraded urban spaces and uphold the riverside identity. The project seeks to reclaim the wetland as a recreational, sports, and tourist space, while meeting the objectives of water storage upon excessive rains and overflows. Specific objectives of the project include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preserving the wetland as buffer area to soak up water during floods and increasing basin resilience. <li>• Fostering environmental education and eco-friendly tourist activities. <li>• Preventing families from resettling in flood-prone lands. <li>• Creating green areas in sectors where there are none

Component	Description
	<p>integrating recreational spaces for residents and tourists.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reclaim Artaláz stream basin, generating a green corridor along its banks. <p>As regards the description of the population benefiting from the project:</p> <p>Neighbors from Barrio San Gabriel will benefit directly and on a daily basis as the landscape will be improved, they will have a park near their homes and probably receive tourist affluence through the corridor, which could give rise to some jobs in the area.</p> <p>The city's residents will also benefit from an area which is inaccessible today, either for practicing sports or other recreational activities, or for ecological education activities.</p> <p>Tourists will also have a new attraction within the city where to connect with nature without getting away from it.</p> <p>Colón's citizens, and tourists that visit every year, will benefit from the improvements of Artaláz stream wetland. By diminishing the amount of constructions over the wetland (and avoiding future constructions and filling works), the wetland resilience and absorption capacity will rise, and vulnerability in the face of flooding will decrease.</p> <p>Remediation actions projected for the basin will also allow the enjoyment of green areas in a healthy environment.</p>

6. Project Location



Figure 2: Project location (a)



Figure 4: Project location – flood image (b)



Figure 5. Project location – no-flood image (c)

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<p>7. Project specifications</p>	<p>The city of Colón is surrounded by flood-prone areas: Artalaz stream towards the north of the city, de la Leche stream towards the south, and the Uruguay river to the east.</p> <p>The banks of both streams have precarious settlements with population that must be evacuated whenever there are floods (the houses of the residents located along Artalaz stream become flooded at lower levels).</p> <p>Besides, the recently created multiple-use reserve “Parque Río de los Pájaros” is flooded in its entirety even at low river heights, serving as a transition area between the watercourse and the urban area. It is therefore essential to prevent any settlements or commercial enterprises from being developed as these may change the ground level and prevent the wetland from fulfilling its purpose.</p> <p>The recovery of Artalaz stream wetland arises from the need to reclaim the stream, recovering that green area with numerous purposes, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revitalization of the wetland ecosystem - Increase in the basin’s catchment surface area on account of overflow or precipitation - Increase in the number of green areas per inhabitant - Setting the limits of the urban sprawl over the wetland - Improving connection with area of sands - Generating a new nature related tourist circuit, specifically connected with coastal landscapes <p>The project comprises a linear park of 2,187m long and 20,000 m² of flood parks</p> <p>For reclamation purposes, the project includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -the building of 2 pumping stations - the clearing of the stream banks - the building of trails and a hide in the reserve - pedestrian bridge /Avda. Pte. Perón. - raised bicycle trail - pedestrian bridge <p>The building of these two sanitation facilities in the flood park will be located on the highest sector of the property ground, and they will be integrated with the landscape through a green façade with native deciduous and evergreen vines.</p> <p>On the other hand, flood park <i>De la Mujer</i> will have a sports-recreational yard as well as sanitation facilities, a small amphitheater and a child playground sector. The proposal includes the development of a park, <i>la Rivera</i>. Its purpose is to turn the space into a quality park for the neighbors. The park will have resting areas of different characteristics with the purpose of promoting different uses</p>
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	and generating multiple recreational activities. It is proposed to install galvanized equipment, bins, trail lighting, and overhead lighting.
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The sports yard will be built once the existing houses are removed. It will be directly connected with the neighborhood and at an elevation of +9.50 m from the local port.

For reforesting the flood park, native species will be used that can stand waterlogging for long: Cockspur coral tree (*Erythrina crista-galli*), Brazilian orchid tree (*Bauhinia forticata*), Willow (*Salix humboldtiana*) and False pepper tree (*Schinus molle*).



Figure 6: Native species for reforestation

The municipal government will present the project to private land owners upon execution of the project. The purchase is not part of the plan. The right of way is, with the aim of improving the landscape and enhancing lands where nothing can be built (being at elevations lower than those allowed).

To carry out the intervention in Barrio San Gabriel, it is necessary to relocate about 12 families with new dwelling units included in the “Plan 80 viviendas – Emergencia Hídrica” [80 Houses – Water Emergency] plan. It is worth stressing that this Plan is being conducted by the Municipality separately from the resignification project presented to the Adaptation Fund.



Figure 7: location of houses to relocate (a)

Eight of those houses are currently undergoing construction, and possession thereof is to be turned over by the end of this year. The remaining houses of the project depend on the transfer of funds from the National government. Therefore, the Municipality is unable to fix a date.



Figure 8: location of houses to relocate (b)

However, with the relocation of the above 8 families (the priority will be determined depending on the elevation of the present-day settlement) almost the entire area will be ready for works to start. It is confirmed that the works could be carried out even if those 8 families fail to be relocated. Nonetheless, the municipality does not expect any inconvenient will arise with them, given that the project improves the landscape and enhances an area that is not subject to urban development any more. Those situations would not materially affect the project in general and its ability to act as buffer zone for flooding events, and to prevent its occupancy.



Figure 9: location of houses to relocate (c)

	<p>Next, there follows a disclaimer as regards the project's budgetary development:</p> <p>The "Paseo del Humedal" project has been subdivided into tranches, treated as separate project units, thus making each stage useful for the community independently of the overall works execution.</p> <p>The Municipality currently conducts with its own resources improvement actions in the area of the "Rio de los pájaros" Reserve (opposite the hot springs compound). Any necessary funds for execution of the central area of the Park, in turn, must be obtained in the future.</p> <p>The Municipality has decided to allocate the resources from the Adaptation Fund to the construction and reclamation of the upper basin given it is the most socially vulnerable sector sustaining the most damage after floods.</p> <p>The Directorate of Parks and Recreation, under the Secretariat of Public Works and Services, will be the entity responsible for maintaining the grounds upon works completion, with the municipality bearing the costs. Furthermore, the community center operating in the very Barrio San Gabriel will help with the day to day maintenance thereof.</p>
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<p>8. Environmental and social impact assessment.</p>	<p>Environmental impacts.</p> <p>The socio-economic, urban-territorial and environmental impact assessment regarding the potential execution of the project RECLAMATION OF ARTALAZ STREAM WETLAND of the city of Colón, study prepared as preliminary project, concludes the project does not generate effects that may prevent, at this preliminary level of research, its implementation.</p> <p>Risk analysis and environmental and social management framework</p> <p>The environmental and social management framework specifies that the project must take into account integration considerations and the gender perspective in its final design. Also, it warns about the risk of affecting the natural habitat during the works. Lastly, it points at the risk of contamination and waste generation during the works and during the park operation, which issues will be tackled, on the one hand, by the Environmental Management Plan to be submitted by the contractor responsible for the construction, and on the other hand, by the commitment to maintain this new green area by the Municipality: this area is to be included in the municipal circuit thus combining the management of the Directorate of Parks and Recreation (parks & grounds maintenance, landscaping and cleaning area) and the Directorate of Environment (garbage collection area).</p> <p>Further information on the environmental and social implications of the project have been included in the environmental and social risk analysis and in the environmental and social management framework of the project.</p> <p>The Gender Action Plan offers some guidelines oriented at ensuring everyone feels safe, has access and feels represented, and city signs are appropriate. The Municipality has committed to follow those guidelines. Their enforcement will be subject to monitoring. It is confirmed that sports facilities will serve multiple purposes, avoiding thus the promotion of only men-oriented sports.</p>
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<p>9. Regulations applicable to the project and other legal aspects</p>	<p>Before works can start, authorization is required by Hydraulics of the Province of Entre Ríos, provincial Cadaster, municipality's Directorate of Private Works, and by Colón's Legislative Body.</p> <p>Next, there follows a description of legal aspects (attached hereto as ANNEX I)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Management Ordinance No. 62/13. • Environment Ordinance No. 05/2011 • Environment Ordinance No. 49/2012 • Transfer station Ordinance No. 68/2014 • Parking Ordinance No. 120/2014 • Park Río de los Pájaros Ordinance No. 53/2017 • National Law No. 24314- People with reduced mobility • Ordinance No. 62/2013: <p>CHAPTER II - ZONING</p> <p>SECTION IX – NATURE RESERVE AND ENVIRONMENTAL BUFFER AREA</p> <p>Article 42: The Nature Reserve Area comprises the limits of wetlands, creeks and streams; the perimeter of ponds, land reclamation areas; areas for future tracing of rain ditches or otherwise specifically reserved.</p> <p>IT COMPRISES: a 30-m strip on both margins of streams Artalaz, La Leche, El Pelado, Del Doctor, lesser affluents and the Uruguay river within the municipality's borders.</p> <p>The ENVIRONMENTAL BUFFER AREA is an area of containment against the direct impact between the area where the environmental compound and/or sewage treatment plant and/or urban solid waste treatment plant are to be located and the current or future urban area. This area comprises a strip of land equal to a radius of 300 (three hundred) meters around the environmental compound or sewage treatment plant or urban solid waste treatment plant. -</p> <p>The location of housing is prohibited in both areas. -</p> <p>No uses other than existing natural and specific uses will be allowed in buffer areas set forth in this ordinance. -</p> <p>Whenever these areas should affect the real property of individuals, businesses or corporations of a private nature, these shall be entitled to tax benefits as regards the surface area affected as shall be specified by the Municipal Tax Code.</p>
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10. Maps

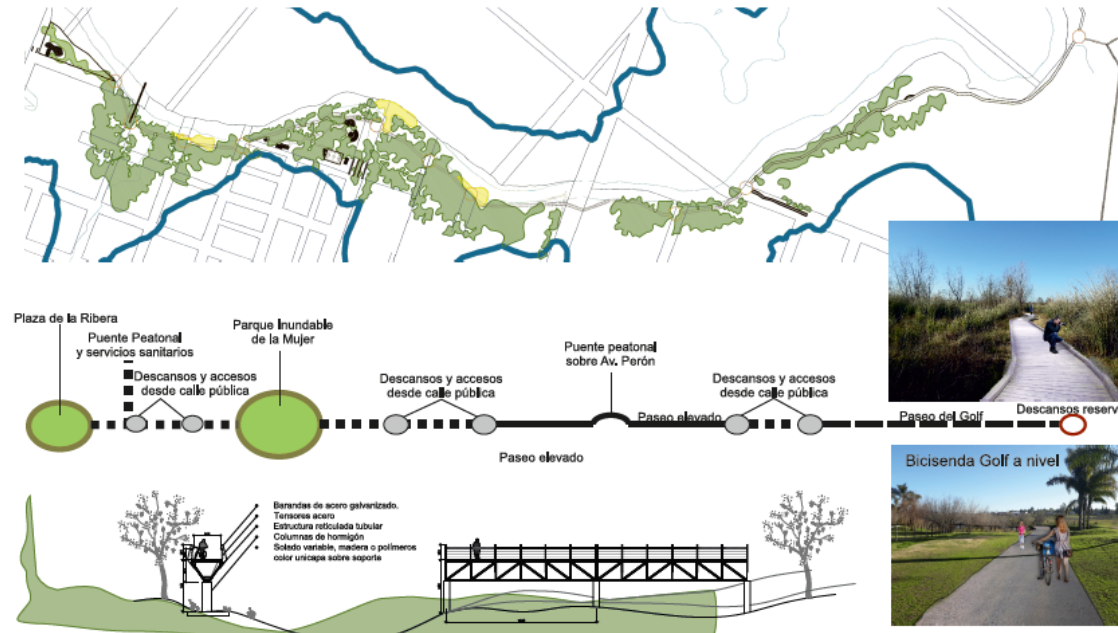


Figure 10: Project map, North Wetland Trail section

Vinculación
peatonal con
barrios al N del
arroyo



Mujeres y niños
áreas de juegos y
sociabilización
seguros.



Parque inundable de la Mujer

Playón deportivo- recreativo/ servicio sanitario /
mini anfiteatro / sector juegos infantiles
Plaza de la Rivera- final del recorrido y paseo



Figure 11: project map – Flood park section (a)

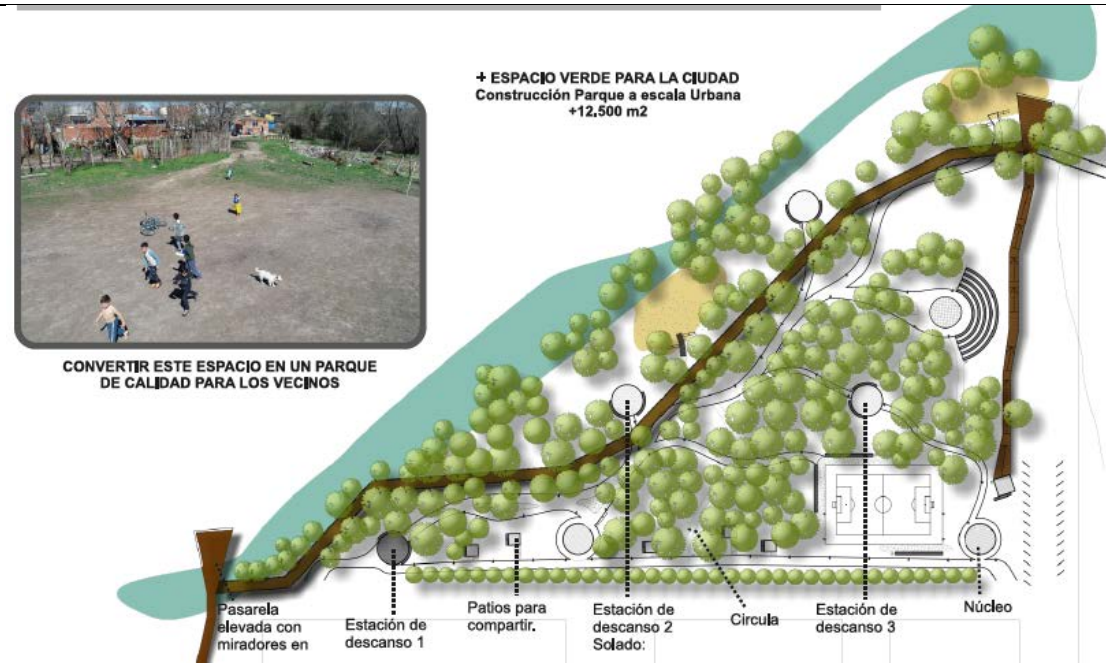


Figure 12: project map – flood park (b)





Figure 13: project map – flood park (c)



Figure 14: project map – flood park (d)



Figure 15: project map – flood park (e)

11.

**Work
plan and
time
schedule**

Time schedule

[illegible]

[illegible]

2-b	Compression layer, 5 cm (H-21) with 5.5mm mesh 15x15										
2-c	Small piles Ø20 cm										
3	FOOTING AND LIGHTING										
3-a	Footing										
3-b	Light column										
3-c	Workforce										
J	Bridge over Artalaz stream										
1	WALKWAY METAL STRUCTURE										
1-a	UPN 160 F-24										
1-b	IPN 100 F-24										
1-c	PLAIN IRON 16mm										
1-d	Tube 3" x 1/8" F- 22										
1-e	Tube 3 1/2" x 1/8" F- 22										
1-f	Misc. (mount plate, bolts and welding)										
2	REINFORCED CONCRETE AND BRICKLAYING										
2-a	Precast slab lightened with polystyrene H = 11 cm										
2-b	Compression layer, 5 cm (H-21) with 5.5mm mesh 15x15										
2-c	Small piles Ø80 cm										
2-d	H-25 Header										
2-e	Pillar 80cm diameter H-25										
3	RAILING AND LIGHTING										
3-a	Railing										
3-b	Light column + Wiring										
3.c	Workforce										

Budget (value in Argentinean pesos)

A	Public Sanitation Facilities	Un/Me	Qty	V/Uni	Cost
1	Earthworks				
1-a	The area for the sanitation facilities will be filled, levelled and compacted	m2	96	\$ 136.27	\$ 13 082.13
1-b	Cleaning and vegetation clearing	m2	96	\$ 131.94	\$ 12 666.68
1-c	Structure excavations	m3	19.2	\$ 652.21	\$ 12 522.51

	1-d	Utility ditching	m3	32	\$ 179.90	\$ 5 756.67
	2	Structure				
	2-a	Concrete slab	m3	9.6	\$ 7 838.15	\$ 75 246.21
	2-b	Vertical and horizontal reinforcements	m3	2.1	\$ 13 615.55	\$ 28 592.65
	3	Bearing masonry				
	3-a	Enclosing wall – load-bearing ceramic brick – coarse exterior plaster troweled finish – standard interior ceramic coating	m2	250	\$ 968.31	\$ 242 076.29
	3-b	Interior partition walls - 12x18x33 Ceramic brick- standard interior ceramic coat finish	m2	80	\$ 758.92	\$ 60 713.41
	4	Exterior cladding				
	4-a	Mesh galvanized steel cladding will be built – of the electrowelded mesh – with stand-alone structure	m2	300		
	5	Sewage connection to mains				
	5-a	The two sanitation facilities must be connected to the existing sewage system	gl	1	\$ 49 297.02	\$ 49 297.02
	6	Drains installation				
	6-a	Installation of sewage drains of the two sanitation facilities	gl	2	\$ 49 297.02	\$ 98 594.04
	6-b	Installation of secondary drains. Drain fields will be installed for gray waters – in beds near the facilities. This comprises material supply, special perforated pipes	gl	2	\$ 49 297.02	\$ 98 594.04
	7	Cold water installation				
	7-a	Connection to the existing grid	gl	2	\$ 33 546.52	\$ 67 093.05
	7-b	Reserve tank installation with all existing pipes and valve	gl	2	\$ 6 838.69	\$ 13 677.37
	7-c	Installation of water supply system, including accessories and fixtures couplings	c	26	\$ 268.54	\$ 6 982.04
	7-d	Supply of taps for irrigation and drinking fountains, connected to the grid. 2 circuits connected to the public grid. Valves per sectors.	U	21	\$ 531.76	\$ 11 166.90
	8	Bathroom fixtures				
	8-a	Supply and installation of sitting toilets with all its mounting and installation elements	u	10	\$ 4 967.97	\$ 49 679.75
	8-b	Building of washbasins sector in vandal-proof concrete cladding	u	4	\$ 2 407.68	\$ 9 630.74
	9	Vandal-resistant Faucet Sets				
	9-a	Toilets will have vandal-proof direct flushing valves	u	10	\$ 9 117.95	\$ 91 179.50
	9-b	Sanitary and service faucets will have vandal-proof push buttons	u	16	\$ 6 973.50	\$ 111 576.00
	10	Aluminum woodwork				
	10-a	Access doors will be supplied and installed with anti-panic bars at each sanitation facility	m2	8.2	\$ 8 600.20	\$ 70 521.67
	10-b	Aluminum partitions will be installed among toilets with stainless steel mounting elements	m2	26.88	\$ 8 600.20	\$ 231 173.49
	10-c	Fixed and hinged windows with push bar	m2	15.12	\$ 8 600.20	\$ 130 035.09
	11	Electrical installation				
	11-a	Integral electrical installation will be done. The entire installation will have the guarding required by the entity. Each facility will have three circuits: indoors lighting – outdoors lighting- plug sockets	gl	2	\$ 29 522.50	\$ 59 045.00
	12	Roofing				
	12-a	Roofing – Zinc metal sheet with galvanized profile – white, national PVC ceiling	m2	92.92	\$ 2 213.69	\$ 205 695.68
		Layouts update				\$ 79 834.21
	B	Resting areas	Un/Me	Qty	V/Uni	Cost
	1	Earthworks				

	1-a	The surfaces for resting areas will be filled, leveled and compacted	m2	247.8	\$ 136.27	\$ 33 768.24
	1-b	Excavation for enclosing tie beams	m3	3	\$ 652.21	\$ 1 956.64
	2	Structure				
	2-a	Reinforced concrete tie beam	m3	8.7	\$ 11 157.23	\$ 97 067.89
	2-b	Reinforced concrete piles	m3	1.09	\$ 10 550.69	\$ 11 546.67
	2-c	Reinforced concrete floor slabs. At stations per specifications in detailed layouts. With reinforcement Sima mesh	m3	8	\$ 3 393.61	\$ 27 148.85
	3	Masonry				
	3-a	In circular spaces, enclosing benches will be built with ordinary brick masonry, fully plastered. With coloring additives of the ferrite type to the plaster	m3	19	\$ 4 689.04	\$ 89 091.85
	4	Floor finish: each station will have a distinct finish as specified in the detailed layout				
	4-a	Smooth cement – finish with metal mesh without burr	m2	48	\$ 503.44	\$ 24 165.16
	4-b	Cobblestone	m2	103.8	\$ 593.41	\$ 61 595.66
	4-c	Pebble	m3	4.8	\$ 280.12	\$ 1 344.56
	4-d	Sand	m3	4.8	\$ 271.85	\$ 1 304.87
	5	Electrical Installation				
	5-a	Benches will have two plug sockets with lid and IP36 protection	gl	1	\$ 16 250.00	\$ 16 250.00
	5-b	Perimeter lighting. Galvanized steel 4-m column with LED lamp	u	15	\$ 11 603.90	\$ 174 058.56
		Layout update				\$ 17 527.22
	C	Amphitheater	Un/Me	Qty	V/Uni	Cost
	1	Earthworks				
	1-a	The surface intended for the stage will be filled, leveled, and compacted, as well as the circulation path around it.	m3	24	\$ 268.22	\$ 6 437.20
	1-b	Excavation for enclosing tie beams	m3	5.75	\$ 652.21	\$ 3 750.23
	1-c	An embankment will be done for the seat stands through filling and compacting, with a finish of top soil to allow for seeding grass	m3	198	\$ 974.91	\$ 193 032.96
	2	Structure				
	2-a	Reinforced concrete tie beam – stage perimeter	m3	2.75	\$ 11 157.23	\$ 30 682.38
	2-b	Reinforced concrete piles	m3	3	\$ 10 550.69	\$ 31 652.06
	2-c	Reinforced concrete floor slab. As specified in detailed layouts.	m2	50	\$ 3 393.61	\$ 169 680.30
	2-d	Reinforced concrete stands	m3	27	\$ 4 689.04	\$ 126 604.21
	3	Floor finish				
	3-b	Cement with brushed finish in perimeter pedestrian trail	m2			
	3-c	Stands finish, concrete cladding with sheet metal formwork	m3	54	\$ 227.07	\$ 12 261.56
	4	Electrical installation				
	4-a	Stage perimeter with 20AA plug with lid and IP36 protection	gl	3	\$ 109 879.25	\$ 329 637.75
		Layout update				\$ 29 371.51
	D	Trails	Un/Me	Qty	V/Uni	Cost
	1	Earthworks				
	1-a	The surface intended for trails will be filled, leveled, and compacted.	m2	1350	\$ 136.27	\$ 183 967.43
	2	Structure				
	2-a	Reinforced floor slab	m2	108	\$ 7 838.15	\$ 846 519.87
	2-b	Hot bitumen				

	3	Floor finish				
	3-a	Brushed cement finish	m2	1350	\$ 438.62	\$ 592 140.52
	4	Electrical Installation				
	4-a	Underground wiring	m	1	\$ 973 560.00	\$ 973 560.00
	4-b	Lights. 4m galvanized steel column with LED lamp	U	1		
		Layout update	gl			\$ 84 376.10
	E	Street furniture	Un/Me	Qty	V/Uni	Cost
	1	Precast				
	1-a	Standard precast concrete prismatic hollow-core pieces will be done. Measures 1.50 x 0.60 x 0.45.	u	50	\$ 6 200.00	\$ 310 000.00
	1-b	Single-piece prismatic drinking fountains with vandal-proof faucets	u	7	\$ 2 232.00	\$ 15 624.00
	1-c	Trail grazing light bollards	u	25	\$ 2 232.00	\$ 55 800.00
	2	In situ				
	2-a	Circular resting sectors benches	Accounted for in B			\$ 0.00
	3	Children playground				
	3-a	Installation of playground to foster motor and learning skills. With ropes and climbers	u	2	\$ 99 900.00	\$ 199 800.00
	4	Electrical installation				
	4-a	Underground installation to feed the bollards	u	34	\$ 5 080.00	\$ 172 720.00
	5	Trash bins				
	5-a	Cylindrical baskets. Mounted on column and with upper swing lid. Built in galvanized steel.	U	42	\$ 6 925.88	\$ 290 886.96
		Layout update			\$ 33 957.01	\$ 33 957.01
	F	Forestation	Un/Me	Qty	V/Uni	Cost
	1	Ground preparation				
	1-a	Cleaning	M2	5000	\$ 131.94	\$ 659 723.09
	1-b	Sand adding	M2	2000		\$ 0.00
	1-c	Top soil adding	M3	500	\$ 974.91	\$ 487 456.96
	2	Forestation				
	2-a	(Cockspur coral trees)	U	30	\$ 200.00	\$ 6 000.00
	2-b	(Humboldt's willows)	U	20	\$ 100.00	\$ 2 000.00
	2-c	(Brazilian orchid tree)	U	25	\$ 180.00	\$ 4 500.00
	2-d	(False pepper tree)	U	10	\$ 200.00	\$ 2 000.00
	3	Drain fields				
	3-a	Building of drain or leach beds for gray waters. Substrate preparation. Pits with pebble and sand.	Gl	2	\$ 4 948.11	\$ 9 896.22
	3-b	Bed containment. Natural rocks	Gl	2	\$ 280.12	\$ 560.23
	3-c	Suitable vegetation, water resistant	GL	2	\$ 1 500.00	\$ 3 000.00
	4	Green cladding – bathrooms				
	4-a	Around the sanitation facilities there will be alternating evergreen and deciduous vines.	GL	30	\$ 176.00	\$ 5 280.00
	4-b	Drip irrigation system will be provided for the entire area	GL	2	\$ 3 522.00	\$ 7 044.00
		Layout update				\$ 38 592.47
	G	Yard	Un/Me	Qty	V/Uni	Cost
	1	Earthworks				
	1-a	The surface intended for the stage will be filled, leveled and compacted, as well as the circulation path around it.	m3	148.25	\$ 268.22	\$ 39 763.14

1-b	Excavations enclosing tie beams	m3	7.2	\$ 652.21	\$ 4 695.94
2	Structure				
2-a	Reinforced concrete tie beam – stage perimeter	m3	7.2	\$ 11 157.23	\$ 80 332.04
2-b	Reinforced concrete stalls	m3	59.3	\$ 7 838.15	\$ 464 802.12
3	Electrical installation				
3-b	Perimeter lights. 6m galvanized steel column – LED spotlights	U	1	\$ 91 080.00	\$ 91 080.00
	Layout update				\$ 22 121.88
H	SEWAGE	UNIT	QTY	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1	PUMPING STATION No. 5				
1-a	Ø200 Pressure pipe - K6 – Expansion joint	ML	350	\$ 655.20	\$ 229 320.00
1-b	FLYGT NP 3127 MT 437 Pumps (Q = 41.5 l/s; Ht = 10m)	U	2	\$ 468 000.00	\$ 936 000.00
2	PUMPING STATION No. 6				
2-a	Ø200 Pressure pipe - K6 – Expansion joint	ML	1144	\$ 655.20	\$ 749 548.80
2-b	Ø200 PVC Gravity Pipe	ML	236	\$ 314.00	\$ 74 104.00
2-c	FLYGT NP 3127 HT 487 Pumps (Q = 26.7 l/s; Ht = 14m)	U	2	\$ 352 000.00	\$ 704 000.00
3	PUMPING STATION No.7				
3-a	FLYGT CP 3045 HT 250 Pumps (Q = 4.8 l/s; Ht = 9m)	U	2	\$ 76 000.00	\$ 152 000.00
4	PUMPING STATION No.13				
4-a	Ø110 Pressure pipe- K6 – Expansion joint	ML	450	\$ 196.00	\$ 88 200.00
4-b	Ø160 PVC gravity pipe	ML	9900	\$ 214.00	\$ 2 118 600.00
4-c	Preassembled station (Q = 4.4 l/s; Ht = 3.5m; Vol = 1.8m3)	U	1	\$ 1 156 800.00	\$ 1 156 800.00
5	PUMPING STATION No.17				
5-a	Ø110 Pressure pipe - K6 – Expansion joint	ML	404	\$ 196.00	\$ 79 184.00
5-b	Ø160 PVC Gravity pipe	ML	2437	\$ 214.00	\$ 521 518.00
5-c	Preassembled station (Q = 1 l/s; Ht = 12.5m; Vol = 0.6m3)	U	1	\$ 1 282 000.00	\$ 1 282 000.00
6	Layout update				\$ 485 254.07
	Workforce				\$ 2 573 649.87
I	Semi-raised walkway	UNIT	QTY	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1	WALKWAY METAL STRUCTURE				
1-a	UPN 160 F-24	KG	13536.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 676 800.00
1-b	IPN 100 F-24	KG	3773.85	\$ 40.00	\$ 150 954.00
1-c	Misc. (mount plate, bolts, and welding)	KG	346.20	\$ 50.00	\$ 17 309.85
2	REINFORCED CONCRETE AND BRICKLAYING				
2-a	Precast slabs lightened with polystyrene H = 11 cm	M2	900	\$ 620.00	\$ 558 000.00
2-b	Compression layer, 5 cm (H-21) with 5.5mm mesh 15x15	M3	45.00	\$ 4 900.00	\$ 220 500.00
2-c	Small piles Ø20 cm	U	362.00	\$ 450.70	\$ 163 154.12
3	FOOTING AND LIGHTING				
3-a	Footing	ML	720	\$ 76.00	\$ 54 720.00
3-b	Light column	U.	60.00	\$ 8 872.00	\$ 532 320.00
3-c	Workforce				\$ 1 978 131.65
	Layout update				\$ 141 436.41
J	Bridge over Artalaz stream	UNIT	QTY	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1	WALKWAY METAL STRUCTURE				

1-a	UPN 160 F-24	KG	3165.12	\$ 50.00	\$ 158 256.00
1-b	IPN 100 F-24	KG	1016.75	\$ 40.00	\$ 40 670.00
1-c	PLAIN IRON 16mm	KG	424.48	\$ 44.60	\$ 18 931.81
1-d	Tube 3" x 1/8" F- 22	KG	2023.91	\$ 53.20	\$ 107 672.01
1-e	Tube 3 1/2" x 1/8" F- 22	KG	1410.29	\$ 53.20	\$ 75 027.43
1-f	Misc. (mount plate, bolts and welding)	KG	160.81	\$ 50.00	\$ 8 040.55
2	REINFORCED CONCRETE AND BRICKLAYING				
2-a	Precast slab lightened with polystyrene H = 11 cm	M2	210	\$ 620.00	\$ 130 200.00
2-b	Compression layer, 5 cm (H-21) with 5.5mm mesh 15x15	M3	10.50	\$ 4 900.00	\$ 51 450.00
2-c	Small piles Ø80 cm	U	8.00	\$ 18 958.10	\$ 151 664.80
2-d	H-25 Header	M3	9.20	\$ 6 039.20	\$ 55 560.64
2-e	80cm diameter H-25 Pillar	M3	12.00	\$ 7 154.00	\$ 85 848.00
3	RAILING AND LIGHTING				
3-a	Railing	ML	168	\$ 774.06	\$ 130 042.08
3-b	Light column + Wiring	U.	14	\$ 8 872.00	\$ 124 208.00
3.c	Workforce				\$ 947 976.10
4	Layout update				\$ 94 892.41
	Workforce component A-G				\$ 14,383,120.25
	Total				\$ 41,219,633.29

It is worth mentioning that the budget contribution of the Adaptation Fund to this project is of USD \$1,000,000. In case an additional sum is required for the project, such will be borne by the local counterparts.

12. Project photolog

Sector de la Reserva- Cuenca Alta



Sector de la Reserva- Cuenca Media



Sector de la Reserva- Cuenca Baja







13. Project owner	Municipality of Colón, province of Entre Ríos.
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REGIONAL PROGRAM PROPOSAL

**“Climate Change adaptation in vulnerable coastal cities and
ecosystems of the Uruguay River”**

ANNEX 4. Consultation Process

Supported by:

1. Introducción

El presente ANEXO contiene la sistematización de las instancias de consultas y socialización realizadas durante la formulación del Programa Binacional “Adaptación al cambio climático en ciudades y ecosistemas costeros vulnerables del Río Uruguay” a ser presentado ante el Fondo de Adaptación (FA) por los gobiernos de Argentina y Uruguay.

Durante el todo el proceso de formulación del Programa Binacional se ha utilizado un enfoque participativo, considerando esencial el involucramiento de los actores clave del territorio (destinatarios y beneficiarios) en la construcción de la propuesta.

En este sentido, durante la etapa de formulación del pre-concept se inició el proceso de consultas con la realización de un primer taller con autoridades nacionales de ambos países donde se discutieron ideas iniciales y lineamientos de un enfoque integral y regional, y se realizó la identificación preliminar de las ciudades involucradas en el proyecto. Continuó con una misión en el territorio¹ con el objetivo de identificar y validar las amenazas climáticas y necesidades del territorio, con las autoridades gubernamentales, equipos técnicos locales y posibles beneficiarios de las zonas de intervención delineadas. Esto permitió acordar los objetivos, resultados y medidas de acción propuestas para responder a estas problemáticas.

En la instancia de formulación del Concept Note², el proceso de consultas procuró la conformación de espacios reflexivos con la comunidad para llevar adelante la priorización de las medidas de acción propuestas para cada localidad, y contribuir así a la toma de decisiones y fortalecimiento del capital social. Asimismo, ha sido muy importante que las autoridades nacionales de ambos países (SAyDS y MVOTMA) y representantes de CAF participaran activamente de las misiones, siendo que se explicó con claridad el nivel de alcance del Fondo de Adaptación para apoyar acciones de adaptación al cambio climático.

En el siguiente link se podrá acceder a la descripción detallada del proceso de consulta realizado durante en las etapas de desarrollo de la Pre-Concept y Concept Note: <https://www.dropbox.com/s/ugr45qcyh74r0gr/Informe%20sistematizaci%C3%B3n%20consultas%20julio%20y%20septiembre%202018.docx?dl=0>

Durante la última etapa de formulación -full proposal-, este proceso de consecución y construcción de la propuesta con las comunidades³, implicó la realización de los ajustes necesarios para una definición más precisa de las acciones del Programa y subproyectos (actualización de presupuestos, de planos y mapas de las zonas de intervención, recolección de documentación respaldatoria), y la socialización de la propuesta final. Gran parte de los convocados en este proceso han participado en todas las instancias realizadas en sus localidades, lo cual derivó en la construcción de vínculos de confianza entre las partes involucradas y activa cooperación en la formulación de la propuesta.

Además de la participación de los puntos focales nacionales en las instancias de consulta, ha sido clave la participación de las autoridades provinciales de Entre Ríos, y de las autoridades y equipos técnicos (áreas de planificación, obras públicas, medio ambiente, hacienda, promoción social, defensa civil, entre otros) de la Intendencia de Colón, Concepción del Uruguay, Concordia, Paysandú, Salto, Fray Bentos, Artigas, Bella Unión, Río Negro, así como de la Comisión Mixta de Salto Grande, de CARU, del Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas de Uruguay y de la Administración de Parques Nacionales de Argentina. En los talleres y reuniones con la comunidad/beneficiarios y grupos vulnerables participaron vecinos de las zonas de

¹ Proceso de consultas durante formulación pre-concept note: misiones en territorio en julio de 20117.

² Proceso de consultas durante formulación concept note: misiones en territorio en diciembre de 20117.

³ Proceso de consultas durante formulación full proposal: misiones en territorio en julio, septiembre y noviembre de 20118.

intervención (ej. del Barrio San José, Barrio Cantera 25, Barrio Las Chapitas), y representantes de organizaciones de la sociedad civil.

Las cuestiones de género, además de a través de un diagnóstico con fuentes secundarias, se trataron durante las consultas a partes interesadas, tanto autoridades como beneficiarios. También se ha mantenido un canal abierto con las personas referentes en el tema género en las intendencias y los ministerios nacionales durante el diseño del proyecto. (Ver Anexo 7)

2. Resumen del proceso de consulta durante el desarrollo de la full proposal

Por lo expuesto, y continuando con el proceso participativo de formulación del Programa, se ha realizado:

- una misión de campo del 29 de julio al 3 de agosto de 2018 para relevar información y opiniones de los principales actores locales (entidades gubernamentales, organizaciones de la sociedad civil, grupos vulnerables, beneficiarios, y vecinos).

- una gira no planificada del 5 al 7 de septiembre de 2018 a las localidades involucradas de Entre Ríos con el propósito de realizar nuevos ajustes a la propuesta: Concepción del Uruguay, Colón y Concordia. Además de las reuniones con las autoridades municipales, se mantuvieron reuniones con la Comisión Técnica Mixta de Salto Grande y la Comisión Administradora del Río Uruguay.

- la última misión de campo del 19 al 23 de noviembre de 2018 para fortalecer el proceso de socialización del Programa y, de esta manera finalizar el proceso de consultas en el territorio. La misma tuvo como objetivos, socializar con autoridades locales, actores clave, beneficiarios y grupos vulnerables involucrados en las actividades priorizadas, las medidas de adaptación, los beneficios esperados, los riesgos ambientales y sociales esperados y las medidas de mitigación. Asimismo, se presentaron los avances y los análisis realizados en el marco de la elaboración del documento de full proposal del programa.

Además del equipo de Factor integraron las misiones la coordinadora del proyecto de CAF, el equipo del MVOTMA, de la SAyDS y de la Provincia de Entre Ríos, quienes visitaron las principales ciudades involucradas en el proyecto, a saber: Concepción del Uruguay, Colón, Concordia, Paysandú, Salto, Artigas y Río Negro.

La misión en cada ciudad se estructuró de acuerdo al siguiente formato: reuniones con funcionarios y autoridades locales con el propósito de relevar información y continuar ajustando la propuesta de acuerdo a sus priorizaciones; y el desarrollo de talleres con beneficiarios directos y/o indirectos a fin de relevar sus opiniones y experiencias respecto la propuesta de cada ciudad.

Asimismo, y a fin de afianzar el enfoque integral en el manejo y protección de los ecosistemas del Río Uruguay (componente 3), se realizó un taller de trabajo conjunto entre representantes del Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas (SNAP), de Administración de Parques Nacionales (APN) y otros actores públicos, privados y sociales.

3. Sistematización del proceso de consulta: misión del 29/7 al 3/8 de 2018.

3.1. Objetivos, Participantes y Agenda

Objetivos de la Misión

- Realizar la Reunión de Lanzamiento del Proyecto.
- Relevar información y opinión de las autoridades y actores locales a efectos de su incorporación en el desarrollo de la propuesta completa del proyecto.
- Realizar el levantamiento de opinión de los beneficiarios del Programa.
- Recopilar la opinión y recomendaciones de los participantes de los talleres e incorporar los resultados en la propuesta.
- Evaluación y relevamiento de la información de base para:
 - El desarrollo del análisis de la vulnerabilidad al cambio climático.
 - La evaluación técnica y económica de las medidas de adaptación planteadas en la nota de concepto.
 - Relevamiento de información para la formulación del Plan de Acción de Género del programa, así como los principales riesgos ambientales y sociales

Participantes:

Equipo Factor:

- Mario Nanclares, Líder del Equipo y Director Técnico.
- Jesica Viand, Profesional Senior en proyectos de reducción del riesgo de desastres.
- Laura Abram, Profesional Senior en evaluación de impactos ambientales y sociales.
- Jorge Eritier, Profesional Senior en planeamiento urbano y desarrollo territorial.
- Dayana Vega, Coordinación y Apoyo Técnico.

CAF:

- Carolina Cortes, Ejecutiva Principal de Ambiente y Cambio Climático. Coordinadora del proyecto.

Agenda de la misión: 29/07/2018 - 03/08/2018

Tabla 1: Agenda de la misión julio-agosto 2018

Fecha	Horario	Actividad	Participantes	Lugar
Domingo 29 de julio	14:00	Salida a Concepción del Uruguay	CAF, MAYS y equipo Factor.	Buenos Aires
Lunes 30 de julio	9:30	Reunión de Lanzamiento	CAF, MAYS, Autoridades provinciales, MVOTMA y equipo Factor. Concepción del Uruguay	Municipalidad de Concepción del Uruguay
	10:00 – 12:00	Reunión técnica con Municipio de Concepción	CAF, MAYS, equipo Factor, autoridades provinciales y locales.	Municipalidad de Concepción del Uruguay
	15:00 – 18:00	Taller con actores claves, grupo vulnerables y beneficiarios de actividades priorizadas	CAF, MAYS, equipo Factor, autoridades del Gobierno Provincial de Entre Ríos y autoridades locales, representantes de organizaciones beneficiarias e involucradas en los alcances del proyecto (convocadas por el Municipio)	Salón de capilla San José
	10:00 – 12:00	Reunión técnica con Municipio de Colón	CAF, MAYS, equipo Factor, autoridades provinciales y locales.	Colón- Argentina. Edificio de la municipalidad
	13:00 – 14:30	Reunión SNAP / APN y otros actores públicos, privados y sociales	Representantes del SNAP, directores de los Parques Nacionales locales, productores rurales y otros.	Colón- Argentina. Edificio de la municipalidad
Martes 31 de julio	15:30 – 18:30	Taller con la comunidad	CAF, MAYS, equipo Factor, autoridades del Gobierno Provincial de Entre Ríos y autoridades locales, representantes de organizaciones beneficiarias e involucradas en los alcances del proyecto (convocadas por el Municipio)	Casa del Bicentenario
Miércoles 1 de agosto	10:00 – 12:00	Reunión técnica con Municipio de Concordia	CAF, MAYS, equipo Factor, autoridades provinciales y locales.	Concordia- Argentina. Anexo de la Municipalidad de Concordia
	15:00 – 18:00	Taller con la comunidad	CAF, MAYS, equipo Factor, autoridades del Gobierno Provincial de Entre Ríos y autoridades locales, representantes de organizaciones beneficiarias e involucradas en los alcances del proyecto (convocadas por el Municipio)	Salón de los Intendentes (Municipalidad)
Jueves 2 de Agosto	10:00 – 12:00	Reunión técnica con Intendencia de Paysandú	CAF, MVOTMA, equipo Factor, autoridades locales.	Paysandú – Uruguay. Edificio Municipal
	13:30	Reunión técnica con Intendencia de Río Negro	CAF, MVOTMA, equipo Factor, autoridades locales.	Paysandú – Uruguay. Edificio Municipal
	18:30- 18:00	Taller con la comunidad	CAF, MAYS, equipo Factor, autoridades locales, organizaciones beneficiarias y grupos vulnerables involucrados en las actividades, convocadas por la Intendencia	Casa de la Cultura
	10:00 – 12:00	Reunión técnica con Intendencia de Salto	CAF, MVOTMA, equipo Factor, autoridades locales.	Salto- Uruguay. Edificio Municipal
	14:30	Reunión técnica con Intendencia de Artigas	CAF, MVOTMA, equipo Factor, autoridades locales.	Palacio Córdoba
Viernes 3 de agosto	15:00 –	Taller con actores claves, grupos vulnerables, beneficiarios de las actividades priorizadas	CAF, MAYS, equipo Factor, autoridades locales, organizaciones beneficiarias y grupos vulnerables involucrados en las actividades, convocadas por la Intendencia	Palacio Córdoba
	17:00	Reunión de cierre	CAF, MAYS, MVOTMA, equipo de FACTOR	
Sábado 4 de agosto	8:30	Retorno a Buenos Aires	CAF y equipo Factor.	

Tabla 2: Agenda de taller con beneficiarios

Tiempo (minutos)	Actividad
10	Registro de participantes
10	Apertura del taller
10	Presentación de la agenda y objetivos del Taller
20	Presentación de actividades priorizadas, medidas involucradas
30	Presentación de beneficios, riesgos ambientales y sociales y medidas de mitigación de las actividades priorizadas. Marco Ambiental y Social y enfoque de género del Programa
50	Trabajo en grupos para validar los componentes de la propuesta, identificar opiniones e intereses a incorporar. 1) Riesgos ambientales y sociales -Discusión sobre los riesgos ambientales y sociales. -Discusión sobre medidas de mitigación de dichos riesgos. -Mecanismos de quejas y reclamos. 2) Género -Identificación de brechas de género con relación a las actividades priorizadas. -Identificación de oportunidades de participación de las mujeres en las actividades del proyecto. -Discusión sobre indicadores sensibles a género y sistema de monitoreo.
40	Presentación en plenario de los aportes de los grupos de trabajo
15	Cierre del evento y explicación de próximos pasos

Con posterioridad a la misión, se elaboró un instrumento para facilitar el diseño de los proyectos, el cual fue enviado a los referentes de las localidades involucradas en el Programa Binacional.

3.2. Reunión de Lanzamiento

La misión inicia con la reunión de lanzamiento con el objetivo de presentar y poner en contacto al equipo de trabajo de la consultora Factor y los puntos focales.

Fecha: miércoles 30/07.

Modalidad: presencial, aprovechando la misión en territorio.

Participantes:

Equipo Factor: Mario Nanclares, Laura Abram Alberdi, Dayana Vega, Jorge Eritier.

Puntos focales del ex Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable de Argentina: Sofía del Castillo

Puntos focales del Ministerio de Vivienda, Ordenamiento Territorial y Medio Ambiente: Ignacio Lorenzo

Puntos focales de la Provincia de Entre Ríos: Daniel Tomassini.

Equipo de CAF: Carolina Cortes.

Tabla 3: Agenda de la reunión de lanzamiento de la misión

Actividad	Responsable	Duración
Introducción y contextualización del estudio	CAF	10 minutos
Presentación de los puntos focales de los Ministerios	MADS-Argentina MVOTMA-Uruguay	10 minutos
Presentación de la metodología de trabajo	Mario Nanclares/Factor	10 minutos
Presentación del equipo de trabajo y roles/responsabilidades de cada experto. <i>Cada experto comentará brevemente sus antecedentes profesionales y sus roles en el desarrollo del proyecto</i>	Factor	40 minutos (5 minutos por experto)
Aclaración de dudas/comentarios por parte de los puntos focales/CAF	Todos	10 minutos

3.3. CONCEPCION DEL URUGUAY

3.3.1. Reunión con las Autoridades de Concepción del Uruguay el 30/07/2018

A las 10hs se dio comienzo a la reunión con las autoridades del Municipio de Concepción del Uruguay, y las palabras de apertura estuvieron a cargo de José Laurito, Intendente Municipal, y Martín Barbieri, Secretario de Ambiente de la provincia de Entre Ríos. Destacaron la importancia de este proyecto ante los efectos del cambio climático y explicaron que el mismo, está orientado a la re-significación y renovación del terreno para mantener un espacio verde para el uso y apropiación por parte de los vecinos. Se presenta el anteproyecto sobre espacios de recreación y el presupuesto estimativo que han desarrollado. Indican que se generarán senderos que atraviesen todo el espacio y que mejoren el acceso de la población, un parque con juegos y espacios para la comunidad, como miradores. También se ha propuesto desarrollar dos espacios para baños públicos y cerrar el cordón perimetral, que hasta el momento es inexistente. El proyecto podría ser considerada una reserva natural. Se señala que esta obra también se la vinculará con la estructura de la Defensa Norte (obra financiada por el gobierno Nacional y Provincial), que busca dar respuesta a la problemática del desagüe cloacal del arroyo El Gato, que incluirá una laguna de retención (reservorio) y una estación de bombeo. Expresan que a través de este proyecto con intervenciones urbanas, se espera para que los terrenos no sean ocupado, y que la población se pueda apropiar de estos terrenos como espacios públicos de recreación. Detrás del Hospital se generarán senderos y una vereda perimetral. Se presentan mapas de la zona, de la cota de inundación y del proyecto de la defensa norte. También se acordó que ellos iban a formular la factibilidad técnica para incluir en la propuesta.

Luego se hace una breve presentación del equipo de FACTOR, consultora a cargo de esta etapa de formulación de la propuesta. Tanto Carolina Cortes, como representante de CAF, Ignacio Lorenzo director de cambio climático del MVOTMA, y Sofía del Castillo por parte de la SAyDS, presentaron los objetivos del Programa Binacional que se encuentra en etapa de formulación (en la tercera y última fase) y el marco institucional del Fondo de Adaptación al Cambio Climático donde se está presentando la propuesta.

Expresan que uno de los principales objetivos de esta misión es terminar de relevar información sobre diseños, planos y presupuesto actualizado y las medidas y actividades asociadas, ya que durante octubre y noviembre se hará una revisión de la propuesta para poder presentarla en la

COP de diciembre, realizar los ajustes en enero (14/01/2019) y para ser evaluada por la junta de febrero/mayo. Estima que se podría dar inicio a la ejecución en julio de 2019.

3.3.2. Taller con actores clave y beneficiarios. Vecinos/as del barrio Cantera 25 y San Isidro - Concepción del Uruguay el 30/07/2018.

Durante la tarde se realizó la reunión con vecinos/as de los barrios Cantera 25 y San Isidro, que son los más afectados por las inundaciones en la Capilla San José donde Hernán Molina, funcionario del Municipio de Concepción del Uruguay presentó el proyecto y su relación con la obra de Defensa del Pabellón Norte, luego de la apertura por parte del equipo de FACTOR y CAF. Posteriormente se abrió el debate y se trabajó en grupos para conocer opiniones, y sugerencias. También participó la Comisión de Seguimiento de Vecinos de la Obra de la Defensa Norte y la Comisión Vecinal.

Se observó que la obra de la defensa es una medida de adaptación a las lluvias extremas.

Se trabajó en grupos sobre las prioridades de los barrios respecto a las inundaciones del río Uruguay y el impacto que podría tener el proyecto. Se planteó como positivo para todos los barrios que la zona de tránsito pesado sea considerado de humedales. También que sea un paseo recreativo, donde se proteja la fauna autóctona (iguana, zorros) con mayor seguridad para los ciudadanos. Señalan que se podrían retomar las comisiones que tienen relación con la obra de la defensa para que sean consultados.

También fueron consultados los vecinos sobre el sistema de alerta temprana y el proceso que éste implica. Preliminarmente se observa que se realiza de manera muy artesanal e informalmente. Aunque también señalaron que el monitoreo lo realiza la Comisión Mixta de Salto Grande, a través de evaluaciones y la elaboración de proyecciones del río Uruguay. Esta información le llega al municipio y éstos tienen un protocolo para momentos de crecidas del río, e informan a la población a través de Radio Franca o Radio 9. Asimismo, señalan que veinte días antes de la crecida, el barrio de Cantera 25 sabía que se aproximaba una crecida por lo que veían en el río. Fundamentalmente acceden a esta información a través de los medios de comunicación locales y de Concordia, por ejemplo.

En algunos casos se auto-evacúan, y en otros casos el municipio pone en marcha un protocolo para evacuar cierto número de familias según la altura que alcanza el río.

Figura 1 Taller con actores clave y beneficiarios en la Capilla San José



3.4. COLÓN

3.4.1. Reunión con las Autoridades de Colón el 31/07/2018

La reunión tuvo lugar en la Municipalidad de Colón, y contó con la presencia del intendente Mariano Rebord y funcionarios del área de medio ambiente, de la junta de defensa civil, de la secretaría de salud y el secretario de gobierno.

Comentan que han previsto la relocalización de aproximadamente 60 viviendas para transformar el área en un espacio recreativo. Señalan que la reserva es un humedal y el proyecto se realizará en parte de esta zona que es afectada por las inundaciones. Se estima realizar un parque inundable como área de amortiguación.

Respecto al sistema de alerta temprana, los entrevistados expresan que la información sobre las crecidas se socializa a través del canal local (diariamente), tanto datos sobre aguas arriba como aguas abajo de la represa.

Defensa Civil (DC) formalmente no está constituida en Colón, aunque en situaciones de emergencia se conforma un comité de fuerzas vivas que abordan la situación. Se menciona que se accede a la información a través de la Comisión Técnica Mixta (CTM) que se la traslada a prefectura y las consultas que realiza el propio municipio. Proponen que la información se encuentre sistematizada, es decir nucleada, agrupada, convenida y comprometida.

Se considera una acción de alerta temprana, cuando la alerta a la población se establece al menos con un mínimo de dos horas de anticipación. Aún no existe una coordinación efectiva entre los municipios y DC, plantean la necesidad de un manual o protocolo de operaciones, hoja de ruta. Hasta ahora se trabaja a través de bomberos y acción social cuando los vecinos están por inundarse (vinculada a una situación de emergencia más que de alerta) casa por casa, ya que también se corta el suministro de luz.

Mencionan que hay vecinos que no quieren dejar sus propiedades. Las personas más afectadas son 80 viviendas, quienes se encuentran en una zona muy baja (censo de las familias según cota). La cota máxima ha sido de 10.75 y llegó a inundar la mitad de la ciudad de Colón por la estructura y los terrenos donde está ubicada la ciudad.

Figura 2 Reunión con autoridades de la ciudad de Colón



3.4.2. Taller con representantes del Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas (SNAP) / Administración de Parques Nacionales (APN).

Con la intención de continuar con el enfoque integral en el manejo y protección de los ecosistemas del Río Uruguay, participaron de la reunión tanto funcionarios del Sistema Nacional

de Áreas Protegida de Uruguay y del MVOTMA, como de la Administración de Parques Nacionales de Argentina, de la SAYDS y de la Dirección de Ambiente de la provincia de Entre Ríos y del municipio de Colón.

Se presentaron los avances realizados en el marco del componente 3 “Medidas para la conservación adaptativa de los ecosistemas costeros vulnerables del río Uruguay” y se discutieron en conjunto las actividades elaboradas.

3.4.3. Taller con la comunidad de Colón.

En el Salón del Bicentenario se realizó la reunión abierta a la comunidad, donde Carolina Cortes comentó los lineamientos del Fondo de Adaptación al Cambio Climático y el monto previsto para la ciudad de Colón. Asimismo, hizo referencia a la visita realizada en diciembre de 2017 donde se priorizó un proyecto vinculado a las inundaciones por el aumento de las precipitaciones causadas aguas arriba del río Uruguay, siendo que el embalse de Salto ya no da abasto. Es la resignificación de un terreno, orientado a reservar el humedal para amortiguar las inundaciones.

Existe un consejo asesor que trabaja sobre la reserva norte, donde señalaron que están socializando un proyecto para poner en valor parte de la reserva. Se diferencia entre zona de usos múltiples y las zonas de áreas protegidas. Se explica que se priorizó un proyecto que está alineado al Fondo de Adaptación. Los vecinos comentan que ellos estaban interesados en establecer un sendero por la zona del golf para propiciar el acceso de los vecinos a esa zona, que además permitiría acceder a un mirador. Señalan que vecinos han firmado para incluir otra zona al humedal a través de una ordenanza. Actualmente se encuentran trabajando en un plan de manejo.

Respecto al impacto del proyecto en la zona afectada, señalan que en la zona existen un complejo turístico que tienen un alto valor inmobiliario, que se vería mejorada su visual que hoy se encuentra más degradado.

Respecto a la población del barrio San Gabriel, habitado por población más vulnerable, consideran que no habrá un impacto adverso, creen que el espacio recreativo y turístico mejorará la calidad de vida de los vecinos. El Parque Quiróz, actualmente utilizado por los vecinos para hacer caminatas también se podría incluir en este proyecto y extender la cobertura. En relación a su impacto con las mujeres, creen que sería un espacio que le permitiría a las mujeres llevar a los niños a jugar y también utilizarlo para hacer ejercicio. Se necesitaría incluir la luminaria necesaria que garantice la seguridad, instalar sanitarios y juegos para los niños.

Se trabaja con mapas y las cotas (cota 10.50) de inundación para identificar las zonas inundables con ellos y los barrios instalados en zonas bajas. Se prevé que suba la cota de inundación.

En el valle de inundación de los arroyos hay especies nativas desplazadas y una gran invasión de especies exóticas (acacia negra, gleditsia, fresno americano, mora de asiática). Se sugiere incluir la reforestación con especies nativas. Comentan que con el equipo del Parque El Palmar se realizará la rehabilitación de ecosistema costero y ellos podrían realizar un asesoramiento sobre la reforestación de especies nativas en esta zona. Mencionan los vecinos que hay una ordenanza de arbolado público, que se debería tener en cuenta. El Golf es un espacio municipal en consesión.

El área del proyecto hoy en día se utiliza para llevar los caballos a pastar, actividades de pesca (alrededor de 8 o 10 pescadores), pero no hay un uso determinado. No hay senderos establecidos, ya que es intrasitable. Los pescadores utilizan el arroyo como un puerto para sus botes/canoas y para pescar carnadas, en esa área no pescan, lo realizan río arriba. Existen algunos campamentos y en relación a ello, hacen referencia a problemas con el manejo de los residuos.

Respecto a las acciones de alerta temprana, señalan que poseen un protocolo en el área de políticas sociales y de salud. Existe una junta de defensa civil que nuclea a todos los actores (policía, prefectura, ENERSA, bomberos, boy scout, servicios de salud, desarrollo social). La información proviene de defensa civil a través de Salto Grande y en el Ministerio de Salud se los comunica a los servicios de salud. Lo monitorea prefectura. A los vecinos la información les llega a través del aviso puerta por puerta. Señalan que no poseen un protocolo para exigirles a evacuación y por eso, ante la resistencia de los vecinos, luego muchos se inundan y deben hacer una evacuación de emergencia, en lugar de hacer una evacuación en seco. "...No hay un protocolo escrito que todos conozcan y sepan que deben hacer. Pero las personas que se inundan saben que hacer ante esas situaciones...". Se necesitaría redactar un protocolo y así formalizarlo, definiendo roles y funciones para las instituciones involucradas. Consideran que el alerta llega a la gente en peligro de inundación, y las radios y redes sociales informan diariamente. Señalan que han tenido como mínimo una alerta de 6 horas previas a la inundación.

No han tenido dificultades con personas discapacitadas, pero señalan que han evacuado a varias personas en esas condiciones. Poseen mapas de inundación, pero los vecinos de los barrios no los conocen. Mencionan que el sector inmobiliario vende terrenos urbanos que están bajo la cota de inundación. Señalan que se podrían mejorar los centros para evacuados, que estén ubicados en diferentes lugares de la ciudad.

Figura 3 Taller con la comunidad en Colón



3.5. CONCORDIA

3.5.1. Reunión Técnica con Autoridades Locales en la Municipalidad de Concordia.

La reunión con los funcionarios locales, se llevó a cabo en la Municipalidad de Concordia, donde el director de la Unidad de Desarrollo Ambiental del municipio, Martín Armanazqui, destacó la importancia del proyecto y que los beneficiarios del mismo será la comunidad de Concordia en su conjunto.

Señalan que han avanzado en una idea de proyecto y de presupuesto estimado para las obras de toma de agua en la zona del parque San Carlos y la reparación de la planta potabilizadora. Para ello se utilizó como variable la longitud a proteger (alrededor de 300 metros), y en el futuro ellos agregar 1000 metros más de zona protegida. La zona a proteger en total son 1500 metros, donde se está produciendo una importante erosión. La idea es que el espigón funcione como un deflector para evitar que continúe la erosión. Se basaron en un estudio realizado por la UTN.

El proyecto contribuirá a la protección del bosque ribereño y así a evitar que continúe la erosión y "se desbarranque". En esta zona existe un multiespacio donde también se realiza avistaje de aves, senderismo y otras actividades que las realizan junto a algunas organizaciones de la

sociedad civil. Es zona de reserva municipal y poseen plan de manejo en el marco del plan de ordenamiento.

Mencionan que los pescadores debieron modificar su práctica de pesca, dado que ahora no pueden acceder con los botes al río porque se ha transformado el terreno en una zona de barranca. La zona es parte de un espacio entendido como patrimonio histórico, cultural y ambiental.

El uso del parque San Carlos es de recreación y no posee viviendas en el mismo. La importancia de la planta potabilizadora es clave para el abastecimiento de la ciudad, abastece aproximadamente a 150.000 personas.

Los funcionarios explican que han realizado un análisis de alternativas y consideraron que la pérdida de la toma, sería un alto costo ambiental y económico para la ciudad y que además está alineado a los lineamientos del Fondo de Adaptación (FA).

El municipio viene tomando medidas de adaptación desde hace varios años, y en este sentido, señalan que posee un plan de relocalización de familias de zonas inundables a nuevos barrios. Asimismo, a través del código de ordenamiento urbano que ordena la ciudad y se actualiza permanentemente, se contempla la no construcción de viviendas bajo la cota 14 y no construir viviendas sociales bajo cota 16. Acordaron el envío de las acciones institucionales y sociales que están realizando en materia de mitigación al cambio climático e inundaciones, así como del código y plan de ordenamiento urbano al equipo de Factor, así como el avance del proyecto que han elaborado. Martín Armanazqui (unidad de desarrollo ambiental) y Luis Costa (obras públicas, con Mireya Lopez Berni) se definieron como interlocutores con la consultora. Se solicita información sobre programas de capacitación vigentes y que ellos identifiquen como prioritarios para fortalecer. Se acordó revisar con los funcionarios provinciales los programas que posee la Pcia. de Entre Ríos para asistir en situaciones de inundación, y así identificar puntos de interés para fortalecer a través del proyecto.

Poseen un programa de emergencia para el sector de la defensa sur. El municipio cuenta con un área de Defensa Civil, siendo que posee inundaciones importantes cada dos años aproximadamente. Posee un sistema de operaciones entrenado. La CTM también está elaborando un programa de acción en caso de colapso de la represa. Poseen mapa de riesgo de inundaciones. También se acordó que establezcan un cronograma para la ejecución del proyecto que aproximadamente demandará 6 meses. Se utilizarán piedra basáltica como materiales para las obras y las sacarán de una cantera cercana.

Se solicitó una breve descripción de un plan de residuos de las obras del proyecto. Aunque se aclara que seguirán la normativa vigente.

Se menciona que podrán acceder a información sobre género y acciones con grupos vulnerables, a través de un área del municipio (Desarrollo Humano), y para ello se acordó que la consultora se lo solicite por e-mail y ellos lo canalizan al interior del municipio.

Figura 4 Reunión con autoridades municipales de Concordia



3.5.2. Taller con la comunidad de Concordia.

Las autoridades municipales convocaron a la reunión con la comunidad, a organizaciones no gubernamentales, CTM de Salto Grande, vecinos, y pescadores de la zona. Los funcionarios presentaron el proyecto para la protección de la toma de agua de la planta potabilizadora y las medidas de adaptación para la protección de la costa del río en parte del parque San Carlos.

Se realizaron consultas y se propuso como alternativa la construcción de “islas flotantes” con plantas nativas para frenar el oleaje. Se estimó un costo de 3.500 a 4.00 dólares por metro lineal de protección de la obra que planteó el municipio.

El efecto negativo de no realizarse el proyecto, es que “se caiga” la toma de agua y que parte de Concordia quede sin suministro de agua.

Señalaron que si se construye la escollera también es necesario proteger la costa con alguna estructura de protección.

3.6. PAYSANDÚ

3.6.1. Reunión con Autoridades de Paysandú.

En la Casa de la Cultura de la Intendencia de Paysandú se desarrolló la reunión con las autoridades y técnicos departamentales.

Se planteó generar un plan de gestión genérico para espacios públicos donde las instituciones tienen presencia (ej. centro cívico), pensar en un plan de manejo del parque como en el Barrio La Chapita. El parque allí sería el cierre de un ciclo que implicó la relocalización de vecinos que se inundaban y parquizar un área que estaba contaminada.

El parque municipal está asociado al arroyo Sacra y actualmente es un parque degradado y sin uso recreativo. Por eso, consideran que es importante ponerlo en valor y que vuelva a ser utilizado por los vecinos. Esto también favorecerá a las familias que se están relocalizando.

Desde la IP se considera desplazar la cota de inundación de la ciudad de 5.50 a 6.50, y ya tienen identificadas las zonas a transformar a partir de políticas integrales que están llevando a cabo. La IP cuenta con un mapa de inundación con las cotas de inundación y las zonas de riesgos alto, medio y bajo.

El Fondo Rotatorio definido dentro del proyecto se realizaría para las viviendas en zona de riesgo medio, en una zona portuaria que también se ve afectada por la inundación. Señalan que el próximo mes se avanzará desde el NAP, para crear la ventanilla de Paysandú vinculada al Fondo Rotatorio, y considerarlo para que sea una guía y experiencia para replicar a futuro en otras ciudades (proyección nacional). Mencionan que elaboraron un borrador de guía (que ya enviaron), y tomaron como base el Programa de Rehabilitación Urbana y elaboraron un primer esquema, pero necesitaría ayuda para identificar mejor el perfil socioeconómico de los beneficiarios del Fondo Rotatorio. La intención de ellos, es ser lo más inclusivo posible “para que no quede nadie fuera” de la posibilidad de acceder a este fondo. Expresan la necesidad de estudiar más a este grupo de beneficiarios, siendo que es una población heterogénea (y es una población que no ha sido atendida por otros programas). Señalan que su política es trabajar por territorio y no por personas, y esto implica abordar una población heterogénea y muy diversa. Se expresa considerar la salvaguarda para que no se limite el acceso de un instrumento de capitalización a un grupo específico, y los funcionarios ratifican que la intención es que todos sean atendidos y tengan la posibilidad de acceder a este tipo de instrumentos. También se proponen realizar algunas acciones que faciliten el acceso a mujeres o a otros grupos vulnerables. Se considerará las medidas que se encuentran reguladas en el plan de ordenamiento. En esta zona, ya está prevista la conexión vial entre la zona urbana y el puerto, por eso el proyecto contribuye con una mirada integral para realizar medidas sustentables en el territorio. La intención es realizar un estudio de caracterización socio-económica antes de presentar la full proposal para complementar el proyecto.

Se están relocalizando las últimas 61 familias, donde ahora se va a desarrollar el parque Chapitas, como zona de espacio público, con la idea que la traza quede integrada y que permita su uso.

Destacan el trabajo que vienen realizando con DINAGUA en materia de inundaciones a través de un plan de ordenamiento que entró en vigencia el 1/07/2018 (se consideran datos desagregados por género y grupos de población, según censo 2010) y también con la información provista por la Comisión Técnico Mixta de Salto Grande.

No hay población indígena en la zona, pero señalan que en el censo han quedado desagregados los afrodescendientes (se autodefinen como afrodescendientes). Ellos mencionan que ya han enviado las fichas, la información de género y otra información más específica.

Se conversó sobre las políticas de relocalización de la intendencia y sus políticas y medidas para la “no ocupación” de los terrenos desalojados, siendo que se busca resignificar esos espacios, y en gran medida para el uso público. Los terrenos del proyecto pertenecen a la Intendencia de Paysandú y en otro caso al Ministerio de Vivienda (existe un estudio registral de esas zonas).

Respecto al principio de equidad, se señala que los proyectos procurarán garantizar la equidad y consideran que se amplía el acceso de los grupos vulnerables a los beneficios que traerá el proyecto. Los vecinos de Chapita habían solicitado un parque con “inclusión”, y por eso, señalan que se ha considerado este pedido y una mirada integral e inclusiva para la resignificación del terreno como parque.

También se conversó que para el Fondo Rotatorio se podrían contemplar medidas vinculadas a la equidad y accesibilidad (como rampas, para el acceso de discapacitados) entre las medidas que puedan ser financiadas por el fondo.

Respecto a igualdad de género y empoderamiento de la mujer, será considerado en el Fondo Rotatorio para que este grupo pueda acceder al instrumento, y sería incluido en el plan de acción de género, para bajar las barreras de acceso al crédito que tienen las mujeres. Comentan que en el barrio, el 40% las mujeres son jefas de hogar.

También se propone considerar el tema de seguridad en el parque para las mujeres se sientan seguras de poder utilizarlo, y también incluir aparatos comunes para hacer ejercicios y juegos para los niños.

Respecto al sistema de alerta temprana, señalan que se manejan con la información que aporta Salto Grande (ente binacional), y que sería conveniente considerar el monitoreo que realiza arriba de la represa. Sería necesario que se realice un monitoreo de los ríos Daymán y Arapey (debajo de Salto Grande). Cuando se abre la compuerta se comunica toda la información oficial y ellos pueden estimar la cota de inundación.

El director de ambiente de Paysandú, que además es representante del SINAIE en el departamento, señala que lo vinculado a la cuenca de los ríos Daymán y Arapey, si llueve y aumenta su caudal, no saben como impactará en su intendencia. En cambio la información que monitorea Salto Grande, les permite realizar una alerta temprana, que la hacen puerta por puerta, además de medios de comunicación. Lo realiza prefectura, el área social, el área ambiental del municipios. Tienen un nivel de alerta y un nivel de evacuación de 2 días de margen.

En cuanto a la atención de los evacuados, poseen un gimnasio municipal, y otros usados como refugios del Ministerio de Desarrollo Social, dos espacios más particulares (iglesia católica). Mujeres y niños van a un lugar de alojamiento, hombres a otros, adultos mayores, y otro lugar para personas con problemas de salud. La alimentación (elaboración y distribución) la realiza la Intendencia y el Ministerio de Defensa, la seguridad la lleva adelante el Ministerio del Interior y Prefectura Naval. El área social se encarga de atender los aspectos vinculados a esta área.

Se acordó con el equipo de la Intendencia de Paysandú como manejar la reunión con la comunidad, con el objetivo de relevar la opinión y visión de los beneficiarios y las organizaciones de la comunidad respecto a las medidas que se están planteando en el proyecto.

Figura 5 Reunión técnica con autoridades locales de Paysandú



3.6.2. Taller con actores claves, beneficiarios del proyecto en Paysandú.

La reunión se desarrolló en la Casa de la Cultura de la Intendencia de Paysandú, donde Ignacio Lorenzo y Mario Nanclares presentaron el proyecto que se está formulando para ser presentado ante el FA.

Para esta reunión además del equipo de la Intendencia de Paysandú y la Intendencia de Río Negro, participó CARU, y SINAIE conectado vía Skype. También se convocó a programas de cercanías y vecinos de la zona, y algunas de las instituciones locales.

Se comenta que la gente se acerca a Playa Mallea como un espacio de recreación.

También señalan que en una zona de Ledesma hay un familia que pesca en el río pero no son pescadores como una actividad productiva. Sólo una familia se dedica a la venta de pescados.

Las personas que están siendo relocalizadas, aceptaron las condiciones de las nuevas viviendas y también se reconvertirán en su actividad laboral/productiva. La mayoría de esta población acceden a beneficios sociales. También se procurará apoyarlos en los procesos de formación.

Las inundaciones redujeron los emprendimientos productivos, aunque estos emprendimientos eran a muy baja escala, y buscaron otras fuentes de trabajo: changas o la zafra de naranjas.

Señalan en algunos casos hay gente que vuelve a instalarse en los terrenos que fueron relocalizados.

Respecto al proyecto del parque La Chapita, los vecinos dicen que “estaría bueno”, que fuera un espacio para pasear y disfrutarlo.

Respecto a las mujeres y niñas señalan que hay un equipo de fútbol femenino y a veces no las dejan jugar en la cancha y es una situación de conflicto. Sería bueno tener una cancha en condiciones para que pudieran practicar y jugar. Además sería positivo que hubieran juegos para los niños y que las madres los puedan llevar, que sean espacios cuidados para que no haya acoso callejero. Para ello consideran que tendría que haber buena iluminación, y la presencia de las instituciones, que haya un mantenimiento y constancia para cuidar este espacio. También pensar en las rampas para los adultos mayores y que sea de fácil acceso.

Respecto al Fondo Rotatorio, los vecinos mencionan que tanto mujeres como hombres deben tener un respaldo, que en eso no hay diferencia. Quizás las mujeres tienen menos oportunidades de trabajar en la formalidad y eso afecta al momento de solicitar un crédito. Aunque algunos señalan que hay mujeres que tienen trabajo durante todo el año y hombres por períodos. La mayoría de las actividades productivas la realizan los hombres y las mujeres se dedican más a tareas de cuidado.

Consideran que el proyecto no tendrá ningún impacto negativo a la zona.

Ante alguna queja señalan que la elevarían a la Intendencia, y sino, llamarían a los medios, o a través de las redes sociales (Facebook). Consultaron respecto al tiempo de implementación del proyecto en caso de ser aprobado, y la consultora respondió que de ser aprobado la duración sería de 5 años de todo el proyecto. Y que se espera que sea aprobado en la junta de 2019.

Comentan que la idea del Fondo Rotatorio, comience con fondos de la cooperación, pero que luego continúe en el tiempo para que se auto-financie.

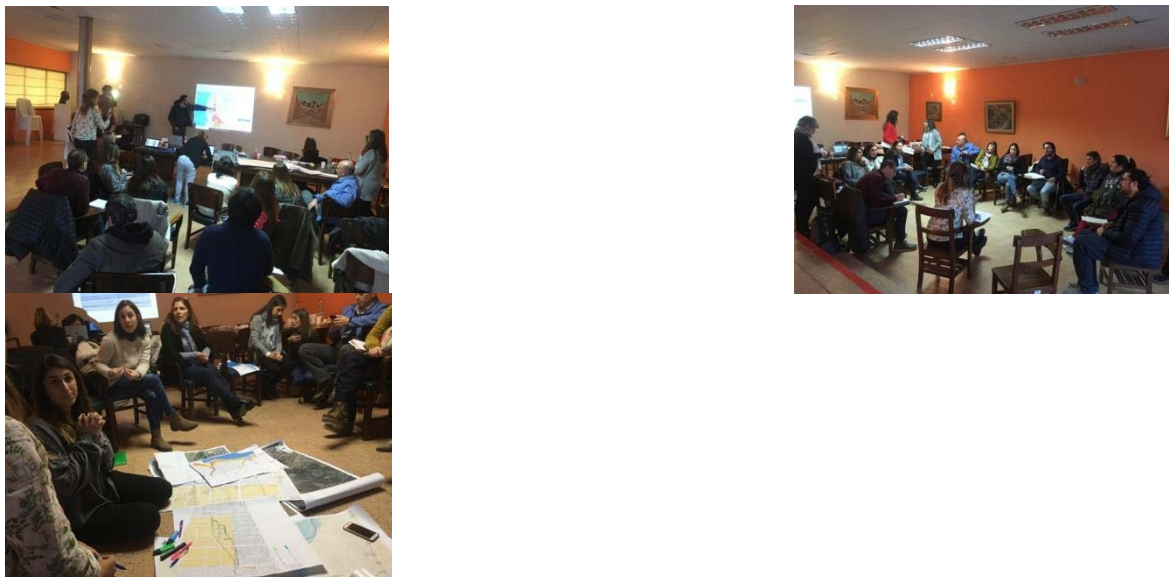
El proyecto del parque se realizaría en el marco del período del proyecto con recursos del FA pero respecto al programa de reconversión laboral, aún no ha sido acordado su duración, aunque la intención es que pueda continuar más allá de los recursos del proyecto y en este sentido plantean también trabajar con el sector privado y pensar en las cooperativas para volver a incluir hábitos de trabajo y gestión para los clasificadores. Señalan que la nueva ley de residuos y la ley de envases podría ser una oportunidad para fortalecer este tipo de actividad, y para ello es importante fortalecerse como grupos.

Respecto al sistema de alerta temprana frente a inundaciones opinan que la información sobre cuándo se van a inundar es clara y existe. El problema es que la gente espera hasta último momento para salir de su casa. Las instituciones acompañan este proceso y pero depende de la decisión de la familia la evacuación. A veces no saben exactamente a cuánto va a llegar la inundación. Se avisa con tiempo, y “golpean en la casa”. Cuando se tienen que evacuar, van con carpas del batallón a las plazas, otros van con algún familiar. En realidad nunca esperan a que bajen la humedad porque tienen criaturas y necesitan volver enseguida a sus viviendas. Proponen que para mejorar este sistema, que los ayuden cuando baja el agua con materiales, y que les permitan ingresar al momento que baja el agua.

Se hace mención a la importancia del involucramiento de CARU en materia de Alerta Temprana para fortalecerlo en el marco del proyecto. Identificar al menos dos temas claves que se puedan fortalecer a través de este proyecto.

También se proponen considerar espacios de diálogo, redes locales que interactúan en casos de emergencias. Señalan que en Paysandú hoy existe esta red y que sería bueno formalizarlo o fortalecerlos.

Figura 6. Taller con actores claves y beneficiarios de Paysandú



3.7. RÍO NEGRO

3.7.1. Reunión con Autoridades de Río Negro.

En la reunión participó el equipo de MVOTMA y funcionarios de la Intendencia de Río Negro de la dirección de ordenamiento territorial y urbanística, del área social y ambiental.

Con los funcionarios de la intendencia de Río Negro se ha avanzado en el tratamiento de la actividad del proyecto –Diseño e implementación de una estrategia de manejo para Esteros de Farrapos y su relación con Nuevo Berlín y San Javier.

Se realizarán acciones de espacios públicos en Playa Santa Rosa y un camino ribereño en Nuevo Berlín. También estarán involucrados en el componente 1, en relación a la actualización del plan de ordenamiento territorial de Fray Bentos.

En el marco del componente 2, estarán involucrados en la actividad “gestión hidrológica ambientalmente sostenible en la cuenca del Arroyo Laureles”, para la cual tienen avanzado a nivel de anteproyecto el desarrollo de esta actividad.

Se conversó que el tiempo estimado de duración de estas acciones es de 4 años y medio a 5 años.

3.8. SALTO

3.8.1. Reunión con Autoridades de Salto.

La reunión se realizó en la Intendencia de Salto y se contó con la participación del director nacional del SINAE a través de una audioconferencia.

Se presenta el Proyecto Binacional y se comentó que las zonas priorizadas por Salto fueron: la zona del Arroyo Sauzal y la zona de Atahualpa. Esta prevista la finalización de las nuevas viviendas donde serán relocalizadas familias para septiembre/octubre de 2018. Aún se encuentran en el proceso de expropiación de los terrenos donde se implantará el proyecto, el cual prevé el mejoramiento de espacios recreativos y deportivos.

Respecto al aporte a las medidas de adaptación, se menciona que fueron consideradas comisiones vecinales y educativas para que se integren en el proyecto.

Se menciona que en esta misión se espera realizar una identificación, y construir con los vecinos una caracterización de la zona, de conflictos y posibles impactos ambientales.

Respecto a los objetivos de la intervención en Atahualpa, se busca construir con los vecinos de esa zona sobre cómo mejorar ese espacio, a través de su preservación y del Parque Indígena que se encuentra frente a esta zona, que actualmente se encuentra degradada. En estos meses se espera terminar el diseño de la intervención en Atahualpa y terminar de identificar el mapeo de actores en la zona.

En el Arroyo Sauzal, el departamento de obras de la intendencia ha diseñado un proyecto sobre mejora y preservación del espacio.

Mario Nanclares expresa que el objetivo de esta misión es la consulta con los beneficiarios en relación a la identificación de impactos ambientales y sociales. Se trabaja sobre los 15 principios del FA y se mencionan algunos ejemplos de medidas concretas a tener en cuenta: como ser que la convocatoria a las reuniones se procure la participación de mujeres, estableciendo horarios convenientes.

3.8.2. Taller con actores claves y beneficiarios de Salto.

Comienza la actividad con la presentación de los asistentes y posteriormente una de las funcionarios del municipio presenta el Proyecto y específicamente las propuestas vinculadas al Arroyo Sauzal y la zona de Atahualpa a través de un video elaborado por el departamento de obras del municipio.

Posteriormente, Laura Abram de FACTOR presenta los principios del marco de gestión ambiental y social del FA.

Hacen mención a una experiencia realizada con tres organismos públicos en Atahualpa y Guaraní, destacando que es posible y beneficioso incorporar a otros actores para potenciar las acciones (ej. con combustibles, otros los camiones, etc). Destacan esta modalidad de gestión. También sugiere tener presente en la elaboración del proyecto su sostenibilidad y lo que suceda luego de realizada la obra. La consultora señala la idea de preparar una estrategia de sostenibilidad. El funcionario sugiere que se responsabilice su cuidado a una institución, que podría ser una empresa privada y con acceso público. Principalmente señala de su importancia para que no se modifique aún con los cambios de gestión política y de la administración local.

Los vecinos consultan respecto al sector urbano, pero se responde que el proyecto no se implantará en esa zona. Comentan los problemas con los residuos. Sin embargo, señalan que en el marco de un programa nacional se espera trabajar con una guía para mejorar la situación de viviendas sujetas a inundación para que tengan un menor impacto negativo (trabajar temas de electricidad, mantenimiento, contar con un altillo para guardar sus pertenencias cuando se inundan).

Mencionan que hay áreas que por su vulnerabilidad social deben incluir y ser consideradas para la adaptación.

Consultan si la Comisión Técnica Mixta está involucrada, responden que hoy no pudieron asistir a la reunión. Y los vecinos dicen que este mantenimiento y cuidado debe recaer en instituciones formales y que poseen fondos como la CTM, y no en organizaciones voluntarias.

Respecto al parque lineal, se explica que el proyecto busca la reconstrucción del valor cultural de la población con el río, para reducir los riesgos y los impactos negativos, razón por la cual se propone como parte de este proyecto de ACC. La idea es integrarlo al proyecto como una amenaza a su actividad cultural, conocer como la inundación afecta la realización de esta actividad y cómo afecta su uso (ej: eléctrica, pintura, equipamiento, etc). Ignacio explica que se busca identificar las amenazas de la inundación a su actividad como agentes culturales y que utilizan la zona del parque.

Explican que en los últimos tres años han aumentado las inundaciones, aunque ellos conviven con esta situación desde hace muchos años. A ellos les gustaría que los realojaran aunque saben que eso no es posible a través del proyecto.

Preguntan si el proyecto intervendrá sobre los arroyos, y se les responde que no. Aunque ellos solicitan si se los pudiera incluir porque también los afecta. Se les explica que es un proyecto binacional que busca realizar aportes a las localidades costeras para promover la resiliencia, pero se circunscribe al marco del río Uruguay, y que no evitará las crecientes, sino que les sirva para adaptarse con medidas oportunas. Explican que la formulación del proyecto comenzó hace dos años atrás y los avances y aprobaciones que tuvo el proyecto, y en función de eso las propuestas que hizo cada localidad y en esta instancia para mejorarlos con los aportes de los vecinos y beneficiarios.

Se toma nota sobre las sugerencias para el mantenimiento y sostenibilidad de los beneficios del proyecto, y se toma nota de sus opiniones, y luego la Intendencia tomará algunas de esas medidas para mejorar el proyecto en ese sentido para evitar daños mayores.

Les parece interesante el proyecto y quedan a disposición para aportar ideas. También sugieren incluir a las instituciones educativas en los procesos de sensibilización para promover este cambio cultural. Actualmente las escuelas primarias trabajan en la sensibilización de tratamiento de residuos en zonas de inundación, pero no los convocaron para esta reunión ya que aún estaba en etapa de diseño y no querían generar mas expectativas, pero los involucrarán una vez que el proyecto sea aprobado, ya que son un actor clave.

Los funcionarios dicen que les faltaría mejorar el proyecto en Atahualpa, consulta que se debe mejorar en el edificio, su mejoramiento. Los vecinos responden que en caso de inundación, los que están en el espacio cultural no llaman a la Intendencia porque entienden que están enfocados en las familias mas vulnerables. Consideran el proyecto ayudará a mejorar la seguridad porque hoy es “una boca de lobo” bajo el puente. Y este tipo de proyecto con un rediseño urbano mejoraría la calidad de zona. Pero aclara que es bueno que los llamen y consulten para trabajar sobre las medidas.

3.9. ARTIGAS

3.9.1. Reunión con las Autoridades de Artigas.

Ignacio Lorenzo estuvo a cargo de la apertura del evento que se desarrolló en las instalaciones de la Intendencia de Salto y participaron 3 funcionarios de la Intendencia de Artigas.

Se presentan las posibles propuestas para el departamento, en el marco del proyecto. Sobre el centro de evacuación, señalan la importancia de involucrar al SINAIE, ya que se busca que las familias estén cómodas y seguras durante el período en que se encuentran evacuados. También

se sugiere como parte del proyecto que el acondicionamiento del salón contemple que pueda ser utilizado para eventos sociales/culturales cuando no es utilizado para evacuaciones, y de esta manera aprovechar la inversión para toda la comunidad.

El centro departamental y local ha pensado que la gestión y mantenimiento del mismo sea compartida, es decir que también se incluya al MIDES, al cuartel y otros actores clave. En Artigas como en Bella Unión la dificultad es que no tienen espacios para evacuados. La intendencia prioriza el uso del espacio seleccionado para reacondicionarlo como centro de evacuados y asociado a una nueva modalidad de gestión. Otra dificultad que manifiestan, es “donde poner las cosas de las personas”, siendo que evacuados también quieren proteger sus pertenencias. Que se acondicione para que sea un espacio menos traumático para los evacuados durante el tiempo que se encuentran allí. Se plantea que un plan de gestión de un centro de evacuados podría ser un producto a ser elaborado en el proyecto, que incluya aspectos de seguridad, iluminación, accesibilidad, espacios para atención sanitaria, baterías de baños, cocina, entre otros, en un marco de gestión del centro de evacuados de acuerdo a normas humanitarias. Los beneficiarios plantean además que ese espacio pueda reconvertirse en un centro cultural/social, un espacio de formación para la prevención hacia la construcción de resiliencia que aporte a la población que es evacuada.

3.10. Principales Conclusiones de la Misión

Durante la misión se procuró relevar información sobre diseños, planos y presupuesto actualizado y las medidas y actividades asociadas. Asimismo, realizar una identificación, y construir con los vecinos una caracterización de la zona, de conflictos y posibles impactos ambientales.

Se explicó que en esta etapa es necesario un mayor nivel de precisión del proyecto siendo que el fondo otorga sus recursos para ejecutar las medidas y no así para diseñarlas.

De manera participativa, se relevó información de las autoridades locales y especialmente de los beneficiarios directos/indirectos respecto a las posibles medidas ambientales y sociales para las actividades del proyecto a ser incluidas en el plan de manejo ambiental y social.

Durante el taller con la comunidad de Concepción del Uruguay (especialmente de barrios Cantera 25 y San Isidro) se trabajó en grupos sobre las prioridades de los barrios respecto a las inundaciones del río Uruguay y el impacto que podría tener el proyecto. Preliminarmente se ha observado el SAT se realiza de manera muy artesanal e informalmente (en algunos casos se auto evacúan, y en otros casos el municipio pone en marcha un protocolo para evacuar cierto número de familias según la altura que alcanza el río).

Se proponen que la información que genera la CTM de Salto Grande se encuentre sistematizada, es decir nucleada, agrupada, convenida y comprometida, ya que no se encuentra formalizado el acceso a la información por parte de la provincia de Entre Ríos. Expresan que esto los beneficiaría para conocer las acciones que tienen programadas aguas arriba, ya que es necesario conocer el comportamiento de la represa, más que el comportamiento del río.

Se presentaron los avances realizados en el marco del componente 3 “Medidas para la conservación adaptativa de los ecosistemas costeros vulnerables del río Uruguay” y se discutieron en conjunto con los puntos focales de instituciones de ambos países, las actividades elaboradas.

En el taller con la comunidad en Colón, los vecinos expresan su interés en establecer un sendero por la zona del golf para propiciar el acceso de los vecinos a esa zona, que además permitiría acceder a un mirador.

Respecto a las acciones de alerta temprana, se ha expresado la necesidad de redactar un protocolo y así formalizarlo, definiendo roles y funciones para las instituciones involucradas. Poseen mapas de inundación, pero los vecinos de los barrios no los conocen. Señalan que se podrían mejorar los centros para evacuados, que estén ubicados en diferentes lugares de la ciudad.

Se ha mencionado que se podía realizar un asesoramiento sobre la reforestación de especies nativas en esta zona con el equipo del Parque El Palmar ya que en el marco del proyecto se realizará la rehabilitación de ecosistema costero.

En Concordia se han relevado los avances del proyecto y de presupuesto estimado para las obras de toma de agua en la zona del parque San Carlos y la reparación de la planta potabilizadora, que han elaborado las autoridades locales. Los funcionarios explicaron que han realizado un análisis de alternativas y consideraron que la pérdida de la toma sería un alto costo ambiental y económico para la ciudad y que además está alineado a los lineamientos del Fondo de Adaptación (FA). Asimismo se acordó el envío de las acciones institucionales y sociales que están realizando en materia de mitigación al cambio climático e inundaciones, así como del código y plan de ordenamiento urbano al equipo de Factor.

Los vecinos de Concordia propusieron como alternativa la construcción de “islas flotantes” con plantas nativas para frena el oleaje.

Respecto a la medida del Fondo Rotatorio que se implementará en Paysandú se mencionó la necesidad de asistencia para identificar mejor el perfil socioeconómico de los beneficiarios del mismo, siendo que es una población heterogénea (y es una población que no ha sido atendida por otros programas).

Se ha expresado la necesidad de realizar un monitoreo de los ríos Daymán y Arapey (ubicados debajo de Salto Grande).

Respecto al proyecto de resignificación del espacio vacante, los vecinos apoyan esta medida ya que consideran sería un espacio para pasear y disfrutarlo, y sería bueno construir una cancha de fútbol, ya que en el barrio existe un equipo de fútbol femenino y a veces no las dejan jugar en la cancha y es una situación de conflicto. Además sería positivo instalar juegos para los niños y que sean espacios cuidados para que no haya acoso callejero. Para ello consideran que tendría que haber buena iluminación, y la presencia de las instituciones para realizar su mantenimiento y para garantizar la constancia para cuidar este espacio.

Se ha hecho mención respecto a la importancia del involucramiento de CARU en materia de Alerta Temprana para fortalecerlo en el marco del proyecto.

También se ha propuesto considerar espacios de diálogo, redes locales que interactúan en casos de emergencias.

Respecto al aporte a las medidas de adaptación, en Salto se ha mencionado que fueron consideradas comisiones vecinales y educativas para que se integren en el proyecto y fortalecer sus sostenibilidad.

El centro departamental y local (Artigas) propusieron pensar en que la gestión y mantenimiento del centro de evacuados sea compartida, es decir que también se incluya al MIDES, al cuartel y otros actores clave. Se ha planteado que la elaboración de un plan de gestión del centro de evacuados podría ser un producto a ser elaborado en el proyecto, que incluya aspectos de seguridad, iluminación, la gestión del centro de evacuados. También que ese espacio pudiera reconvertirse en un centro cultural/social, un espacio de formación para la prevención hacia la construcción de resiliencia que aporte a la población que es evacuada. La propuesta sería una

medida para dar respuesta a una parte de la zona roja en el mapa (de alto riesgo). La consultora y CAF se comprometieron a evaluar la viabilidad de incluir esta medida en la propuesta.

Se sugirió que en la próxima misión de validación con los beneficiarios, se realizará la identificación impactos ambientales y sociales en Artigas, Bella Unión y Río Negro.

Los beneficiarios consultados de la ciudad de Salto han hecho mención a una experiencia realizada con tres organismo públicos en Atahualpa y Guaraní, destacando que es posible y beneficioso incorporar a otros actores para potenciar las acciones (ej. que uno aporte los gastos de combustible, otro facilitando los camiones, etc). Destacan esta modalidad de gestión.

También se ha sugerido establecer en la propuesta que el mantenimiento y cuidado debe recaer en instituciones formales y que poseen fondos como la CTM, y no en organizaciones voluntarias.

Se ha explicado que en Salto los afectan dos tipos de inundaciones: la del río Uruguay que es predecible y lenta, y la enchorrada que se produce por copiosa lluvia en poco período de tiempo en los arroyos, que luego se va muy rápido pero no da tiempo para una alerta temprana. Los pronósticos se dan con un margen de impredecibilidad normal, pero se ha sugerido la conveniencia de trabajar en la concientización para que la evacuación se pueda realizar en forma temprana (en seco) y no llegar a último momento. Aunque cuentan con una aplicación que les anuncia cuando el río llega a cierta medida para que puedan prepararse, respecto a la crecida de los arroyos no hay un SAT. Los cauces de los arroyos atraviesan zonas céntricas, quizás se puedan entubar o construir más represas.

Se ha señalado que uno de los problemas más importantes a considerar es la pérdida de calidad de agua, aunque aún se puede utilizar para el riego y se puede potabilizar. Esto acarrea problemas con los residuos y la contaminación de la zona costera del río. Para ello han sugerido que el proyecto trabaje en cuestiones culturales desde lo social para construir un nuevo paradigma que les permita no tener que volver a necesitar un fondo dentro de 10 años para volver a hacer lo mismo. Que la gente no vuelva a realojarse en estos lugares, y que no se olviden de la plaza pública que se desarrolló en ese lugar.

Respecto a los talleres con beneficiarios y actores clave, se ha tomado nota sobre las sugerencias para el mantenimiento y sostenibilidad de los beneficios del proyecto. Se ha tomado nota de sus opiniones, y las autoridades locales se han comprometido a considerarlas para mejorar algunas medidas del proyecto en ese sentido y evitar que pudieran producir daños mayores.

4. Sistematización del proceso de consulta: reuniones con autoridades gubernamentales durante visitas a la ciudades de la provincia de Entre Ríos, septiembre de 2018

Del 5 al 7 de septiembre de 2018 se realizó una misión que incluyó a las localidades de Entre Ríos: Concepción del Uruguay, Colón y Concordia.

4.1. Reunión con la Comisión Técnica Mixta de Salto Grande (CTM) y la Comisión Administradora del Río Uruguay (CARU).

La presentación del proyecto estuvo a cargo de Lucio Amavet, subsecretario de Ambiente de Entre Ríos, y de Verónica Viduzzi, consultora de la provincia de Entre Ríos. Posteriormente Jesica Virad, consultora de FACTOR expone la información requerida para avanzar en el desarrollo de la propuesta. El pedido de información se realiza formalmente a Roberto Niez para que él lo re-dirija a quienes correspondan en la organización.

Los representantes de la CTM –PADE exponen los escenarios de riesgo, y expresan que la población no es consciente de los riesgos y probabilidad que las defensas sean superadas. Se plantea incluir como antecedente y como muestra de una metodología viable, la caracterización de uso del suelo de Embalse Salto Grande.

4.2. Reunión con las autoridades de la Municipalidad de Concordia.

Inicia la reunión Verónica Viduzzi y se solicita que se sume a la actividad el área de desarrollo social para incorporar información sobre vulnerabilidad social de la población de Concordia.

Mario Nanclares presenta el estado de avance del proyecto y se acuerda eliminar la actividad 11.4 Intervención costera para la protección de las tomas de agua de la propuesta.

Se analiza en conjunto el proyecto y se responden dudas.

4.3. Reunión con las autoridades de la Municipalidad de Colón .

Se presentaron los avances realizados hasta el momento y se discutió sobre el Paseo del Humedal Norte. Posteriormente se realizó una visita a las obras.

4.4. Reunión con las autoridades de la Municipalidad de Concepción del Uruguay.

Se presentaron los avances de la propuesta y los funcionarios del municipio expusieron sus dudas sobre el alcance del proyecto. Hernán Molina expone el proyecto y las dudas respecto a la reserva natural.

4.5. Reunión con las autoridades de Parques Nacionales .

Abrió la reunión de trabajo con Parques Nacionales el Secretario de Ambiente de Entre Ríos y el director de la Administración de Parques nacionales, Guillermo Martín. Se presentaron los avances correspondientes al componente 3 con el objetivo de definir los alcances y estrategias para el proyecto para alcanzar un manejo integrado costero.

Se discutió específicamente sobre las actividades 11.1: “Adecuación de infraestructura necesarias para mejorar la resiliencia al CC en actividades humanas vulnerables en áreas protegidas, incluyendo el turismo, la ganadería y la apicultura en Argentina y Uruguay.”, y 11.5 “Restauración de ecosistemas costeros vulnerables seleccionados, mediante la integración del control de especies exóticas y la reforestación con especies nativas”.

5. Sistematización del proceso de consulta: misión del 19 al 23 de noviembre de 2018

5.1. Reunión de Inicio de la Misión

Fecha de realización: 19 de noviembre de 2018.

Lugar de realización: Oficinas de Representación CAF- Uruguay (Montevideo). Sala de reuniones.

Agenda

Tiempo	Actividad	Responsable
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9:00-9:10	Palabras del Representante de Uruguay	Germán Ríos
9:10-9:20	Palabras Vicepresidente VDS	Julián Suárez
9:20-9:30	Palabras MVOTMA	Ignacio Lorenzo
9:30-10:45	Fondo de Adaptación al Cambio Climático	Carolina Cortés
10:45-11:15	Proyecto Regional Argentina Uruguay	Factor
11:15-11:30	Preguntas y cierre	
13:00-17:00	Revisión del documento	MVOTMA –SAyDS –CAF- FACTOR

Comienza la actividad con las palabras de apertura de representantes de CAF Uruguay, como así también de los puntos focales nacionales.

Carolina Cortes presentó algunos datos de la región y señaló que existen 15 proyectos presentados por CAF ante el FA, que han sido aprobados en diferentes países. Asimismo, hay dos proyectos regionales aprobados: uno que involucra a Chile y Ecuador y otro a Colombia y Ecuador. También se explica el tipo de acreditaciones de las entidades implementadoras ante el FA, y la posibilidad de CAF para presentar proyectos regionales, como en el caso de este proyecto. Se menciona las experiencias en otros países, como México, Perú y otros. También se menciona el interés de CAF de trabajar proyectos regionales como el caso de Chile/Ecuador y el de Argentina/Uruguay. También se menciona que la CAF está acreditada ante el GEF y el Fondo Verde, además del FA, y que próximamente deberán volver a presentarse para volver a validar su rol de agencia de implementación, de acuerdo a los mecanismos que posee el FA. Explica que, a nivel externo, el FA solicita tres pasos (pre-concept, concept y full proposal), y CAF está de acuerdo a que se deban cumplir con todos estos pasos. Posteriormente, describe los proyectos que han sido aprobados por el FA y donde CAF actúa como agencia implementadora.

Señala que proyecto se presentará en enero de 2019 para ser presentado en la próxima reunión del Board prevista en marzo de 2019 para su evaluación.

Mario Nanclares, hace una descripción de la situación de la cuenca del Río Uruguay, identificando amenazas y los impactos del cambio climático, y la presentación de la propuesta que se ha formulado en base a un enfoque regional e integral para resolver los problemas identificados.

CARU tomó la palabra y señaló la importancia del proyecto en torno a las capacidades técnicas que pueda desarrollar la CARU y la información con precisión que se pueda generar, y que permita hacer correcciones a la información que actualmente se produce desde la Comisión Mixta de Salto Grande. Identifican dos áreas de acción en Salta Grande y generar un mecanismo para transmitir la información a las ciudades –sistema de alerta temprana-. Sobre este marco, se realizó un intercambio de ideas y reflexiones con las autoridades de la delegación de CARU en Uruguay, para precisar mejor las actividades propuestas en el proyecto y poder identificar aportes para la formulación.

Se precisa la importancia de la capacitación y la modelación para lograr el buen funcionamiento de un sistema de alerta temprana integrado. Siendo que actualmente se modela con datos viejos, ya pasados. Se menciona la idea de un protocolo interinstitucional, para poder analizar sobre eventos “que pasen hacia delante”. También se explica la experiencia del sistema de alerta temprana que han desarrollado en Uruguay, y destacan la ventaja de la red de monitoreo propia que posee Salto Grande y la calidad de la información que producen.

Durante la revisión de la propuesta se puntualizó en las actividades y las medidas de acordadas para cada componente. Se revisó algunos puntos que la DINAMA señalaban que no estaban en la última versión, sobre todo algunas medidas para la incorporación del enfoque de cambio

climático en los planes de ordenamiento, y ver de considerarlo en el componente 1. También considerar algunos puntos del componente 3. Se solicitó trabajar con el texto trabajado en conjunto entre las autoridades de Argentina y Uruguay y actualizar el presupuesto. Se aclaró que en el anexo de fichas se incluirán el detalle de las actividades y que será coherente con la información que se encuentre en el cuerpo del documento full proposal. Se acordó revisar todos los aportes enviados para asegurarse que serán incluidos en los documentos, ya que algunos e-mails no llegaron o fueron rebotados. Se envió un link con todos los comentarios en los documentos (sobre todo, se hace referencia a los comentarios de planes de manejo, al producto 11.1, y otros), y se acordó que el equipo de DINAMA enviará un nuevo documento con sus aportes, para que Factor los revise y los inserte en el documento de la propuesta.

También se diálogo sobre los arreglos institucionales, y en especial en el subproyecto de Artigas en una co-administración que se daría en el marco de un convenio entre el MVOTMA y el gobierno departamental.

Figura 7. Reunión en CAF Montevideo



5.2. Reunión en Río Negro – Fray Bentos

Luego de la presentación de los asistentes, se inició la actividad con el equipo de la intendencia y luego se amplió con la participación de beneficiarios y grupos vulnerables.

Se menciona que hay un estudio científico, con un sensor de monitoreo en forma online los registros de lluvias. Se explica que para la financiación de las obras, se cuenta con un fideicomiso y algunos fondos para otras obras. Las autoridades explican a los participantes que están evaluando en el marco de este proyecto las obras que se podrán construir y los recursos de la gestión destinados al mismo. Este proyecto se incluye como anexo ya que son obras en la zona que también contribuyen a la mejora de la ciudad y de la ribera.

Respecto a la zona de intervención, se menciona que actualmente está degradado y vacío. Estaría en condiciones para realizar una intervención urbana. Se acuerda enviar el mapa y los documentos que han desarrollado en la Intendencia de Fray Bentos para incluirlo como anexo del proyecto y que contribuya en la justificación de las medidas. Se ha llevado un trabajo con las comunidades afectadas y eso también da un mejor sustento al proyecto. Para ello, señalan que además del perfil social, que se envíen los datos de los estudios hidráulicos, que vienen

realizando con una consultor hace más de un año. En este sentido, es que el Programa Binacional encuadra dentro de la política pública local.

Se menciona que se está erosionando el muelle y parte de la playa. Por eso, proponen poner el foco en la reconstrucción del puente que los afecta en su vida diaria: en la mejora del río, de las actividades de pesca, en las actividades turísticas para que puedan embarcarse y utilizarlo. Pensar en la accesibilidad a la ciudad y considerar como opera desde el punto de vista climático ante las inundaciones. Carolina Cortes propone identificar cuantos pescadores, apicultores utilizan este puente y como los afecta las inundaciones. Se plantea pensar en un reforzamiento estructural, también la identificación y plantación de determinadas especies nativas. Respondiendo a una consulta sobre las salvaguardas del FA, una de las arquitectas aclara que a la hora de proyectar en la realización de obras de espacios públicos, es una tarea que se planifica y que se realiza consultas con la comunidad. Respecto a la comunicación que estará presente a lo largo del proyecto, se hace hincapié en pensar en una estrategia que garantice el acceso universal (material gráfico, idiomas, subtítulo en videos, o para las alertas tempranas, etc). San Javier está en área protegida y eso se ha considerado en la elaboración de la propuesta.

Los dos sitios donde se realizarán las intervenciones en la zona son Esmeralda y San Javier. Se acordó visitarlos luego del taller. Durante la visita en el terreno, se muestra la zona de intervención, que son espacios verdes para que puedan ser aprovechados, sobre todo por la población joven de la zona. Durante el recorrido, se explica que se ha realizado un relevamiento y la confección de un padrón, para ver si es necesario realojarlos en otro lado, o reubicarlo en el mismo padrón, si el padrón lo permite. Este proceso de conversaciones requerirá de 15 días, existe buena aceptación por parte de los vecinos. Luego se analizará si se puede realizar una sesión de uso a la Intendencia para realizar el mantenimiento. La obra del canal en este sector comenzará en 2019, esta obra no afecta el desarrollo de las obras que se están proponiendo para ser financiadas por el FA.

Figura 8. Reunión en Río Negro



5.3. Reunión en Paysandú

Reunión con las autoridades de la Intendencia de Paysandú donde se presentaron los avances de la propuesta.

5.4. Reunión con Artigas

Respecto a Rincón de Franquía se expresa que hay una importante erosión costera, y que el parque está co-administrado por el municipio, la alcaldía el MVOTMA y una ONG. Son predios

de particulares o de municipio. Esa área posee algunas lagunas interiores con importantes variedades de peces, y el área se encuentra en toda la costa. En esta área se va a realizar un estudio y luego la implementación de una experiencia piloto de medida de adaptación. Indican que se podría realizar una medida para enfrentar el sobrepastoreo, y algunas medidas con productores, para que no sea un pastoreo libre. Hay ladrilleros fuera del área pero llevan a los caballos al área y eso afecta los terrenos.

Se discute como posibilidad, alguna actividad de reforestación o para limitar el pastoreo libre y que sea más controlado. Se habla de un albardón con las especies adecuadas como sauces. Incluir una defensa como empalizada. Señalan que solo con plantas es difícil que se logre el efecto esperado de protección, y que habría que evaluar con expertos otras posibilidades. Señalan que en casi todas las AP hay productores, y se aclara que se piensa en una producción sustentable. Expresan que la conservación del pastizal es importante y del modo cultural de pastoreo, asociado a la ganadería. No existe en el país donde casi 40 productores convivan con ganado suelto. En Franquía la situación es muy informal, y se estima alrededor de 25 familias. Con el proyecto se podría trabajar en la recuperación costera y con actividades turísticas y de producción para el autoconsumo.

5.5. Reunión con beneficiarios y autoridades realizada en Salto: recuperación ambiental de la zona baja del arroyo Sauzal

Consiste en la rehabilitación de la vegetación ribereña del arroyo Sauzal y la resignificación de este espacio como parque lineal, vinculado a el sistema de espacios públicos costeros de la ciudad de Salto. La zona baja del arroyo Sauzal se ve afectada regularmente por las crecidas de río Uruguay y por las “enchorradadas” derivadas del sistema de drenaje de la ciudad. Estas condiciones de inundabilidad hace a este espacio vulnerable a la contaminación y deterioro. Lo que se puede constatar en la acumulación de residuos de todo tipo; vertido ilegal de efluentes domiciliarios; usos no autorizados y/o incompatibles con las condiciones del lugar. Así como también un deterioro de la vegetación natural y proliferación de vegetación exótica que interfieren con el sistema natural de drenaje del arroyo. El proyecto busca mejorar las condiciones naturales del arroyo para recuperar los servicios ecosistémicos que estos brindan, principalmente en lo que refiere al retardo, absorción y evapotranspiración de agua. Así mismo, dado el alto valor patrimonial y simbólico que representa esta zona de la ciudad, el proyecto busca sensibilizar a la sociedad salteña sobre la magnitud e impacto que tienen las inundaciones sobre la ciudad. Dando testimonio del riesgo/exposición latente en la que se encuentra la ciudad a estos eventos. La liberación de construcciones de esta zona representa un hito en la recuperación al uso público de espacios expuestos a inundaciones. Por lo que la reconfiguración de esta zona como un espacio público dinámico y aprovechable, representa una oportunidad de poner en valor el vínculo de la sociedad con el arroyo Sauzal. La rehabilitación ecosistémica del arroyo representa una oportunidad de resignificar el rol que tiene en la ciudad, y a través del equipamiento habilitar una cernía perdida con este. Apelando a los valores estéticos del paisaje fluvial el proyecto busca restablecer el diálogo con la ciudad. Se expresa la importancia de resaltar: i) la condición de inundabilidad del parque; ii) recuperación ecosistémica del cauce de arroyo y sus márgenes; iii) se busca no sólo recuperar los servicios ecosistémicos del arroyo, sino también recuperar los valores paisajísticos del lugar; iv) Valoración simbólica; v) un aspecto altamente significativo de este espacio es el valor testimonial, en éste se puede recuperar las huellas de inundaciones pasadas.

5.6. Reunión con beneficiarios y autoridades en Salto (Subproyecto en la Zona Atahualpa)

Comienza el encuentro con la presentación de la propuesta que se está elaborando para postular ante el FA. La presentación se apoyó en la siguiente foto aérea con los padrones delimitados, para que de esta manera, los presentes pudieran incorporar la zona específica en la cual se está planificando intervenir.

Seguidamente se explicita el objetivo de la convocatoria, siendo uno de los componentes principales de esta propuesta: generar la apropiación comunitaria de los espacios para lo cual es necesario que participen desde la etapa propositiva. Es decir, que los propios vecinos, organizaciones e instituciones de la zona sean quienes hagan las propuestas en base a las necesidades de esa comunidad.

Se efectuó un intercambio fluido e interesante, donde se identificó que la mayor preocupación planteada era el realojo efectivo a toda la población prevista (Proyecto 38 viviendas-Nande) y la no ocupación de los predios posterior al desalojo. Ante lo cual se les explica la situación legal de los predios, lo que está previsto y las dificultades respecto a los tiempos.

5.7. Reunión con beneficiarios y autoridades realizada en Concordia

Durante la reunión se muestran las fotos sobre la situación de la planta potabilizadora y la zona que está en peligro por la erosión. Por eso se ha propuesto la reparación del revestimiento. Aguas arriba de la planta de tratamiento, se propone el trabajo de la zona afectada por la erosión (aproximadamente 1.500 metros). Se indica en las fotos la cota aproximada, de aproximadamente 15 metros de nivel. Se explica la idea de protección pensada, y se abre un espacio para preguntas y comentarios para perfeccionar la propuesta.

Se consulta si hay acciones en la zona de Salto Chico y se hay alguna medida pensada para los humedales, siendo que en Concordia no existe una legislación que proteja estos suelos. Se le responde que la medida que se propone desde el municipio de Concordia es una respuesta puntual que se presentará ante el FA, y que se consideró de acuerdo al presupuesto acotado. También se menciona que habrá una revisión de los planes y otros instrumentos de planificación para incorporar el enfoque de cambio climático en los mismos, y allí se podría tratar la inquietud planteada por uno de los vecinos (componente 1). El proyecto puede observar y brindar recomendaciones, para que luego puedan ser consideradas por las autoridades locales y ellos tomen las medidas del caso que consideren pertinentes.

Se explica que algunas obras las seguirá el municipio, y también se menciona que existe un proyecto de ordenanza que se está evaluando, y que a nivel nacional y en concordancia con los ODS el gobierno seguirá trabajando en pos del logro del objetivo 15 y se propone hacerlo en forma conjunta entre el gobierno local y el gobierno nacional. También se señala que se hará una evaluación de los servicios ecosistémicos y de terrenos que podrían servir para evaluar la situación de los suelos en las localizaciones involucradas.

Se mencionan que existen reservas privadas y municipales alrededor de la costa y que es necesario fortalecerlas (tanto en San Carlos, como en Federación y Mocoetá). Proponen tener en cuenta estas reservas ya que no cuentan con el respaldo de parques nacionales y se encuentran en una situación más vulnerable. Desde el equipo, se responde que podría ser considerado dentro de las actividades del componente 3 (medidas de conservación basadas en el ecosistema). Principalmente se han considerado áreas con la situación de domino clara, pero se podría incluir a otras áreas que también son prioritarias y vulnerables.

También se comenta que sería interesante comenzar a pensar en la conservación de los humedales y promover estructuras para evitar las inundaciones rápidas, como drenajes sustentables, reforestación con nativas, promover sistemas de contención desde arriba hacia la desembocadura. Propone considerar manuales que se encuentran online. Y como ONG consultan si podrían participar. También los vecinos cuentan experiencias de las zonas donde viven para describir la situación en momentos de lluvias intensas.

Se consulta sobre las obras referidas en la zona de la toma de agua, y luego las obras en otras áreas de la costa, para que especifiquen más de que se trata. Con el proyecto se abordarán aproximadamente 70 metros.

Se menciona que se convocará a ONGs y vecinos en las instancias participativas para la revisión de planes y herramientas en el territorio. Una de las ONGs presente se ofrecen para ser convocantes de las reuniones y colaborar con el municipio, siendo que son ONGs validadas socialmente para que el ambiente sea más relajado y neutral.

Se explica que la obra se va a realizar en los tiempos requeridos y establecidos por la localidad, más allá de los tiempos estipulados por el proyecto. Se muestran las medidas que se realizarán de manera conjunta entre ambos países, y los que se realizarán en cada país, en respuesta a sus necesidades y de acuerdo a las estrategias elaboradas con el aval de los actores locales.

5.8. Reunión con beneficiarios y autoridades realizada en Colón

Se presenta la propuesta que se ha ido elaborando desde el año pasado a partir de las contribuciones de las autoridades locales, de las OSC y vecinos que han participado en las otras instancias de consulta.

Se muestra en fotos la zona del valle de inundación del Arroyo Antalas, donde hay parte ocupadas por viviendas y otras es un espacio vacante. Se explica que con este proyecto se propone la realización de un parque lineal (en la mancha roja), un proyecto integral, uniendo la costa del Río Uruguay con parte de la costa del Arroyo Antalas.

También se muestra otras áreas vulnerables, de terrenos bajos.

Se consulta si algunas familias serán relocalizadas. Se señala que se hará hincapié en el parque lineal, para aumentar espacios verdes en la ciudad para que pueda ser aprovechado, la recuperación del humedal, a mejora de la conexión del barrio con la zona de playas. Desarrollar el turismo costero y mejorar la situación laboral de sectores vinculados al turismo. Señalan que Colón tienen vedados los arroyos, y que parte del proyecto es que los vecinos se re-vinculen con estos espacios públicos y tengan acceso al agua.

Se planifica la realización de parques y plazas para que sea un paseo de humedal. Se haría un parque inundable, que hoy en día es un espacio sucio, donde una parte está ocupado por viviendas, incluso sobre la traza de la calle. También se ha procurado considerar que el parque sea seguro para su uso por parte de mujeres y niños, por eso se prevé que esté equipada con luz y con sendas para mejorar el tránsito por la misma. Estará equipada con baños, con estaciones zonas de descanso para realizar actividades. Se acordó acortar la pasarela para incluir e saneamiento. El proyecto comprende obras en el punte, de la pasarela y del parque lineal con el financiamiento de esta intervención.

Se menciona que es importante hacer un relevamiento de las especies que es importante conservar. También explican que la normativa se podrá aplicar y acordar de acuerdo a las necesidades del territorio. Se sugiere considerar en la revisión de los planes de ordenamiento territorial que se realizará en el marco del componente 1 del proyecto.

Se aclara que estas intervenciones no resolverán la situación de inundaciones, sino que con el apoyo del FA se propone contribuir a mejorar la situación de las ciudades y de los espacios ecosistémicos. Se cuenta con un presupuesto acotado para trabajar en las dos márgenes del río. El programa además posee acciones transversales, y en estas instancias es bueno promover la participación de las OSC y su involucramiento en la resolución de problemas más macro.

Figura 8. Taller con actores claves y beneficiarios de Colón



5.9. Reunión en Concepción del Uruguay

Se presenta el proyecto expresando que en función de las expectativas y la intención de la reunión es socializar los avances de la propuesta para la zona. El objetivo es recuperar un espacio natural. Se menciona la construcción y la experiencia de la defensa sur, que señalan que aún no ha terminado de resolver la problemática de los arroyos. El objetivo de la propuesta es la resignificación de un área. Se menciona que más del 70% del terreno es provincial, y el otro 20% es municipal, por lo tanto permite la realización de las obras y su sostenibilidad. La intención es otorgarle un nuevo uso: recreativo y de reserva natural. Aspiran a que la sociedad se apropie de esta intervención, y que los vecinos estén más involucrados con el parque. Asimismo, de esta manera se espera evitar la ocupación de zonas inundables y afectadas por las aguas, para que no haya asentamientos ni ocupación ilegal, en una zona vulnerable para la población.

Se ha estudiado la zona que se constituye en área protegida y su ecosistema. Es un terreno inundable, bajo la cota 8.25, y apunta a la reserva de especies nativas. Luego existe otro lugar que se busca recuperar, desmalezar y reforzarlo, ya que tiene un sentido histórico en relación a las vías del ferrocarril. Se realizará una plaza que promueva el encuentro barrial y un espacio de recreación, con juegos para niños y adolescentes. Se trabajará sobre la desembocadura del Arroyo El Gato, y otros desagües que afectan el Barrio Santa Teresita. Se buscará proteger el área de la reserva y se intervendrá a partir de la construcción de senderos, de reservorios de agua de lluvia, la construcción de una plaza y un vivero comunitario. Todos los parques serán provistos con las herramientas para su mantenimiento y se procurará la participación de los vecinos.

La intención es generar senderos perpendiculares para que no sea necesario rodear la reserva sino poder atravesarlos. Que sea un espacio al alcance de todos, dada su cercanía de la ciudad, y facilitar los accesos (caminando, en bicicleta). Se espera incentivar a la comunidad para su uso. Luego de explicar el alcance del proyecto, se abre un espacio de consulta y opiniones con los participantes del taller. Se consulta sobre el sector de muelle, si habrá reservorios y los materiales que se utilizarán. Se menciona que se incorporará cartelería para cuidar el espacio. El mantenimiento y su sostenibilidad en el tiempo dependerá de la forma en que se use y de cómo se apropie la comunidad. Además se es para aprender y trabajar en el manejo de las aguas, de los desagües, en el entubado y su desembocadura. Se consulta si el lugar va a ser municipal, y se responde que será cuidado por la municipalidad en conjunto con los vecinos. Y se aclara que será un parque urbano que necesitará monitoreo para su mantenimiento y se espera que la provincia también les ceda su uso para intervenir el lugar.

Se pregunta sobre la situación actual de los pluviales y se responde que la situación es crítica, y que la obra de la defensa norte no contempla obras de cloacas y tampoco se abordará con este proyecto. Pero sí contempla un gran conector del Barrio San Isidro, a través de un complemento de infraestructura para conectar con la planta de rebombeo.

Se aclara que con el FA se podrán realizar un tipo de intervenciones y medidas, y en este sentido se prevé la realización de un relevamiento de los espacios como reservas, áreas protegidas, ecosistemas valiosos, para recopilar información sobre el corredor (sistematizar lo que existe como información pública y privado) y luego a partir de ello, se podrán tomar decisiones para

implementar otras medidas. Solicitan información más precisa sobre las obras duras del proyecto y se las explican con el apoyo de una presentación y mapa de la zona. Se aclara que una vez que se apruebe la propuesta y se cuente con los fondos, habrá un tiempo para el desarrollo de los proyectos ejecutivos y se contará con espacio de consultas para realizar ajustes sobre las obras más concretas. Se consulta si en una implementación de 4 años. temas de ordenamiento territorial hay margen para considerar las acciones en los barrios más vulnerables. Se responde que la provincia puede acompañar y asistir, pero hay autonomía de la Intendencia. La zona de intervención de las obras están identificadas, pero el alcance de los planes y la revisión de instrumentos alcanzan a toda la ciudad.

Cabe indicar que para el desarrollo de las convocatorias se priorizó tener en cuentas las siguientes consideraciones:

1. Escoger un lugar de fácil acceso para la población (de ser necesario proporcionar los medios de transporte para llegar)
2. Anunciar con la antelación posible la realización de la consulta y evitar que coincida con algún otro evento ya planificado.
3. Asegurar espacios cómodos y seguros para todos los participantes. Si fuera necesario, convocar por separado a hombres y mujeres e, incluso, observar la necesidad de disponer de un facilitador para los hombres y una facilitadora para las mujeres
4. Identificar si las mujeres de la comunidad tienen donde dejar a sus hijos (o si los pueden traer) mientras dura el taller de consulta.
5. Tomando en cuenta las recomendaciones del Fondo de Adaptación, en cuanto a temas de género, se deberá hacer especial énfasis en la invitación a grupos de mujeres y grupos vulnerables. Representantes de los grupos de la tercera edad o de discapacitados también deberán considerarse.
6. Establecer un horario que favorezca la participación (que no interceda ni con horario laboral ni con horarios complicados para las personas que asumen cuidados de familiares, esto va vinculado al punto anterior)
7. Tener en cuenta el idioma de las comunidades para la facilitación de la consulta (el español puede no ser el idioma vehicular.
8. Si participan representantes de las comunidades, verificar que efectivamente representan a su comunidad (y no solo a un grupo o sector en particular).

REGIONAL PROGRAM PROPOSAL

“Climate Change adaptation in vulnerable coastal cities and ecosystems of the Uruguay River”

ANNEX 5. Evidence-based identification of environmental and social risks

Supported by:



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1. Introduction

The Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) of the Adaptation Fund requires that all projects be screened against the 15 principles and in all the components and activities planned. This policy ensures that projects supported by the Fund promote positive environmental and social benefits and mitigate or avoid adverse environmental and social risks and impacts.

This document presents a detailed risk identification, categorization and Environmental. ESP has been prepared in support of the project titled: *"Climate change adaptation in vulnerable coastal cities*

and ecosystems of the Uruguay River” prepared together with the Governments of Argentina and Uruguay and the technical assistance of the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF).

The project consists of 4 components, 16 outputs and 40 activities, all clearly identified.

Along with it, implementation arrangements have been planned for the whole project activities and processes. The roles and responsibilities between the implementing entity (EI) and the executing entities (EE) have been accurately developed including the roles of each government and the technical staff of the project. All these aspects are materialized in the Environmental and Social Management Plan.

The ESMP was developed in a collaborative manner by the implementing entity (IE) and the executing entities (EE), including systematic monitoring and evaluation arrangements during the implementation phase.

The screening and preliminary analysis found that, although the project brings significant benefits to communities and ecosystems, certain project activities could generate some limited adverse social and environmental impacts. The screening resulted in an overall social and environmental risk categorization of “Type B”. The ESMP is designed to avoid, and where avoidance is not possible, mitigate and manage these limited potential impacts.

The document is composed of the following sections: 1. Overview of the project including the project activities and 2. Risk identification and categorization.

2. Overview of the Project

The main objective of the project is to build resilience in the vulnerable coastal cities and ecosystems of the Uruguay river, both in Argentinean and Uruguayan territories, by developing instruments, tools and experiences for adaptation planning and implementation as well as managing climate change and variability impacts and risks.

The specific objectives of the project are:

- To reduce vulnerability conditions and contribute to build CC and variability resilience in vulnerable coastal communities and ecosystems of the Uruguay river, including adaptation measures based on communities and ecosystems, while focusing on human rights, gender and generations.
- To promote institutional strengthening by considering CC mid and long-term scenarios in land management public policies, plans and programs for the vulnerable cities and ecosystems identified in each country.
- To promote an integrated climate risk management in the identified cities and ecosystems for each country, fostering the implementation of early warning systems (EWS).
- To reduce the coastal cities' vulnerability by implementing sustainable infrastructure adapted to the adverse effects of CC.
- To promote climate change adaptation (CCA) in both river's margins by exchanging urban, environmental, social and cultural best practices and knowledge management.

The project has four components:

1. Territorial adaptation and flood risk management policies, plans and instruments
2. Priority measures to increase resilience in flood prone cities.
3. Priority measures for adaptative conservation of vulnerable coastal ecosystems
4. Priority measures for increasing resilience and reduce social vulnerability.

Outputs and activities are shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1. Expected Outputs and Activities

OUTPUT	ACTIVITY
COMPONENT 1	
1. Land management plans, protected areas management plans, and housing and water programs, under review or in progress, include the climate change perspective.	Activity 1.1. Analysis, revision and updating of the current state of different public policy instruments in place at territorial level (land use plans, protected areas plans, housing, water, health, infrastructure programmes and public investment, etc.) incorporating the climate change perspective.
	Activity 1.2. Workshops-work meetings are being held to look into, review, update and validate the sundry instruments for territorial management, and use of riparian ecosystems in order to incorporate resilient strategies taking into account climate scenarios, with i) institutional technical teams, ii) local, departmental and provincial governments, with a focus on the analysis, review and update of the sundry instruments involved in territorial management and management of riparian ecosystems, iii) and local citizens.
2. Methodological guidelines to assess impact, damages and losses have been designed and implemented.	Activity 2.1. Design of a methodology to collect, analyze and systematize data and information concerning impacts, damages and losses resulting from severe climate impacts, for further reporting and evaluation, including review of pre-existing methodologies, data bases, experiences and papers previously used by SINAIE (Ur) and Civil Defence (Arg), and some other institutions.
	Activity 2.2. Drafting up of a methodological guide and a record of events based on the tool designed in Activity 2.1. to reporting and evaluation of severe climate impacts and attaching priority to adaptation actions on both riverbanks of the lower Uruguay River.
	Activity 2.3. Regional and subnational workshop addressing validation of the methodological guideline designed, and related capacity building/recording of events and definition of indicators required for the effective implementation of this guideline in communities involved in the Project. These workshops are focused on local authorities and technicians and are based on the Guideline / Events Log prepared for further implementation.
3. The project adaptation outcomes have been incorporated into monitoring mechanisms of National Adaptation Plans, Adaptation Communications and National Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Argentina and Uruguay.	Activity 3.1. Drafting up of adaptation indicators concerning Project activities linked to NDC.
	Activity 3.2. Monitoring of indicators and reporting of Project activities in each country.
4. Strategies and best practices involving adaptation, climate risk management, territorial planning, territorial policy, housing infrastructure adaptation, recovery of vacant lands, have been shared by Argentina and Uruguay.	Activity 4.1. Bi-national participatory process to share good practice experiences and lessons learned addressing planning instruments and protocols related to health, housing, risk management, housing infrastructure, territorial policy, among others.
	Activity 4.2. Design of a web platform to disseminate good practices, and lessons learned in countries involved. The update of the platform over the execution of projects is included.
5. Flood Early Warning System has been consolidated.	Activity 5.1. Establishment of governance instruments and support for inter-institutional coordination for exchanges of information, actions (such as simulations) and stakeholders to strengthening up the lower Uruguay River's Early Warning System (EWS).
	Activity 5.2. Development and implementation of modelling, prediction, communication and training tools for floods EWS building from the CTM – CARU projections.

6. Updating and implementation of Regional Plans for Disaster Risk Management, including the Climate Change (CC) perspective, have been supported.	Activity 6.1. Revision and drafting of plans and some other local, regional, departmental, or water basin-based risk management tools for climate-related disasters incorporating key ACC actions focused on urban floods, based on a review of plans currently under way.
	Activity 6.2. Capacity-building based on national and binational workshops, focused on managers and other local and subnational stakeholders, including organizations, communicators, media, professionals, addressing their involvement in the implementation of regional flood risk management plans
COMPONENT 2	
7. High risk area vacant lands from resettlements have been recovered and re signified to avoid new informal occupations	Activity 7.1. Resignification of the Union Portuaria, Ledesma and urban border areas in Paysandú, Uruguay.
	Activity 7.2. Resignification and renovation of vacant, flood-prone lots after resettlements. Atahualpa area in Salto, Uruguay.
	Activity 7.3. Resignification and renovation of flooding-prone vacant lots at the Sauzal Stream mouth, in Salto, Uruguay.
	Activity 7.4. Environmentally sustainable hydrological management at the Esmeralda Stream – Resignification of the Esmeralda’s neighborhood housing complex - Fray Bentos, Uruguay.
	Activity 7.5. Risk prevention and evacuees care Centre. Bella Unión, Uruguay.
	Activity 7.6. Resignification of flood prone high-risk public spaces recovered from irregular residential occupation. Bella Unión, Uruguay
	Activity 7.7. Protection and resignification of the Artaláz Stream Wetland. Colón, Argentina.
	Activity 7.8. Remediation and resignification of vacant lots located within Defensa Norte and Cantera 25 de mayo Neighborhood. Concepción del Uruguay, Argentina.
8. Sustainable urban and public infrastructure has been implemented promoting climate change adaptation.	Activity 8.1. Environmentally sustainable hydrological management at the La Esmeralda Stream -hydrological lamination. Fray Bentos, Uruguay.
	Activity 8.2. Protection against coastal erosion, and sundry repairs at the water treatment plant in the city of Concordia, Argentina.
	Activity 8.3. Refurbishing of the Access bridge to the Pier and the Coastal areas of the San Javier town.
9. Solutions have been defined and financial mechanisms have been implemented to promote CCA housing and commercial buildings in medium risk areas.	Activity 9.1. Revolving fund for housing adaptations in flood medium-risk zones, according to the Risk Map. Pilot case in Paysandú.
	Activity 9.2. Design of flood insurance for commercial and tourist premises in coastal areas. Entre Ríos, Argentina
COMPONENT 3	
10. Ecosystemic services and benefits have been identified and assessed, including for CCA and Uruguay River ecosystems connectivity.	Activity 10.1. Identification, mapping and evaluation of ecosystem benefits on account of their contribution to climate change adaptation and connectivity in Argentina and Uruguay.
11. New ecosystem-based adaptation measures have been designed and implemented.	Activity 11.1. Adequacy of infrastructure required to upgrade resilience to CC in vulnerable human activities in protected areas, including tourism, livestock and beekeeping in the Estero de Farrapos Protected Area in Uruguay.
	Activity 11.2. Implementation of climate change ecosystem-based adaptation measures in the Rincón de Franquía Protected National Area in Uruguay
	Activity 11.3. Restoration of vulnerable coastal ecosystems through monitoring of exotic species and planting of native

	species.
	Activity 11.4. Structural consolidation of historical buildings, protection of the coastal canyon and valorization of the historic site Calera del Palmar or de Barquín, in El Palmar National Park (PNEP).
COMPONENT 4	
12. Social vulnerability monitoring and evaluation tools have been devised with a particular focus on Human Rights, gender, and generations.	Activity 12.1. Development of a tool for analysis, monitoring and assessment of social vulnerability in each country, incorporating a human rights, gender and generations approach, based on the review of methodologies, background analysis and pre-existing experiences in terms of social Vulnerability.
	Activity 12.2. Review of social vulnerability in towns involved in the project; this review should be based on the tool designed in Activity 12.1. Drafting of a report of the review and the publication of results in each country.
13. Assessments of perception of social risks have been carried through towards the construction of resilience.	Activity 13.1. Drafting up of a methodology allowing for identification, estimation, and review of a risk social perception, and drafting up of a methodology-based document.
	Activity 13.2. Implementation of the methodology developed in Activity 13.1 allowing for social perception of risk identification, estimation, and review in local communities in each country, and further publication of outcomes in each country.
14 Strategies for assistance and capacity-building of the workforce made up by vulnerable populations have been promoted.	Activity 14.1. Capacity building strategy for the reconversion of the labor force of families who have been resettled in Paysandú, Uruguay.
	Activity 14.2. Social and labor capacity-building, and drafting up of workforce capacity-building in Entre Ríos, Argentine
15. Social networks have been strengthened up through an exchange in Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) good practices and local risk management strategies.	Activity 15.1: Local, national and regional social networks strengthened up on subjects such as awareness and sensitivity vis-a-vis the role coastal systems and vulnerable ecosystems play in CC adaptation.
16 Communication, education and dissemination strategies have been implemented towards reducing vulnerability.	Activity 16.1. Identification of adaptation background and local risk management to address climate change involving the community and education and implementation of activities in the area of project intervention.
	Activity 16.2. Implementation of communication campaigns aimed at local communities in order to raise awareness about the effects of CC, the importance of adaptation and the SATs at the community level, including field missions and exchange the dissemination of good practices of the activity 16.1.
	Activity 16.3. Drafting up of methodological guidelines focused on communication and management of projects being executed as part of the CCA strategies.

3. Risk identification and categorization

Using the Guidance document for Implementing Entities on compliance with the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy; the Social and Environmental Risks Screening Checklist, the Identification and preliminary Management of Social and Environmental Risks were developed.

The process of risk screening for the current project activities developed followed the 15 principles of the ESP. Including Principles 1 (Compliance with the law), 4 (Human rights) and 6 (Core labor rights) which always apply, the other 12 principles were screened in relation to the project outcomes, outputs and activities. Establishing relevance between these principles and project elements was one of the outcomes of the risk identification process.

3.1. ESP Risks Identification

Based on the checklist of the AF ESMS procedures, environmental and social risks were identified using the following checklist (Table 2).

The risk identification is developed considering the AF's ESP Guidance document for Implementing Entities on compliance with the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy and the steps presented in the Manual of Basic Environmental and Social Management System procedures and functions at National Implementing Entities for the compliance of each principle.

¡Error! No se encuentra el origen de la referencia.. Evidence Base Identification will assess all the components of the project. Table 2 has three columns, column 1 refers to the **Checklist of E&S Principles**, and column 2 refers to the **Questions**, which will be of guidance to assess if the principle has a risk of no compliance with different type of actions or documentations. Column 3 refers to the answer presented by each country differentiated. The answers YES or NO mean if the action, activity, analysis, documentation, etc. was done for the identification of the risk. Column 4 describes which evidence in the Full Proposal document supports the answers of YES or NO of column 3.

After having the Base Identification, Table 3 shows the risk Identification per AF E&SP allowing to determine which principle is vulnerable of not being complied.

Table 2. Evidence Base Risk Identification

Checklist of E&S Principles	Questions	Yes / No	Evidence Base Identification
<i>1. Compliance with the law</i>	1.1. Has the project identified all the specific, applicable domestic and international laws, regulations, standards, procedures and permits that apply to any of its activities?	YES	The full proposal specifies (Section F) relevant national and international law, regulations and standards that are enforceable project-wise.
	1.2. Does the Project demonstrate any incompliance with any applicable national law?	NO	The project does not exhibit any breach of the applicable national law.
	1.3. Has the project identified activities that may require prior permission (such as planning permission, environmental permits, construction permits, permits for water extraction, emissions, and use or production or storage of harmful substances)	YES	In overall, activities as singled out, should be authorized beforehand: construction permits, and environmental permits. These permits have been made manifest in the project files. See ANNEX 3. The project technician responsible for environmental and social safeguards shall be responsible for ensuring the proper enforcement of regulations applicable in each jurisdiction.
	1.4. Has the project identified	NO	On the basis of the project technician own criteria, no other additional safeguards requirements have

Checklist of E&S Principles	Questions	Yes / No	Evidence Base Identification
	environmental and social safeguarding requirements, other than those of the AF (e.g. national or of co-financing entities).		been identified by CAF
2. <i>Access and equity</i>	2.1. Has the project identified benefits and its geographical area of influence?	YES	Beneficiaries have been identified over the Project Stakeholders Mapping, and through the sundry workshops being held with local government authorities in Concepción del Uruguay, Colón, Concordia, Paysandú, Artigas, Río Negro and Salto. Please refer to ANNEX 4 in Consultation with Stakeholders.
	2.2. Has the project identified any marginalized or vulnerable groups among potential project beneficiaries?	YES	Vulnerable and marginalized groups were identified over the Project Actor Mapping and sundry workshops being held with local governments of Concepción del Uruguay, Colón, Concordia, Paysandú, Artigas, Río Negro and Salto. Please refer to ANNEX 4 in Consultation with Stakeholders. Vulnerable and marginalized groups have been identified. These groups have been described in the Full Proposal, in the Vulnerability Analysis (ANNEX 9), and in each one of the Project files (see ANNEX 3). Further, maps have been included in these documents in order to facilitate the site of the project and of neighborhoods.
	2.3. Has the project identified the existing risk to access to the essential services and rights indicated in the principle?	YES	Component 1: Outputs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 entailing review of plans and policy and, in particular, output 5: Flood Early Warning System , shall bear in mind in their review the access to public services and essential rights over an emergency. Components 2, 3 and 4 The activity referred to Commercial and Tourist Establishments Insurance (Activity 9.2) to be undertaken in the Entre Ríos Province entails a feasibility survey, while the design of the tool does not include implementation, thus, this principle is not applicable. Notwithstanding, a precautionary principle shall be attached to consideration of all ESP in all surveys. On account of their link with capacity-building, communication, capacity-building, and strengthening up of capacity-building activities (Component 4) do not contain elements likely to interfere with access to essential services and rights.

Checklist of E&S Principles	Questions	Yes / No	Evidence Base Identification
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concepción del Uruguay: The project will be implemented in an area close to two neighborhoods showing a high socioeconomic vulnerability, and which have sustained flooding events. These neighborhoods are Cantera 25 de Mayo and San Isidro. • There is no risk for the project to interfering with access to essential services. At present, no basic services are in place in the project intervention area. Land tenure is already public: The Province of Entre Ríos is the owner of a fraction of the project area; and the owner of the remaining area is the Municipality of Concepción del Uruguay. The project will be open to public access, benefiting the community in terms of use of a currently degraded land area. • Colón: The Project shall be executed on the last trench of the Arroyo Artalaz (activity 7.7) adjoining flood-prone neighborhoods. There is no risk for the project to interfering with access to basic sanitation services, since none of these services are being supplied to this date. This has been confirmed by local authorities and by citizens consulted. Rather, the project includes a new sanitation service through a new sewage effluent pipeline and a pumping station to collect sewage. These effluents are currently discharged into the Arroyo, along the section involved in the project intervention. Therefore, the project not only shall not constrain access to essential services, but, rather, shall provide a new sanitation service to ensure environmental quality in the intervention area. • Concordia: The Project to be executed in Concordia (8.2 protection against coastal erosion, and repairs to the treatment plant) does not entail any risk to interfering with access to basic services. Rather, this activity is focused on protecting a basic service entailing access to drinking water throughout the city. • Protected Areas: Parque Nacional El Palmar/ Estero de Farrapos e Islas del Uruguay Parque Nacional /Rincón de Franquía: Activities are basically focused on Adaptation in the coastal area, and protection of the archaeological Heritage. Activities have a low environmental and social impact. Regarding the Parque Nacional El Palmar (Argentina) and the protected area Rincón de Franquía (Uruguay), the area to be intervened is not inhabited and, therefore, evaluation of this risk does not apply. In the case of the Parque Nacional Estero de Farrapos there is an activity (11.1) fostering adaptation in existing agricultural production systems. Confirmation has been received that the Project activity will not prevent access of producers to any right, or

Checklist of E&S Principles	Questions	Yes / No	Evidence Base Identification
			<p>essential service, but will on the contrary provide support for adaptation to floods in equal opportunities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paysandú: The urban edge redefinition project (activity 7.1) will be implemented in a severely degraded area. This is an area showing a high-risk of flooding, and informal housing. A relocation process is currently being carried out by the government and will be finished before the beginning of implementation of the project. Basic services in place to this date are: water, health, education and transportation; no sanitation services exist in the area. Families are being relocated in no-risk areas where basic services are fully provided for. The project is complementing this policy, attaching new value to vacant lots in flood-prone areas. It is expected that the project will provide access to new recreation services. <p>The Revolving Funds project (activity 9.1) the aim of which is to increase resilience of homes not included in the relocation programme, would not limit access to services. Rather, this Fund will help make these services stronger and more resilient vis-à-vis flood events.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salto: None of the two projects being suggested in Salto: Resignification of the Atahualpa neighborhood (activity 7.2) and refurbishing of the Arroyo Parque El Sauzal (activity 7.3) incorporates any risks to interfering with access to basic services. The project in the Atahualpa neighborhood consists of the rehabilitation of an area previously vacated due to a flood risk, and provides for an area for free public use, with a design incorporating the community suggestions, including vulnerable and marginalized groups. In El Sauzal, essential services are not being provided to this date. In both cases, people's quality of life is enhanced. Fray Bentos: Neither of the two interventions in Fray Bentos, "Retarding Basin Rivera" y "Parque Complejo Habitacional Esmeralda" entails a risk to interfering in essential services. Rather, these works ensure improvements in the living conditions of people settled in the neighborhood adjoining the Esmeralda Arroyo. Artigas (Bella Unión): Construction of the capacity-building center and assistance to evacuees (activity 7.5) will allow for a dignified attention to be provided to up to 100 people living in high-

Checklist of E&S Principles	Questions	Yes / No	Evidence Base Identification
			<p>risk flooding areas. Assurance could be given that the project does not prevent people from having access to services, rather, it provides a new service vis-à-vis the impact of floods. In the case of the resignification of vacant spaces (activity 7.6), the point could be stressed that the use of a new public space, not only does not interfere in the access to services, but increases the quality of life of the population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • San Javier: Rehabilitation of the Access bridge to the pier does not interfere with access to essential services and rights. In any case, quite the contrary, since access to the dock is warranted for tourism, fishing activities, and contact with the protected area.
	2.4. Has the project described the mechanism of allocating and distributing project benefits, and how this process ensures fair and impartial access to benefits?	NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concepción del Uruguay: The project shall not entail a different access to the benefits it is expected to provide, since it will be a park open to public access. The park's design also incorporates inclusion considerations (i.e., inclusive games, ramps) and security (i.e., lighting), to ensure that different groups, including vulnerable and marginalized groups, have an easier access to the use of the place. Thus, confirmation is in place that the project has considered different accesses to reach the park through sundry transport means: public, bicycle. Therefore, the project does not require a mechanism to allocate and spread its benefits. • Colón: No differences in access to its benefits shall be generated by the project since the park shall be freely accessible to the public. The park's design also incorporates inclusion considerations (i.e., inclusive games, ramps) and security (i.e., lighting), to ensure that different groups, including vulnerable and marginalized groups, have an easier access to the use and enjoyment of the place. • Therefore, the project does not require a mechanism to allocate and spread its benefits. • Concordia: The city's drinking water supply structure is a public service already in operation and reaching the entire population. The project's benefit (Activity 8.2) is a reduction of the risk that this basic service is impaired. The project does not require a mechanism for this benefit to be allocated and distributed. • Protected Areas: Parque Nacional El Palmar/Estero de Farrapos e Islas del Río Uruguay

Checklist of E&S Principles	Questions	Yes / No	Evidence Base Identification
			<p>Parque Nacional/Rincón de Franquía: Benefits being provided by the project activities are mainly based on the rehabilitation of the ecosystem. Further, the protection of historical heritage vis-à-vis the protection of the Jesuit ruins (activity 11.4) provides a benefit to visitors and the entire population. Two situations are present to which a review of this principle applies:</p> <p>Access rights charged (tickets to visit parks) are pre-existing to the project, and warrant operation of the same protected areas. These rights will continue to be charged as before.</p> <p>Activity 11.1 supporting productive activities in place in the Estero de Farrapos protected area (livestock, beekeeping and tourism), envisages working with most affected growers and producers. A clear mechanism of access to the project benefits should be detailed and approved by the Executing Entity to ensure an equitable access to those benefits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>Paysandú: The resignification of the urban edge project (activity 7.1) will become into a public access park. Inclusion considerations will also be incorporated into the park design (i.e., inclusive games, ramps) and security (i.e., lighting), to ensure that different groups, such as vulnerable and marginalized groups, have an easier access to the use and enjoyment of the area. Therefore, the design of a mechanism to access the benefits of the project, does not apply.</p> <p>The Revolving Funds project (activity 9.1) will have a clear access mechanism. A regulation should be in place setting forth conditions to access the credit, requirements that should be met and investment and repayment obligations. In addition, considerations should be in place for vulnerable and marginalized groups (i.e., eligible investments will include infrastructure adapted to people with disabilities), and facilities for women's access to the mechanism.</p> <p>The job capacity-building project (activity 14.1) is aimed at vulnerable and marginalized group, and will include a clear access mechanism, requirements and conditions for assistance, as well as monitoring for compliance with the objectives.</p> <p>Salto: The two interventions (7.2 y 7.3) involve two new parks for public access. Inclusion and security considerations are duly borne in mind in the design of these parks, with a view to ensuring that all kinds of groups, such as vulnerable and marginalized groups, have easy access to the use and enjoyment of the area.</p> <p>Both parks have been designed having accessibility criteria in mind. The point is to generating spaces where users feel safe, have freedom of movement without physical hindrances, where</p>

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			<p>floor level differences are also dealt with through ramps that comply with accessibility regulations.</p> <p>These criteria are also incorporated into public toilets, equipped with accessible bathrooms with all the necessary technical requirements, in terms of dimensions, distribution, fixed and mobile bars, baby changing rooms.</p> <p>These key aspects were considered in the spatial design from a gender mainstreaming stance: Accessibility, Security, Lighting, Visibility, Mobility, Integration, among other aspects.</p> <p>Multifunctional spaces where different kinds of activities coexist in close and pleasant settings to favor social encounter and integration. This mix of uses ensures people visiting the park at any time slot, thus favoring a sense of security and integration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Atahualpa Project (7.2): see descriptive sheet for further details on the infrastructure that will be promoted through a participatory process with the community. ➤ El Sauzal Project (7.3): Several highly important cultural uses are in place at the AFE (Administration of State Railways Administration) warehouses: theatrical, dance companies, comparsas, festivities related to immigrant communities. The Intendancy guarantees that these activities, as well as the access of associations to the premises, will continue to be promoted. Moreover, work is expected to get under way with these groups in the final definition of infrastructure supports necessary for the community to get adapted to flooding conditions. ➤ In addition, the project envisages the dissemination of a floods-related history (for example, through photography exhibitions) as a new cultural activity. Confirmation is in place that any cultural activity will be public and free of charge. <p>For further information on gender approach, please refer to Section 5, or to the Gender Action Plan.</p> <p>Confirmation is in place that due to the type of interventions suggested (landscaping, sports infrastructure and recreation, afforestation, etc., with an inclusive outlook) there is no risk of discrimination or favouritism in access to the benefits the project entails.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fray Bentos: Both activities will be beneficial to the community, since, on the one hand, they will add new significance to areas for public use, and on the other, they will contribute to reducing flooding risks of neighborhoods adjoining the Arroyo. As in all other activities for

Checklist of E&S Principles	Questions	Yes / No	Evidence Base Identification
			<p>redefinition of vacant areas, the final design will contain all elements involved in accessibility, security and gender focus that have been promoted within the guidelines in the Gender Action Plan. Confirmation is in place that the sports infrastructure in the "Lamination Rivera" grounds will be multipurpose, that it is not necessary to design a mechanism for access to benefits, and that due to the type of interventions being suggested (landscaping, sports infrastructure and recreation, afforestation, etc. with an inclusive perspective), there is no risk of discrimination or favoritisms in access to the project benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • San Javier: The rehabilitation of the access bridge to the peer does not require an equitable access mechanism, since this is a public road. The project also envisages enlargement of the access way, considering that the rehabilitation work will include widening the bridge to add a pedestrian path and a bicycle path. A road in better conditions will allow for a better circulation and access to people with disabilities or elderly people. It is thus confirmed that, due to the type of intervention suggested, there is no risk of discrimination or favoritisms in access to the project benefits. • Artigas (Bella Unión): Regarding the evacuee capacity-building and assistance center (activity 7.5), the municipality should establish a clear mechanism for access to care for evacuees. In the case of the resignification of vacant spaces (activity 7.6), the point should be stressed that the use of a new public space not only does not interfere in access to services, but also enhances quality of life of the population. A project has been suggested by the municipality with an inclusive perspective with an aim to mitigate the risk that the new public access areas may generate discrimination or favoring in access to them. In any case, this should be verified during implementation. A precautionary principle is added to this prevention in the Environmental and Social Management Plan.
	2.5. Has the project developed stakeholder and local authorities' consultations?	YES	Yes, please refer to ANNEX 4, in Consultation with Stakeholders.
	2.6. Has the project presented a	YES	The project has ensured several participation and consultation instances, as spelled out in ANNEX 4: Consultation with Stakeholders. It will continue to do so during the final stages of the project design

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	mechanism to ensure participation of communities, marginalized, vulnerable groups, stakeholder and local authorities'?		<p>and implementation.</p> <p>Most projects have used mechanisms for community participation, in particular in the case of interventions in urban areas where consultation processes have been carried out in all activities. Consultation with Stakeholders does not apply so directly to ecosystem-based adaptation interventions, which are mainly dealt with in Component 3.</p> <p>Further, the project is including a complaint and grievance mechanism to ensure that the opinion of vulnerable, marginalized groups, other actors and local authorities is consulted.</p> <p>Specific remarks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EI Sauzal (7.3): The Intendancy has been in touch with the different neighbourhood centres and schools to jointly decide how they would like to accommodate the project in the EI Sauzal area, fostering a widely participatory decision-making process and ensuring equal participation of all vulnerable groups, as well as of men and women. However, since there is such a large diversity of users and direct beneficiaries, an effort should be made to keep the communication channels active over the final stages of the project design and implementation. The Intendancy is committed to promoting new participation instances during the last stages of the design and implementation of the project. • In the case of the Atahualpa project (7.2) being implemented in the same Intendancy, the vast trajectory of community work and neighborhood organization should be highlighted. The participation of many local actors will be the kick-off for the design of the project: neighborhood commissions, educational institutions, sports clubs and local authorities. • Paysandú, activity 9.1 Revolving Funds, A need has been identified for women and vulnerable groups to participate in the design of the mechanism. Vulnerable groups, as well as both men and women, as highlighted in the Gender Action Plan (ANNEX 7), must be able to define, together with the Intendancy, the accessibility criteria. Likewise, it is necessary to know better and at first hand the capacity of the beneficiary population to take a bank loan, even if it is a soft loan. • In the same way, as part of the Feasibility Study, the Insurance project for commercial and tourist establishments (Activity 9.2), should consider the participation of potential beneficiaries in its design, with attention to the participation of women in charge of establishments in this sector.

Checklist of E&S Principles	Questions	Yes / No	Evidence Base Identification
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EWS Activity (Component 1, Output 5), should also bear in mind community participation instances, and vulnerable and marginalized groups, in order to ensure their access to the system and a prompt response to their needs to be tackled with in case of climate-originating events. Regarding gender issues, some considerations have been included in the project's Gender Evaluation and Action Plan. • Artigas (Bella Unión): Bearing in mind the multiplicity of stakeholders involved both in the evacuee capacity-building and assistance center, a recommendation is made for participatory instances to be accessible throughout the final design and completion stages and over implementation, fulfilling all the requirements for the inclusion of vulnerable groups and with a gender mainstreaming approach. • Parque Nacional Estero de Farrapos (Uruguay) Activity 11.1. Backing up productive activities in the Park. Participatory processes implemented by communities have been described. Notwithstanding, throughout its implementation, the project should include participatory instances, incorporating women in particular, over the time that needs are being identified and an evaluation is being made of best alternatives for adaptation of productive systems. For details on the gender aspects, please refer to the Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan.
3. <i>Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups</i>	3.1. In the influence area of the project has there been identified the presence of marginalized or vulnerable groups, including but not limited to children, women and girls, the elderly, indigenous people, tribal groups, displaced people, refugees, people living with disabilities and people living with	YES	<p>The presence of vulnerable and marginalised groups has been identified by the project. Please refer to ANNEX 9 in Vulnerability Analysis and the descriptive sheets for each project (ANNEX 3), which show a local-level review of those cases in which information was readily available.</p> <p>Vulnerable groups are present in all projects, with low-income populations being the most impaired by flood events in general. This does not apply in the case of ecosystem-based adaptation activities.</p> <p>Throughout the Project area, there is no evidence of a presence of people who considered themselves as Indigenous Populations.</p> <p>In the case of cities in Uruguay, the presence of Afro-descendant population is considered, it is included in the social vulnerability characterization.</p>

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	HIV/AIDS?		
	3.2. Has the project described the characteristics of any marginalized or vulnerable groups, identifying their particular vulnerabilities that would or could make them disproportionately vulnerable to negative environmental or social impacts caused by the implementation of the activities of the project?	YES	<p>As pointed out in question above, vulnerable and marginalized groups have been identified by the project.</p> <p>The integration of vulnerable and marginalized groups in all the Project components shall be fostered: In Component 1, through the incorporation of the vulnerability analysis in the project's approach; in Component 2, by the application of the vulnerability analysis to each one of the Works, so as to assure groups that they are included; in Component 3, by considering their ways of life in the event that they are settled in a natural area; and Component 4 is wholly dedicated to increasing social resilience activities, particularly aimed at these vulnerable and marginalized groups.</p> <p>In the case of adaptation measures such as those focused on productive activities framed in the Revolving Fund, o improvements in productive activities, there is a risk that adaptation technologies are not adapted by or are not accessible to everyone. This issue should be looked at, at the time a definition is made of the eligibility of adaptation measures and their characteristics.</p>
4. <i>Human Rights</i>	4.1. Has the host countries been cited in any Human Rights Council Special Procedures, being on the list of thematic or country mandates?	YES	<p>Thematic mandates and country mandates have been revised. Findings are shown below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Rights Council Special Procedures thematic mandates: <p>Argentina is quoted in several reports, including in the last report of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, of September 2017; the latest report of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances on Enforced Disappearances within the Framework of migration, September 2017; or the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (GTDA, for its acronym in Spanish): Preliminary findings of the visit to Argentina (May 8 to 18, 2017). The country has hosted missions to assess the situation of human trafficking, women and children in particular, as well as missions to assess external debt impacts on Human Rights. Confirmation is in place that none of these problems are related to the activities of this project.</p> • Uruguay: Several reports have been published that are related to human trafficking, torture, and elderly people. Confirmation is available that none is related to the project activities. <p>In 2017, Uruguay hosted the Special Rapporteur on Environment and Human Rights. The recommendations have been focused on health and environment, access to environmental</p>

Checklist of E&S Principles	Questions	Yes / No	Evidence Base Identification
			<p>information and community participation in drafting of environmental plans and policy. The project's executing and implementing entities have committed themselves to a clear and proper communication regarding their activities and have fostered communities' participation in the early project formulation stages. A complaints and grievances mechanism is also being implemented over project execution.</p> <p>In 2012, Uruguay hosted the Special Rapporteur on Human Right to safe drinking water and sanitation. She stated that, despite the positive situation, in general terms regarding the provision of water and sanitation, there are still challenges ahead in Uruguay. Confirmation is in place that the project will not carry out activities implying sanitation. However, the point should be stressed that the MVOTMA provides access to sanitation in construction works involving housing for relocation of people at risk from floods. On the other hand, DINAGUA is involved in the design and implementation of the project, thus warranting good practices and monitoring of sundry activities.</p> <p>The Special Rapporteur has made recommendations to Uruguay on the issue of human rights obligations related to the use of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment. These recommendations recall the role ecosystems and biological diversity play and the importance of conservation through the National System of Protected Areas and other measures. This project is clearly in line with this vision, bearing in mind that the measures suggested are all focused on rehabilitation of coasts, and the consideration of an Ecosystem-based Adaptation approach.</p> <p>Uruguay has also been urged to ratify the International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, 1989 (numb 169). Confirmation is in place that no Indigenous Peoples are settled in the Project area.</p> <p>• Human Rights Council Special Procedures country mandates: No mandates are in place for Argentina or Uruguay.</p>
	4.2. Is there a risk that rights holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	Ar - NO Uru - NO	Confirmation has been given over the consultations process that open communicational channels are in place among intendancies, municipalities and communities. Notwithstanding, this programme incorporates a grievances and complaints mechanism.
	4.3. Has the project covered Human Rights issues during	Ar – YES	Human Rights issues have been addressed at consultation meetings being held with local populations over the design process. Information was forthcoming on marginalized and vulnerable groups, while

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	stakeholder consultations during project formulation?	Uru - YES	issues pertaining women, elders, children and disabled persons were also tackled with. According to people's opinion, not only projects shall improve quality of life in terms of flood prevention issues, but also from a cultural, economic and social stance. Mention was also made that these public spaces shall in no way exacerbate conflicts, neither a risk of violence within communities.
	4.4. Has the project included the findings of the consultations on human rights issues in the project document?	Ar – YES Uru - YES	Human Rights issues-related findings over consultations processes helped design a Human Rights-based Project. Consultation-related information is shown in Annex 4. Main principles inherent to Articles in the Declaration of Human Rights with respect to impartiality without distinction of race, color, sex, language, national or social origin, property, social status and the universal right of the human being to life, liberty and security of the person, are contemplated.
5.	5.1. Has the project identified activities that are known to exclude or hamper a gender group based on legal, regulatory or customary grounds?	Ar – NO Uru – NO	Neither in Argentina nor in Uruguay none of the project's activities could harm any group on account of gender issues in a discriminatory manner based on legal, regulatory or customary reasons. Legislation related to gender issues is shown in ANNEX 7, which includes the Gender Diagnosis and the Gender Action Plan for the program.
	5.2. Has the project conduct or consult a gender analysis of the supported area, describing the current situation of the allocation of roles and responsibilities in the area?	Ar – NO Uru – NO	A gender analysis has been conducted making a description of the current situation. In addition to a diagnosis with secondary sources, gender issues have been addressed during the consultations with stakeholders, both authorities and beneficiaries. During the project design stage, an open channel has also been in place with the people who are referents on gender in the intendancies. Please see the analysis included in the Diagnostic and Gender Action Plan document (ANNEX 7).
	5.3. Has the project identified elements that maintain or exacerbate gender inequality or the consequences of gender inequality?	Ar - YES Uru - YES	Gender-based vulnerability considerations have been included in the analysis spelled out in the Gender Analysis and Action Plan. See ANNEX 7. Projects have included the identification of elements that would promote an equal access of men and women to the project benefits. In general, all actions to reduce flood risk and enhance social resilience will improve the conditions of women, bearing in mind that, during the events, women carry the heaviest workload related to care. Component 1: Confirmation can be given that the review of plans and policy related to Outputs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, shall include Gender mainstreaming. Thus, Guidelines are spelled out in the Gender

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			<p>Action Plan warranting their inclusion.</p> <p>Concerning the EWS, particular attention should be given to women as a vulnerable group and as active subjects in the handling of information and the identification of needs over a flood response. Additional information on gender considerations in the Early Warning System consolidation has been included in the Gender Diagnosis and Action Plan.</p> <p>.</p> <p>Components 2, 3 and 4:</p> <p>Argentina</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincia de Entre Ríos: Surveys regarding insurance for commercial and tourist establishments (activity 9.2) will include gender considerations in their characterization of potential beneficiaries and in the tool design, particularly considering, for example, business establishments run by women or employing women mostly. On the other hand, the labor reconversion project (activity 14.1) will pay special attention to women participation, from the moment the project gets under way, to the definition of access requirements, timetables and subjects to be dealt with. These issues have been included in the Gender Action Plan. • Concepción del Uruguay, Colón: The project will entail benefits to women and girls, who will have an opportunity to enjoy healthier activities and more social activities thanks to the presence of the park. A park with the right equipment i.e., proper lighting) will make women and girls feel safe to enjoy it. People living in the neighborhoods shared this opinion during the consultation processes carried out during the project formulation stage. The municipality has undertaken a review of good practices identified in the Gender Assessment and in the Gender Action Plan (see ANNEX 7) for the design and management of the park, has included considerations in the design, and is committed to implementing them. These aspects will be verified and monitored. • Concordia: Projects have no elements likely to maintain or exacerbate gender inequality or its consequences: the project benefits apply to the entire city of Concordia, ensuring water supply. In any case, the project brings benefits in relation to a resource in the absence of which women would probably sustain a higher impact because they are usually more burdened by domestic and care task.

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected Areas: Parque Nacional El Palmar /Estero de Farrapos and Islas del Río Uruguay Parque Nacional Estero de Farrapos and Islas del Río Uruguay / Rincón de Franquía This principle does not apply to most activities in protected areas, activities which are focused on planning and adaptation based on uninhabited coastal areas. Work with the local population shall be undertaken only at the Estero de Farrapos (activity 11.1), where production activities shall be undertaken such as cattle raising, tourism and beekeeping. Beneficiary selection shall be based on an equitable access mechanism for both, male and female producers. One risk has been identified that some elements may maintain or exacerbate gender inequality, or its aftermath. Therefore, affirmative actions should be singled out for women participation in this activity. Guidelines have also been spelled out to be enforced towards the Call, implementation and monitoring. Please refer to the Gender Mainstreaming Plan in ANNEX 7. • Paysandú: The urban edge resignification project (activity 7.1) is expected to become into a public-access park. The park design considers those solutions that promote the use of space by women. Among others, during the consultations, the presence of a women's soccer team that is waiting to have a space to train was highlighted. In addition, there are spaces for children and a maintenance and surveillance that gives security to women, girls and children to appropriate the place. <p>The Revolving Funds (activity 9.1) Project could exacerbate gender inequality if it does not have facilities for women's access to the mechanism. In its design, the constraints that women have in accessing credit will be taken into account and appropriate measures will be applied to address them. The project design shall take into account the constraints women have in access to credit; thus, the right measures should be taken to deal with those hindrances.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salto: The outcome of both, the resignification project in the Atahualpa neighbourhood (activity 7.2) and the Arroyo El Sauzal project (activity 7.3), will be the creation of new parks for public access. Design of both projects includes solutions fostering women's access to public spaces. <p>The point should be highlighted that Sport activities are included in both projects. With this</p>

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			<p>particular goal in mind, and over the Project design stage, the Salto Intendancy has been working on the identified initial risk related to the promotion of men-biased sporting infrastructure. (ej. Soccer (foot-ball) in both projects. On the basis of this analysis, other options that may equally benefit men, women, boys and girls have been included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Atahualpa Project (7.2): Two foot-ball fields could be installed in the central area: one court equipped with two arches, which can also be a sundry-uses green, and another more defined, paved, and multifunctional court, with soccer ark and basketball hoops, safety nets, etc. This type of multifunctional court can be used for different sports, such as volley-ball, hand-ball, basketball, football, among other games. A children equipment strip is being envisaged with sundry possibilities for unstructured games, with a wavy tape located at ground level which can be travelled on foot, by bicycle, or stake, and an elevated metal structure with sundry equipment for games and sports for children. ➤ El Sauzal Project (7.3): A skate track and a recreational skating ring are envisaged, together with pedestrian pavements that promote running, bicycle acrobatics tracks, conditioning of free areas. <p>Some other gender-based considerations in these two projects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Accessible public bathrooms equipped with all the necessary technical requirements, in terms of dimensions, distribution, fixed and mobile bars, diaper changer for babies' accessories. ✓ Evaluation of adequate lighting. ✓ Ensuring visibility of children's playgrounds from places intended for grown-ups and the elder. ✓ Multifunctional spaces, sundry uses to provide for a feeling of security and integration. <p>Confirmation was received over consultations at the Atahualpa neighbourhood that community projects are envisaged around the Park. Because of their very nature, these projects allow for the enhanced involvement of women.</p> <p>To this date, natural resources have not been identified as being used or protected by the Project and, which, on account of the Project, could constrain women vis-à-vis their own livelihood Notwithstanding, this activity includes mapping of ecosystem services, including gender</p>

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			<p>mainstreaming.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fray Bentos: The end result of both projects shall be new parks for public access, together with a reduction of the flood risk due to overflow of the Arroyo. These designs consider those solutions fostering use of space by women: lighting, accessibility, mixed uses. The spaces for sport will be multipurpose. The Intendancy is committed to abiding by the guidelines set forth in the Gender Mainstreaming Plan. • San Javier: With the rehabilitation of the access bridge to the wharf, no elements are identified that can maintain or exacerbate gender inequality or its aftermath. On the contrary, the project will be beneficial insofar it will facilitate transit of both, vehicles and pedestrians and cyclists, with additional safety and accessibility consideration. • Artigas (Bella Unión): The capacity-building, care and assistance to evacuees' centre (7.5) will help improve the conditions of women and girls in their stay over the emergency, a time when major events of gender violence crop up. Specific needs of women in terms of space, privacy and hygiene, are taken into account in the design of the rehabilitation of the building. International standards will be abode by, such as the "Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards for Humanitarian Response" of the Sphere (UNHCR) Project, as well as good practices of organizations such as UNFPA on sexual and reproductive health and gender violence in emergency situations. In the case of the resignification recovered areas, their design solutions address considerations fostering the use of space by women. The Intendancy is committed to abiding by guidelines as set forth in the Gender Action Plan. These risks have been forestalled in the Environmental and Social Management Plan
	5.4. Has the project identified particular vulnerabilities of men and women that would or could make them disproportionately vulnerable to negative environmental or	Ar – NO Uru - NO	<p>Component 1: not applicable.</p> <p>Concepción del Uruguay, Colón, Concordia, Paysandú, Salto, Fray Bentos, San Javier: no Project-related environmental and social impacts have been singled out which could add up to the vulnerability of men and women. Rather, the project itself entails improvements in quality of life, both from an environmental and a social outlook.</p> <p>Protected Areas: Parque Nacional El Palmar/ Parque Nacional Estero de Farrapos, and Islas del Río Uruguay/Rincón de Franquía: Not applicable to most activities revolving around planning</p>

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	social impacts caused by the outputs / activities of the project?		<p>and adaptation based on uninhabited ecosystems, and the protection of the Historical Heritage. Regarding the only activity involving the population (Activity 11.1) for adaptation in Productive activities at the Parque Nacional Estero de Farrapos (Uruguay), assurance should be given that adaptation measures are suitable and adaptable to both, men and women. In any case, no disproportionate environmental or social impacts on men and women are envisaged, bearing in mind the low impact of potential activities.</p> <p>Artigas (Bella Unión): The design of the shelter to be built will apply international standards vis-à-vis emergency evacuation centers, including gender. Territorial or technical personnel that are in contact with those affected will receive training on gender-related issues (see Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan in ANNEX 7).</p>
6. Core Labour Rights	6.1. Has the project determined if the host country has ratified the eight ILO core conventions	Ar – YES Uru - YES	International Labor Organization (ILO) conventions have been ratified by both countries.
	6.2. Has the project reviewed the latest ILO assessments of application of the standards in the country?	Ar – YES Uru - YES	<p>Argentina:</p> <p>Country profile / ratifications:</p> <p>http://www.ilo.org/gateway/faces/home/ctryHome?locale=ES&countryCode=ARG&_adf.ctrl-state=bjh1qxce3_67</p> <p>Labor Standards:</p> <p>https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11110:0::NO:11110:P11110_COUNTRY_ID:102536</p> <p>Uruguay:</p> <p>Country profile / ratifications:</p> <p>https://www.ilo.org/gateway/faces/home/ctryHome?locale=EN&countryCode=URY&_adf.ctrl-state=bjh1qxce3_182</p> <p>Labor Standards:</p> <p>https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:14000:0::NO:14000:P14000_COUNTRY_ID:102</p>

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	6.3. Has the project identified how the ILO's core labour standards are incorporated into the design and the implementation of the outputs / activities' project?	Ar – YES Uru - YES	<p>The project incorporated basic labor rights into all actions and at different levels. Labor rights-related mechanisms and laws are in place in Argentina and Uruguay. Both countries have ratified the eight (8) key labor conventions and, in overall, they are facing similar challenges, such as child labor, discrimination over employment and occupation, high levels of informality in employment, and the protection of the right to association.</p> <p>These issues are expected to be revised and monitored by Project Executing Entities over the hiring processes that are carried out for the execution of the project by the Executing Entities, who abide by procedures in line with international and local standards and being supervised by the Implementation Entity.</p>
	6.4. Has the project described the common labour arrangements in the sector(s) in which the project will operate, with particular attention to all forms of child labour and forced labour.	Ar – YES Uru - YES	<p>As a management measure to ensuring that all Project activities are in line with compliance of basic labor rights, the project executing entities abide by the ILO labor standards, and national labor legislation.</p> <p>These issues are expected to be revised and monitored by Project Executing Entities over the hiring processes that are carried out for the execution of the project by the Executing Entities, who abide by procedures in line with international and local standards and are also supervised by the Implementation Entity.</p>
7. <i>Indigenous Peoples</i>	7.1. Has the project identified if indigenous peoples are present in the area of influence?	Ar – NO Uru - NO	The presence in the project area of a population belonging to Indigenous Peoples has not been identified
	7.2. Has the project quantified the groups identified of indigenous peoples?	Ar – NO Uru - NO	N/A

Checklist of E&S Principles	Questions	Yes / No	Evidence Base Identification
	7.3. Has the project determined if there are provisions for a realistic and effective Free, Prior, Informed Consent process, giving a community the right to give or withhold its consent to proposed projects that may affect the lands they customarily own, occupy or otherwise use?	Ar – NO Uru - NO	N/A
	7.4. Has the project provided a summary of any reports, specific cases, or complaints that have been made with respect to the rights of indigenous peoples by the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples and that are relevant to the project?	Ar – NO Uru - NO	<p>Argentina:</p> <p>Mr. James Amay, the Special Rapporteur's report on Indigenous Peoples rights, describes the situation of indigenous peoples in Argentina and makes recommendations based on the visit made in December 2011.</p> <p>The Special Rapporteur report focuses in particular on issues related to the recognition and protection of land and natural resources, including: the cadastral survey programme and the extractive and agricultural industries; access to justice, evictions and social protest; and the social and economic situation of indigenous Peoples, including their education, health and development.</p> <p>The issues highlighted by the Rapporteur are not deemed to be relevant to the project area.</p> <p>https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G12/149/47/PDF/G1214947.pdf?OpenElement</p> <p>Uruguay:</p> <p>No related reports submitted by the Special Rapporteur in Uruguay have been traced.</p>
8. <i>Involuntary Resettlement</i>	8.1. Has the project determined if it is voluntary or involuntary resettlement?	Ar – NO Uru - NO	The project does not contemplate any displacement or resettlement. Displacement has already occurred or will have occurred within the framework of local plans for relocation of inhabitants in a high flood risk area in many of the activities with which the project intervenes. In any case, the point should be highlighted that a survey has been conducted of the progress of these processes and of land tenure in the project intervention areas in each of the localities. This information has been

Checklist of E&S Principles	Questions	Yes / No	Evidence Base Identification
			included in each of the project files (see ANNEX 3).
	8.2. Has the project identified stakeholders whose livelihoods may be affected, directly or indirectly?	Ar – NO Uru - NO	<p>This principle does not apply to Components 1 and 4. Neither does it apply to the design of the insurance for commercial and tourist establishments.</p> <p>As regards Components 2 and 3, confirmation is in place that there are no stakeholders whose livelihoods are negatively affected, either directly or indirectly. In general, all activities provide improvements to promote an increase the resilience of communities and ecosystems.</p> <p>Particular specifications:</p> <p>Argentina</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concepción: Currently no uses are identified in the area. The project will only positively affect adjacent neighborhoods, since it will improve the environmental quality of the area, and provide a new alternative for recreation and sports. • Colón: At present, fishing and recreation uses are currently present near the intervention area. Users are members of vulnerable populations, and an estimation has been made that fishing may be a part of their livelihood. However, confirmation is in place that both activities are being harmed by a current degradation of the area, mainly effluent discharge and a precarious occupation of the floodplain. The project will facilitate access and use of the area to fishermen, walkers and the community in general. The area will have a maintenance service of green areas in the municipality, allowing for access to a safer space and good environmental conditions. • Concordia: There is no risk that the project to protect the water intake system may negatively impair the livelihood of people living in the area. Fishing activity is in place in the San Carlos Reserve area, upstream of the intake. Notwithstanding, the highest impact on the area is coastal erosion, since fishing activity is being impaired and fishing boats cannot get close to coastal areas. Therefore, the coastal protection to be provided by the project would benefit local inhabitants. • Protected Areas: Parque Nacional El Palmar / Estero de and Islas del Río Uruguay Parque Nacional Rincón de Franquía: Does not apply to ecosystem-focused activities. Regarding Activity 11.1 Adaptation measured for cattle breeders, beekeepers, and tourism apply. The fact is that current flooding events are having a serious impact on their livelihoods and, therefore, adaptation measures will be beneficial to them.

Checklist of E&S Principles	Questions	Yes / No	Evidence Base Identification
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paysandú: No negative impacts have been identified on livelihoods related to the Revolving Fund activities (activity 9.1) because the Revolving Fund is related to investments to improve the homes in which affected people currently live. As regards the urban edge redefinition activity (7.1), no negative impacts of the project activity are identified. A distinction should be made between the project impacts and the previous activities that the local government has been carrying out for relocation of families living in the Ledesma area. Currently, people living there carry out a large number of informal activities (waste classification, brick-making, breeding of small livestock). Some people are dependent employees, and others receive income from social benefits. Authorities are aware that when these people are relocated they will need support to pay for their livelihoods, which is why they are offered support through training and assignment to other areas where they can carry out their activities. The project will contribute to capacity building of people through Output 14 activities: Labor Reconversion. The point should be borne in mind that the project is not responsible for relocation but, rather, it is a Uruguayan government policy that is already being implemented. The project only collaborates with training and retraining activities at a later relocation stage. Salto: No negative impacts have been identified vi-a-vis livelihoods related to the activities to be implemented. In the case of the Atahualpa Project (7.1), the Intendancy is relocating families, and no activities shall be taking place in the area at the time the project is being implemented. In the case of El Sauzal (7.2), cultural activities currently in place shall be further promoted. Moreover, the project envisages to jointly work with organizations currently undertaking cultural activities in the warehouse, to define which are the best measures to safeguarding materials (sets, costumes, etc.) over flooding events. On the other hand, and since the project is planning to set up food stands (that can be easily transported to remove them in case of flood events), new possibilities will be in place to create new economic alternatives through the sale of food. <p>The fact should be pointed out that these projects are attached legitimacy in a departmental public policy consolidated for more than three decades, specifically stated in local planning instruments such as the SALTO PLAN and its basis, as well as in concrete actions. Policy is framed within the objectives and purposes stated in National Law 14,040 and some other policy instruments, such as the 18.308 Law ruling territorial arrangement and sustainable development. Among the Salto Intendancy priorities mention could be made of the recovery of the public space in general and, in particular, those places that are highly significant for people in Salta, either because of their outstanding urban or landscape conditions, or because of their contribution to the construction of a local identity.</p>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artigas: The flood shelter project will benefit people most vulnerable to weather phenomena. Therefore, livelihoods are not adversely impaired, but, rather, their conditions are improved by providing them with proper shelter conditions. Nowadays, no uses have been identified in the premises where the center will be built. As regards areas to be added a new significance, these had a residential use prior to the relocation of the families. No uses have been identified. • San Javier y Nuevo Berlín: - Current uses of the bridge are: access to artisan, recreational and tourist fishing activity; and communication with the Parque Nacional Estero de Farrapos. Livelihoods would be impaired if the bridge were to collapse due to the water erosive phenomena. Therefore, the project is providing a benefit as a guarantee for livelihoods. • Fray Bentos: The project will have a positive impact on the adjacent neighborhoods, since it will improve the environmental quality in the area, as well as provide a new alternative for recreation and sporting activities. Today, the spaces to be intervened are not used by people.
	8.3. Has the project identified stakeholders whose assets or access to assets may be affected, directly or indirectly, and if this may lead to resettlement and its consequences including indemnification, compensation, etc.	Ar – NO Uru - NO	Does not apply in any case. Refer to answers above.
9. <i>Protection of Natural Habitats</i>	<p>9.1. Has the project identified all the critical natural habitats in the region that may be affected?</p> <p>The area considered should be large enough to be credible and be chosen in function of the impact</p>	Ar – YES Uru - YES	Over the formulation of the Full Proposal, an Ecosystem Vulnerability Survey has been undertaken that, through information compiled from the different priority areas nearby, from Argentina and Uruguay, has looked into the Uruguay River coastal ecosystem. Thus, a preliminary qualitative analysis was carried out based mainly on the information provided by both countries, in addition to the expert know-how of technicians attached to official agencies, and consultants working in the different areas. This also involved the collection of bibliographic information (MVOTMA Reports, Habitat and Development Foundation Reports, Important Areas for the Conservation of Birds of Argentina and Uruguay bibliography (BirdLife International), Private Protected Areas information provided by the owners, among others), in order to subsequently establish a prioritization of areas showing higher vulnerability.

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	generating agent (e.g. noise) and an appreciation of its propagating ability. The habitats to be considered include all those recognized as critical in any way, be it legally (through protection), scientifically or socially.		<p>Regarding Components 1 and 4, addressing planning and capacity-building activities, a proposal is to incorporate into planning policy the ecosystem approach and consideration of ecosystem services natural areas supply.</p> <p>As regards Components 2 and 3, clarification as follows is supplied:</p> <p>Argentina</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concepción del Uruguay: The project will be implemented in an intervened coastal habitat, with a large number of local species needing protection. The project seeks to protect and enhance this habitat by introducing native species which are suitable for this habitat. The area does not have any legal, scientific or social protection, but thanks to the project, it is expected that this protection shall be forthcoming in the near future (as stated by the Municipality). Confirmation has been secured that the project has considered avoiding an intervention in the natural area, using as much as possible natural materials such as stone and wood for the intervention (roads, signage, etc.). On the other hand, the project includes the repair of a sewage pipeline running across the intervention area, which will improve the environmental quality in this natural area. • Colón: The project will be implemented in an intervened coastal habitat, but with local species requiring protection. The project seeks to protect and improve this habitat by introducing native species suitable to it: native species able to bear up against waterlogging periods, such as Ceibo (<i>Erythrina crista-galli</i>), Cow hoof (<i>Bauhinia forticata</i>), Willow (<i>Salix humboldtiana</i>) and Aguaribay (<i>Schinus molle</i>) will be used. Most of the area does not have legal, scientific or social protection; the multiple-use "Río de los Pájaros" (The Birds River) reserve, located close to the area to be intervened, has been granted municipal protection (set up by the deliberative Council's ordinance) and social value (various recreational and sports activities). • Concordia: The water intake project (8.2) is not found in any critical habitat, although the point should be stressed that the San Carlos Municipal Reserve is located close to the intake area (Municipal Ordinance N ° 26.320 / 93 and Municipal Decree N ° 26.560). The area was declared a Wild Bird Reserve area in June 1993. Then, in 1995, Municipal Ordinance No. 28,312 declared the San Carlos Park area a Protected Natural Area, and the gallery forest close to it was declared a Reserve Area. Necessary precautions should be taken to minimize the works impact on the protected area. • Parque Nacional El Palmar : The park's 8.213 hectares belong to the Espinal ecological region. The area was created by Law 16.802 on 28 January 1966. All activities are focused on planning, rehabilitation of the ecosystem and protection of cultural heritage. It is expected that, after the implementation of this project, the number of hectares that are part of the RAMSAR Site can be

Checklist of E&S Principles	Questions	Yes / No	Evidence Base Identification
			<p>increased.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estero de Farrapos e Islas del Río Uruguay National Park: The Park territory covers a total of 20,205 hectares in Uruguayan territory along the Uruguay River Coastal region, which includes the estuaries, the <i>albardón</i> (a hill or elevation located in low and waterlogged land that, when the waters rise, becomes an islet), the paleo shore, the channels and twenty-four islands and sedimentary islets. The landscape includes marshes, <i>pajonales</i> (a place populated by high herbaceous vegetation typical of the low and flood lands), riparian forests, natural fields, swamps, as well as freshwater stagnation (peat bogs). All activities involve planning and rehabilitation of the ecosystem except the productive activities that will be looked into in activity 11.1. Activities are basically; livestock, tourism and beekeeping, all of them with a conservation focus. Bearing in mind the possibility that an increase in the adaptive capacity of livestock would call for an increase in the number of livestock, which would be against the protected area regulations based on the carrying capacity of the ecosystem, the project foresees working alongside farmers in business alternatives based on nature tourism, as well as in an activity to monitor the impact of livestock and tourism activities. Rincón de Franquía Protected Area: On April 17, 2013, pursuant to Decree No.121 / 013, this area was included in the National Protected Areas System (SNAP), under the "Habitat and / or species management area" category. Rincón de Franquía hosts riparian forests: one of the main relicts of a unique flora and fauna with a subtropical influence in Uruguay, as well as <i>espinillos and pajonales</i> forests, floodplains and some rich lagoons harbouring fish, aquatic birds and other biodiversity. Main ecosystem services being provided by the Uruguay River's riparian ecosystem are: hydrological regulation, sedimentation dynamics processes, nutrient release and retention cycles, a biodiversity habitat, trophic chains, among others. In this sense, the intervention to revert erosive processes, to promote native revegetation and to monitor the expansion of exotic species is quite important. Paysandú: This does not apply to the Revolving Fund activity (Activity 9.1) because it is linked to investments for refurbishing of urban housing where affected people are currently living. Regarding the urban edge redefinition activities (7.1), the project will be implemented in a coastal habitat sustaining a high environmental degradation on account of the way it has been used so far, such as breeding of small livestock and garbage collection. At the project design date, large areas were still covered with waste. The project is aimed at protecting and refurbishing the area by introducing native species which are suitable to this habitat. No legal, scientific or social protection is in place in the area. Salto: None of the areas for implementation of the two activities is located in a critical habitat.

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			<p>Regarding the activity in Atahualpa (7.2), there is a protected area close by, known as the "Vaymaka Pirú" Indigenous Park, which is outside the project area, albeit rather close to it, which is being impaired by deforestation by a high socio-economic vulnerability of the population who, while settled outside the project area, work with civil society organizations is being planned towards recognition of the natural value the area has. Soil use in the Indigenous Park is being attached a natural rural soil category. The use of the Indigenous Park land is categorized as natural rural land. The riparian forest growing there is under national protection. Another well-preserved natural area showing the same characteristics as the Indigenous Park is located in a Southern direction. A survey of the ecosystem services of the Indigenous Park (both environmental and cultural) is being scheduled; on the other hand, the Salto Intendency has updated to October 2018 the mapping of invasive alien species in the park. This will make it possible for a diagnosis to be made to what extent the dialogue between the Indigenous Park and the Project can be strengthened up within the framework of investments (e.g., reforestation with native species), and awareness-raising activities (e.g., environmental education), with an ecosystem services approach that the Indigenous Park can provide to the Atahualpa Park and vice versa. The gender approach will be included in this mapping as much as possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fray Bentos: None of the activities at Fray Bentos is located in a critical habitat. Rather, they are being carried out in the middle Stream basin, right within the urban area. Flora species present in the area are both native and exotic species. The project will promote the planting of native species. • San Javier: San Javier is located within the Estero de Farrapos protected area. See reference above. • Artigas (Bella Unión): Neither the city center nor areas to be added a new significance are located in a critical habitat. The closer protected area is Rincón de Franquía (see reference above).
	9.2. Has the project identified for each critical natural habitat, the mechanism by which it is particularly vulnerable?	Ar – YES Uru - YES	<p>As described in Section above, during the formulation of the Full Proposal, an Ecosystem Vulnerability Survey was undertaken that considers the protected areas and environmental interest areas in a 50km buffer area on each side of the river.</p> <p>This vulnerability survey is based on three main criteria or problems recorded in the coastal ecosystem at regional scale:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A first Factor linked to the Erosive Process recorded in the coastal ecosystem of the Uruguay River.

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			<p>2. A second Factor linked to Intervention Effects and Anthropic Impacts (which includes problems such as intentional burning, poaching, pollution of water resources and changes in the coastal habitat through deforestation) and,</p> <p>3. A third factor associated to the Presence and Advancement of Invasive Alien Species.</p> <p>Through a summation of these three factors, without first establishing some weighting, vulnerable areas were established within the areas identified in Argentina and Uruguay.</p> <p>Confirmation is available that natural areas in the project area are highly vulnerable vis-à-vis these stakeholders. Further, an identification is made in each project file of vulnerability factors in natural areas located in or adjacent to the interventions.</p>
	9.3. Has the project considered all the activities to identify actual risks for each of the natural habitats identified taking into account the specific characteristics of the activity (location, dimension, duration etc.) and the vulnerability mechanism(s) of each habitat identified.	Ar – YES Uru - YES	<p>Confirmation is in place that these issues shall be tackled with over revision of Component 1 plans and policy. This principle is not applicable to Component 4 activities, because they are capacity-building and communication activities; notwithstanding, the point should be stressed that ecosystems vulnerability and ecosystem services shall be incorporated into awareness-raising activities. Concerning Components 2 y 3, involving in-depth physical interventions, assurances can be given that all project activities are contributing to the valuation and conservation of natural habitats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concepción del Uruguay: Works intended to the construction of the flood-prone park include low impact activities on the habitat: roads and bike paths, installation of inclusive games, eradication of exotic species to plant native species, installation of a community nursery of native species. The municipality will pay particular attention to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Clearing of the area, to allow for opening of paths and installation of some minor infrastructure in the park. ➤ Afforestation with native species adapted to the coastal and flood-prone environment. <p>The necessary precautions will be taken so that the project has the lowest possible impact. Actions shall be reflected in the ESMP.</p> • Colón: No risk has been identified for natural habitats, except during the construction period over which precautions as required should be taken. The "Río de los Pájaros" reserve will be maintained and conserved, and the area surrounding the reserve will be added new value with native species able to withstand flooding periods, such as Ceibo (<i>Erythrina crista-galli</i>), Cow hoof (<i>Bauhinia forticata</i>), Willow (<i>Salix humboldtiana</i>) and Aguaribay (<i>Schinus molle</i>).

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concordia: No risks have been identified vis-a-vis natural habitats, since the work is focused in the water intake area only. In any case, and due to the works size, the project should pay particular attention to avoid damage to flora and fauna over the time works are under way. • Parque Nacional El Palmar: Activities are focused on coastal planning and rehabilitation through ecosystem restoration, or rehabilitation of the archaeological site, and their impact on the ecosystem. However, confirmation is in place that eradication of exotic species is expected to be carried out using agrochemicals, burning and other methods; accordingly, measures as required to protect the ecosystem will be stipulated in the WFP. • The point should be stressed that Parque Nacional El Palmar nursery supplies more than 1000 native plants per year, and two nurserymen and landscapers work at the Park who will be in charge of the landscape proposal. A proposal has been made to eradicate approximately 500 to 1000 privets in the trails area, and implant some 200 native species individuals along coasts and beaches, such as: <i>Nectandra angustifolia</i>, <i>Myrcianthes cisplatensis</i>, <i>Ocotea acutifolia</i>, <i>Enterolobium contortisiliquum</i>, <i>Albizia floodla</i>, <i>Pouteria salicifolia</i> and <i>Inga uruguensis</i>. • Estero de Farrapos e Islas del Río Uruguay Parque Nacional Islas del Río Uruguay: Coast-focused planning and rehabilitation activities by means of ecosystem rehabilitation activities have a positive impact on the project-related habitat. Confirmation is in place that the Estero de Farrapos is planning to use as a reference the exotic species monitoring methodologies that have been developed by Parque Nacional El Palmar; therefore, environmental protection, and health and safety measures will be taken into account for their enforcement. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In the exotic species monitoring activity, there is a risk for the vegetation to be impaired if methodologies for the elimination of woody exotic species (heavy machinery, burning, application of agrochemicals such as herbicides and shrubbery eradication) are applied improperly. The safety and prevention procedures required have been stated in the corresponding project file. ➤ Regarding activity 11.1 focused on current livestock, tourism and beekeeping activities, a conservation approach is suggested, in line with policies historically promoted by the park institution. The project plans to work together with farmers and beekeepers in business alternatives that are based on nature tourism, as well as in an activity to monitor the impact that livestock and tourism activities have. • Rincón de Franquía protected area: Planning and rehabilitation activities in the coastal area on the basis of ecosystem rehabilitation activities have a positive impact on the habitat close to the project site.

Checklist of E&S Principles	Questions	Yes / No	Evidence Base Identification
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paysandú: The project fosters rehabilitation of the ecosystem within a currently degraded area. Thus, project activities shall have a positive impact on the ecosystem. • Salto: The project fosters resignification of a degraded area (Atahualpa project), and refurbishing of a public space, attaching resignification to the city-flooding link. • Fray Bentos: None of the two activities in Fray Bentos is found in a critical habitat. Rather, they are in locations in the middle Arroyo basin, in an urban area. Native and exotic flora species are present in the area. The project will promote planting of native species. • San Javier: San Javier is located within the Estero de Farrapos protected area. The bridge-focused protection project shall not have any high impact on the natural area, because of the small size of works. As regards the coastal rehabilitation activity, this will have a positive impact through afforestation works with native species to help prevent coastal erosion. • Artigas (Bella Unión): Project interventions are not located close to any sensible habitat.
10. <i>Conservation of Biological Diversity.</i>	<p>10.1. Has the project identified all the elements of biodiversity interest in the region that may be affected?</p> <p>The area considered should be large enough to be credible and be chosen in function of the impact generating agent and an appreciation of its propagating ability. It is important in the</p>	<p>Ar – YES</p> <p>Uru - YES</p>	<p>No risk is implied in the project implementation vis-a-vis the reduction or loss of biological diversity, or the introduction of known invasive species. Rightly, the goal of most activities is biological rehabilitation, and replacing exotic species for native species that supply ecosystem services enhancing resilience to flooding events.</p> <p>Most sensible biodiversity elements have been identified by the project, and their vulnerability has been described. Please refer to project's description sheets in ANNEX 3, and to ecosystems vulnerability survey in ANNEX 11.</p> <p>The point could be stressed that the project prevents any significant or non-justified reduction or loss of biological diversity, or the introduction of known invasive species.</p>

Checklist of E&S Principles	Questions	Yes / No	Evidence Base Identification
	identification of the elements of biodiversity interests not to limit this to the species level but to include all elements of biodiversity interest, including landscapes, ecosystem processes, habitats, and hydrological cycles, processes of erosion and sedimentation and interactions between taxa. Include all elements enjoying local or international protection		
	10.2. For each identified biodiversity element, has the project identified the mechanism by which it is particularly vulnerable? (Changes in flow regime or water quality for a seasonal wetland or disruption of migration routes).	Ar – YES Uru - YES	<p>Project implementation does not bear any risk for biological diversity reduction or loss, or the introduction of known invasive species. Rightly, the goal that practically all activities seek to achieve is to rehabilitate that diversity, and, among other things, to eradicate exotic or invasive species and establish native species able to provide ecosystem services enhancing resilience to flooding events.</p> <p>The project has identified the most sensible biodiversity components and has made a description of their vulnerability. Please refer to records in ANNEX 3, and in Ecosystems vulnerability survey in ANNEX 11.</p> <p>Confirmation could be given that the project prevents the occurrence of any reduction, or significant, or unjustified loss of biological diversity, or the introduction of known invasive species.</p>
	10.3. Has the project identified the potential of introducing – intentionally or accidentally – known invasive species?	Ar – NO Uru - NO	As explained in answers above, what the project seeks to achieve is an opposite goal, i.e. the project does not entail, either intentionally or by accident, to introduce invasive species. Rather, all project activities, either in the urban or in the rural natural setting, envisage constraining forestation endeavors to native species, abiding by an ecosystems-based adaptation focus whenever it may be applicable. The high status the Project has assigned to native species in Concepción del Uruguay (Argentina) should be highlighted: A community nursery will be installed to encourage community

Checklist of E&S Principles	Questions	Yes / No	Evidence Base Identification
			<p>participation in the maintenance and conservation of these species, including environmental education activities.</p> <p>It is important to remember that the activity 11.5 to be undertaken both in the Parque Nacional El Palmar (Argentina) and the Parque Nacional Farrapos (Uruguay), is basically focused on solving this problem, highlighting as main actions the generation of replicable guidelines and experiences dealing with the monitoring of exotic species, design and implementation of techniques, preparation of plans, baselines, monitoring systems, monitoring of exotic species, exotic mammals, dissemination and involvement of communities settled in the area, as well as training of technicians and operators. The survey that will be conducted on the relationship between grazing and the dispersion and monitoring of the invasive exotic species <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> (one of the most serious threats in the area) is relevant. In the Rincón de Franquía environmental protection area, protection activities will be carried out along coastal areas with adapted native species.</p>
	10.4. Has the project identified the use of living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology?	Ar – NO Uru - NO	This question does not apply to the project, because the project has no intention to using living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology.
11. Climate Change	<p>11.1. Has the project determined if it belongs to a sector mentioned in the Guidance document for which a greenhouse gases emission calculation is required?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy, transport, heavy industry, building materials, large-scale agriculture, large-scale forest products, and 	Ar – NO Uru - NO	The project does not belong to any of the sectors mentioned in the Guidance document. The only GEI emissions to be produced on account of the project shall be over works, during transportation of materials. These emissions are deemed to be non-significant. Confirmation is in place that the project does not generate any new sources of greenhouse gas emissions.

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	waste management.		
	<p>11.2. Has the project carried out a qualitative risk identification for each of the following drivers of climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emission of carbon dioxide gas from the use of fossil fuel and from changes in land use • methane and nitrous oxide emissions from agriculture • emission of hydrofluorocarbons • perfluorocarbons • sulphur hexafluoride • other halocarbons, aerosols, and ozone. 	<p>Ar – NO</p> <p>Uru - NO</p>	Bearing in mind the above, no GHG emissions' calculations have been made for this project.
	11.3. Has the project carried out a qualitative risk identification of any impact on carbon capture and sequestration capacity?	<p>Ar – NO</p> <p>Uru - NO</p>	No qualitative identification of a positive or negative impact on carbon capture, and sequestration capacity is shown. However, an estimation is made that the ecosystem rehabilitation actions will be positive in relation to these services.

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12. <i>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	12.1. Has the project identified activities with preventable waste or pollution production?	Ar – YES Uru - YES	<p>This question does not apply to Components 1 and 4 since these components refer to planning and capacity-building activities. Neither does the question apply in the case of the insurance design activities (9.1). In the case of components 2 and 3, precisions are included below.</p> <p>➤ Concepción del Uruguay, Colón: Potential pollution sources, or the generation of waste, will correspond to the park conditioning stage (construction wastes) and during the park operation, waste generated by visitors and sewage generated by use of toilets. A low-level impact is expected, and impacts of this kind are preventable. Collection of waste in the park will be incorporated into the municipal waste-collection circuit, while cleaning tasks shall be incorporated into the areas responsible for maintenance of green areas.</p> <p>Consultation in Concepción del Uruguay: The consultation with beneficiaries highlighted a contamination-related problem due to the rupture of a sewage system pump in the San Isidro neighborhood. Although this contamination source is beyond the scope of the project, this condition could have an impact on the project area. This is the reason why the Municipality of Concepción del Uruguay has been asked to solve this problem before the project is executed. Resolution of this problem should be checked and confirming before authorizing that work gets under way. Before the identification of this problem, the Municipality had included in the project budget the repair of the broken pipe that goes through the intervention area. It is important to highlight that the Municipality is committing its own resources to the environmental conditioning of the surrounding area, including changing the effluents pumping system, using a siphon system instead of a gravity system. The new system will be more resistant to a rise in the level of the river causing an environmental impact.</p> <p>Consultation in Colón: The municipality has incorporated into the project conducting of effluents from the opposite margin, effluents which are now being discharged directly into the Arroyo. This work will be associated to a pumping station that will convey these effluents to the municipality's sanitation network. In this way, assurance is in place that the project intervention is carried out in an area not affected by direct effluents. The point should be stressed that, at present, the area is degraded by landfilling. The Municipality has committed its own resources for cleaning of the area.</p> <p>➤ Concordia: As regards the protection and repair of the intake (activity 8.2), larger work residues will be generated because of the dimension of the intervention; however, impact will be moderate. All precautions regarding materials, transportation, and other, will be safeguarded in the work's Environmental Management Plan.</p> <p>➤ Parque Nacional El Palmar: All activities involve planning and rehabilitation of the coast on the</p>

Checklist of E&S Principles	Questions	Yes / No	Evidence Base Identification
			<p>basis of an ecosystem restoration work, or rehabilitation of the archaeological site, so there is no risk to the project's related habitat.</p> <p>Regarding the tourist use of the area, confirmation is in place that the circuit already has access to baskets for waste collection, and systems for a regular collection of waste generated by tourist use, including waste separation and disposal. All activities are focused on planning and rehabilitation of the coastal area through an ecosystem restoration work, or rehabilitation of the archaeological site. Thus there is no risk to the Project habitat.</p> <p>As regards the area being used for tourism purposes, confirmation is in place that the circuit already has access to baskets for waste collection, and systems for the periodic collection of waste generated by tourist use, including waste separation and disposal.</p> <p>Confirmation has been received that, in the case of exotic species monitoring activities, agrochemicals shall be used on the basis of specific permeating methods or injection, and some other methodologies such as burning and clearing. These procedures will abide by the Parque Nacional Administration regulations. The project file includes regulatory references that must be followed for the use of these methods, and the hygiene and safety standards that must be met in their application. The management of the agrochemical containers, both in their storage (the project budget includes the acquisition of a container to store them properly) and handling of containers after use is also cautious.</p> <p>➤ Estero de Farrapos and Parque Nacional Islas del Río Uruguay: Planning and rehabilitation activities in the coastal area on the basis of ecosystem restoration activities have a low impact on the ecosystem. As regards monitoring of exogenous species, the reference to be applied will be the methodology developed by Parque Nacional El Palmar, and similar collections will be made. As regards Activity 11.1, adaptation activities foreseen for cattle breeders and beekeepers are not expected to generate any new pollution sources. Notwithstanding, these issues should be seriously taken into account since specific adverse impacts could be generated, for example, if the solution being put forward over a long-term flooding event could imply the gathering of a large number of animals in a single place. The monitoring activity related to cattle breeding and beekeeping being foreseen to get under way within the framework of this activity should incorporate forecasting situations of this kind.</p> <p>➤ Rincón de Franquía protected area: Planning and rehabilitation activities in the coastal area on the basis of ecosystem restoration activities have a low impact on the ecosystem. Because of the very nature of activities, pollution focuses are not envisaged.</p>

Checklist of E&S Principles	Questions	Yes / No	Evidence Base Identification
			<p>➤ Paysandú: Potential pollution sources, or the generation of waste, shall be in line with the park conditioning stage (works waste) and, over the park operation, waste being generated by visitors and waste being generated by the use of toilet facilities. It is expected that impacts should be low, and that these impacts can be prevented. Measures shall be stipulated in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).</p> <p>Monitoring Remarks about Paysandú: Bearing in mind current site conditions, a request has been made to municipal authorities for the intended project site to be cleaned up before the area resignification work gets under way.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salto: Potential pollution sources, or the generation of waste, shall be in line with the park conditioning stage (works waste) and, over the park operation, waste being generated by visitors and waste being generated by the use of toilet facilities. It is expected that impacts should be low, and that these impacts can be prevented. Measures shall be stipulated in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Monitoring Remarks on El Sauzal Project: Notwithstanding that the project does not entail the construction, rehabilitation, operation, or closing of waste systems, or effluents, mention was made over consultations that the lower area of the Sauzal Arroyo is vulnerable to contamination and deterioration, as shown by accumulation of waste of all kinds, and illegal dumping of effluents, and garbage. <p>On the one hand, the Intendancy will warrant that the area is free of waste before the start of the works.</p> <p>Regarding the prevention of future discharges, the project foresees environmental monitoring, management and environmental education activities in the community, the collaboration of sport clubs and cultural user organizations in the area, and the presence of the Territorial Police that will alert in case of any event.</p> <p>The Intendancy should facilitate protocols that will be implemented to avoid waste in the area and the risk of pollution in case of flooding. These protocols should be validated by the Executing Entity before project execution gets under way.</p> ➤ Atahualpa Project Monitoring remarks: Although the area is incorporated into the formal sanitation network, the fact that informal settlements have been developed has entailed precarious conditions leading to poor water supply facilities, alternative sanitation systems (improvised shallow wells), without a chamber, "black holes", etc.), soil

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			<p>movements, alterations to surface runoff, etc. In Atahualpa a path has been identified that is used to trespassing the property to discharge waste inside it. Measures have been taken by the Rowing Club, with headquarters bordering on this path, to prevent this from happening; however, this practice is repeated over time. The same happens over this street, along the Indigenous Park.</p> <p>The Intendancy shall ensure that the area is free of waste before the execution of works.</p> <p>Monitoring, management, and environmental education activities shall be undertaken by the project in the community, with cooperation from sports clubs, and the accompaniment of the Territorial Police Force who will alert of any event.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fray Bentos: Regarding resignification activities, potential contamination, or waste generation sources shall correspond to the park conditioning stage (Works waste) and, over the operation of the park, waste being generated by visitors (for example, litter bins) and those wastes being generated by toilet use. It is expected that impacts will be minor and preventable. In the case of rolling works, impacts could be higher because of the size of works. In both cases, mitigation measures shall be stipulated in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). • San Javier: The bridge refurbishing works will generate works waste and some nuisance because of the size of the intervention but, still, their impact will be moderate. All precautions involved regarding materials, transportation, etc., shall be safeguarded in the works' Environmental Management Plan. ➤ Artigas (Bella Unión): Confirmation is in place that waste and noise will be generated over the construction work of the evacuees' capacity-building and attention center. Afterwards, when the building is being used, it will become a source of waste and sanitary effluents resulting therefrom. The building design will contemplate standards for the proper treatment of effluents; the waste generated will be incorporated into the municipal waste collection system. Potential generation of special waste has not been identified. In the case of the redefinition of conditioned areas, the potential sources of pollution or generation of waste will correspond to the stage park conditioning stage (construction waste) and during the park operation, the waste generated by visitors i.e., waste bins, and those generated by toilets use. Impacts are expected to be lower and preventable. These risks are protected in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).
	12.2. Has the project determined the nature and quantity of the	Ar – YES	The project has identified the type of waste and pollutants that may be produced, as well as their volume, whenever this has been possible. Details and mitigation measures have been included in the

Checklist of E&S Principles	Questions	Yes / No	Evidence Base Identification
	waste, as well as those of possible pollutants that may be produced?	Uru - YES	Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).
	12.3. Has the project determined if the concept of minimization of waste and pollution production has been applied in the design phase and if this will be effective during implementation?	Ar – YES Uru - YES	<p>The Project has a low impact on waste production. In any case, Environmental Management Plans (EMP) will bear in mind reducing to a minimum the production of wastes and pollution over the implementation of all Project activities. A list is included below of instances in which some problems related to the minimization of waste are highlighted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Monitoring in Concepción del Uruguay: The incorporation of a pipeline for sewage effluents that is installed across the intervention area and is currently in poor condition is highlighted. Additionally, a decision has been made by the municipality to allocate counterpart funds to repair another pipe close to the intervention site, change the pumping system from a gravity-based to a siphon-based system. This pipe was damaged by a sudden rise in water level. The new system is flood-resistant. ➤ Monitoring in Colón: The inclusion in the project of a piping and a pumping station for sewage effluents currently being dumped directly into the Arroyo in the project intervention sector is highlighted. The project itself does ensure an improvement in the environmental quality of the place it is located. ➤ Monitoring in Salto: A good practice in El Sauzal Project is highlighted as (7.3) that all services being suggested, both gastronomic premises and public restrooms, will be carried out through the recycling and refitting of maritime containers, which are being conditioned for this particular purpose. Further, as can be seen in attached graphics, light elements such as pergolas, etc. are incorporated. The idea behind these containers, their type of anchoring and connection to the different services, is designed in such a way that, in case of flooding, they can be moved to safe places, and returned to their place after the water has been removed. ➤ Monitoring in Parque Nacional El Palmar and Parque Nacional Estero de Farrapos: The implementation of eradication measures vis-à-vis exotic wood species, such as spraying of agrochemicals, or controlled burning, procedures that include the necessary precautions have been relieved. Further, an item has been included in the budget for the acquisition of a container for storage of discarded agrochemical bottles and cans. ➤ Monitoring in Concordia and San Javier: Larger work wastes will be generated on account of the intervention size, but still, these wastes have a moderate impact. All precautions regarding materials, transportation, and others will be safeguarded in the works-related Environmental

Checklist of E&S Principles	Questions	Yes / No	Evidence Base Identification
			Management Plan.
13. <i>Public Health</i>	13.1. Has the project identified using an appropriate health impact screening tool (check list) potentially significant negative impacts on public health generated?	Chi - NO Ecu - NO	<p>Not applicable. No negative public health impacts shall be generated by the project. Rather, the project shall ensure an enhanced quality of life of people in the area. Some particular issues are spelled out below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concepción del Uruguay, Colón, Paysandú, Salto: The redefinition projects for vacant areas will mainly carry out tasks for conditioning of green areas, afforestation, installation of park infrastructure, pedestrian paths, bike paths, and conveyance of effluents to the sanitation network. These activities shall not be generating risks to public health. These projects are floodplains parks and do not involve factors likely having an adverse impact on health and public safety; rather, these activities can produce a green area open to the public. <p>In terms of security, the projects will not have large infrastructures. Children's games and entertainment infrastructure will comply with minimum safety standards.</p> <p>Neither will the project increase the risk of spreading diseases, but in any case, on the contrary, since the project envisages converting vacant areas degraded and impacted by human activities into a healthier environment that is resilient to floods. Not only will the population be less exposed to flooding, but the likelihood that people will increase their physical activity and improve the environmental quality of their neighborhood is enhanced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concordia: The project will provide protection and undertake repairs at the intake of the city's water treatment plant, in addition to protecting a small area upstream the coast. Therefore, the project is directly aimed at safeguarding public health by ensuring the provision of drinking water. • Parque Nacional El Palmar: In overall, the coastal planning and rehabilitation works through ecosystem restoration activities are carried out in an uninhabited area, so this principle does not apply to this activity. The only safeguard that should be enforced vis-à-vis health is the risk involved in the application of methodologies for eradication of exotic species. Guidelines to be enforced have been included in the ESMP. • Estero de Farrapos e Islas del Río Uruguay, Parque Nacional Islas del Río Uruguay: In overall, coastal planning and rehabilitation activities through ecosystem restoration works are carried out in an uninhabited area, so this principle does not apply to this activity. The only safeguard that should be enforced vis-à-vis health is the risk due to the application of

Checklist of E&S Principles	Questions	Yes / No	Evidence Base Identification
			<p>methodologies for eradication of exotic species. Guidelines to be enforced should be included in the Project Management Plan. In the case of activity 11.1 dealing with works on adaptation of productive activities being undertaken in the Park, no impact on public health is foreseen since this activity is limited to increasing the resilience of existing productive activities which are already regulated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rincón de Franquía protected area: The coast-focused planning and rehabilitation activities through ecosystem restoration activities are carried out in an uninhabited area, so this principle does not apply to this activity. • Fray Bentos: The project being executed by the Fray Bentos Intendancy, for which the Adaptation Fund project is complementary, will contribute to improving sanitary conditions, since the current situation is the one posing a risk to the health of the community settled on the Arroyo La Esmeralda banks. • San Javier: Rehabilitation work under way in the bridge has no public health-related components. • Artigas (Bella Unión): Shelter keepers will bear in mind all recommendations spelled out in the Humanitarian Charter, and minimum standards for humanitarian response, including guides on water supply, sanitation and promotion of hygiene, food security and nutrition, and health. It includes, among other aspects, issues focused on childhood, the elderly, people with disabilities, HIV and AIDS.
14. <i>Physical and Cultural Heritage</i>	14.1. Has the project determined if the host country has ratified the 1972 UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage?	Ar – YES Uru - YES	<p>Argentina: Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. Paris, 16 November 1972. 23 August 1978 – Acceptance. https://en.unesco.org/countries/argentina/conventions</p> <p>Uruguay: Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. Paris, 16 November 1972. 09 March 1989 - Acceptance. https://en.unesco.org/countries/uruguay/conventions</p>
	14.2. Has the project identified the national and local legal and	Ar –	The "Enforceable National and international laws " project incorporates the local legal and regulatory

Checklist of E&S Principles	Questions	Yes / No	Evidence Base Identification
	regulatory framework for recognition and protection of physical and cultural heritage?	YES Uru - YES	framework to acknowledge and protect the physical and cultural heritage. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Culture, Argentine: https://www.cultura.gob.ar/ Ministry of Education and Culture, Uruguay: http://mec.gub.uy/
	<p>14.3. Has the project described in the influence area all the elements of the cultural heritage, their location and their vulnerabilities?</p> <p>The area considered should be large enough to be credible and be chosen in function of the impact generating agent (e.g. vibrations, landscape elements) and an appreciation of its propagating ability. Include all elements enjoying local or international protection.</p>	Ar – YES Uru - YES	<p>This project has not been found to cause alteration, damage or elimination of physical cultural resources, cultural sites and sites with unique natural values recognized as such at local national or international community level.</p> <p>Projects will not interfere with existing access and use of such physical and cultural resources.</p> <p>Some of the Project's activities will be implemented in areas incorporating unique natural or cultural values recognized at community, national or international level. The industrial Fray Bentos landscape is a site recognized by the UNESCO Convention of 1972 on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (see below).</p> <p>Argentina</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concepción del Uruguay: No sites of cultural value or unique natural values are in place in the project area. The only element having an historical value in the area are the old railroad tracks, which will be cleared of weeds and repaired to add them value. Colón: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Natural value:</i> The project is located in the vicinity of the multiple-use reserve "Río de los Pájaros (Birds River)". This reserve was established through Ordinance 53/2017 with an aim to preserving the wetland and its biodiversity. The area has been split into sectors according to the intensity and type of activities that can be carried out in each sector. A Management Plan is in place in the area. Improvements in environmental quality in the intervention upstream area should be beneficial to this reserve. <i>Cultural value:</i> Local festivals are held annually in this reserve, such as the "Burning of the Dummy" on the eve of the first Spring day. Concordia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Natural Value:</i> The San Carlos Park Reserve is a Wild Birds Reserve area (Municipal Ordinance No. 26,320 / 93 and Municipal Decree No. 26,560 of June 1993), and a Natural Protected Area and Reserve Area to the gallery forests nearby (Municipal Ordinance No.

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			<p>28,312 of 1995). Visits are scheduled to enjoy the natural environment and for bird watching activities. Also, a Botanical Garden, "Ca a Porá" is located within its boundaries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Cultural value</u>: Several cultural-value sites are located around the areas in which the project is expected to be executed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>San Carlos Park</i>: Other than the natural value of the area, the San Carlos Castle that gives the park its name, and the Monument to the Eastern Exodus, are found in this park. In addition to the Park's historical value, its archaeological value stands out since vestiges of the indigenous Peoples who inhabited the place are usually found. Nowadays, a cultural value has been attached to the park for specific celebrations concerning to the indigenous past of the region, among other activities. ▪ <i>Salto Chico Place</i>: An island located right in front of the San Carlos Park. No Project impacts are envisaged. ▪ <i>El Saladero Ruins</i>: Locates some 200 metres South of the water intake, the place would not be impaired by the project. • Parque Nacional El Palmar: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Natural Value</u>: The Park's 8.213 hectares belong to the Espinal ecological region. This area was established on 28 January 1966, pursuant to Law 16.802. The park is one of the southernmost natural palm groves on the planet and is under national protection. Since June 5, 2011, the park has been part to the Palmar Yatay Ramsar site. For additional information on the area characteristics and vulnerabilities, please refer to Ecosystem Vulnerability Analysis in ANNEX 11. ○ <u>Cultural Value</u>: One of the Project activities refers to the protection of the coast -on which the archaeological site La Calera is located- from the erosion caused by the river level rise. La Calera dates from year 1650, it was built by Indigenous People led by Jesuit missionaries and members of the Society of Jesus. Two ovens, a pier, three buildings, an oratory, a tunnel, and a cemetery are still in place as remnants of Indigenous Peoples civilizations. The cemetery was deemed as a sacred place by Jesuits and Indians. The project will be beneficial to the archaeological site, which can be visited as usual once the intervention is finished. The only risk likely to occur is for this archaeological site to be damaged or impaired during works intended to preserving it.

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			<p>Uruguay</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estero de Farrapos e Islas del Río Uruguay Parque Nacional, and Islas del Río Uruguay: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Natural Value:</u> The park's territory covers a total of 20.205 hectares in Uruguay territory over the Uruguay River coastal region including the Estuaries, the <i>albardón</i>, the <i>paleocosta</i>, the channels and 24 islands and sedimentary islets. The landscape incorporates marshes, pajonales, riparian forests, natural fields, swamps, as well as freshwater stagnation (peat bogs). In 2004, 17,496 hectares of this area, including the Estuary and 24 islands, were designated as a Ramsar Site (Treaty for the Protection of Wetlands). Later in 2008, through decree 579/008, enacted on November 27 of that year, 6327 hectares of this territory were added to the National System of Protected Areas (NSPA), including the continental area near San Javier, and two islands (Barco Grande and La Paloma). It is expected that the remaining of the Ramsar territory area will be included in the NSPA in the future. For further information on the characteristics and vulnerabilities of this area, please see Ecosystems Vulnerability Analysis in ANNEX 11. ○ <u>Cultural Value:</u> The Cultural Value attached to the area is based on the historical use the area has for productive activities, such as cattle raising, livestock, dairy, beekeeping, fishing, tourism, among others. In particular, this value highlights a traditional collaborative work modality that is not found in other areas of the country. • Rincón de Franquía protected area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Natural Value:</u> On 25 February 2011, the area was declared a Departmental Reserve by the municipality of Bella Unión. On 17 April 2013, through Decree No.121 / 013, the area entered the SNAP, under the "Habitat and / or species management area" category. Regarding plants formations of the area, there are three main ones: The Uruguay River riverside forest, the Cuare River forest, and the park forest. 54 different wood species have been registered. Some 223 bird species have been recorded, which corresponds to 50% of the total number of birds registered in Uruguay, some of them in danger of extinction, and 15 mammal species. There are also 21 species of amphibians and 14 of reptiles, 3 of which are on the IUCN red list. The unique record for Uruguay vis-à-vis the arboreal snake (<i>Phylodrias olfersii</i>) and the yellow anaconda (<i>Eunectes notaeus</i>) also stands out in the area.

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Cultural Value</u>: The area's cultural value is based on the historical, recreational and tourist use attached to the site, besides productive activities (cattle breeding, dairy). Further, the reason for the area's protection status was to organize the local population, giving rise to a Cultural Value on account of the population involvement and participation. • Paysandú: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Natural Value</u>: No unique Natural Value sites are found in the area. ○ <u>Cultural Value</u>: A Cultural Value is in place at the Puerto neighborhood, where the Revolving Fund activity shall be implemented (activity 9.1), corresponding to a city consolidated in a medium-size risk area. While not officially stated, most dwellings have a historical value. Works that are carried out for adaptation of houses to flooding condition shall abide by relevant regulations regarding permits, works development, respect for facades, whenever this applies. • Salto: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Natural Value</u>: As mentioned above, the Project to be executed in the Atahualpa neighborhood is close to a protected area known as the "Vaymaka Pirú" Indigenous Park; a small flora and fauna reserve close to the river, containing equipment for recreation, and open to public access. This place is under the impact of felling of trees by a population facing a high social and economic vulnerability. While the Park is outside the project area, work with local organizations is to get under way towards recognition of the Natural Value, awareness-raising activities and mapping of ecosystem services with a gender mainstreaming approach. Soil use in the Indigenous Park is attached the natural rural soil category. The coastal forest thriving in the area has been attached national level protection. ○ <u>Cultural Value</u>: Areas in which the Project is to be executed host several cultural uses, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Atahualpa Neighborhood (7.2): Historical heritage houses are located nearby the project intervention area. ▪ Further, at the "Vaymaka Pirú" Indigenous Park, close to the Atahualpa neighborhood, traditional activities are held: Gaucho reins and skills tests, organized by the Salta Tradition Support Group. This project should not have any

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			<p>impact on this reserve.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Some highly important cultural uses are in place at the AFE (State Railways Administration) warehouse: theatre companies, dance, comparsas, festivities related to immigrant communities. ▪ These activities, as well as the access of associations to space, will continue to be promoted. ▪ Other than fostering continuity of current uses, the project includes the dissemination of floods history (for example, through photography exhibitions) as a new cultural activity. Thus, this area that stands for a new cultural relationship of the city with the river, by becoming a flood park explicitly related to the flood event, which also recovers the traces of past floods as part of the history, is being added valued. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed intervention in the Sauzal Arroyo is partially being carried out in a National Historical Heritage area (Resolution 476/2008 dated July 17, 2008 and Resolution 1074/2010 dated July 1, 2010), and bearing in mind the intervention that is intended to be carried out, it complies with the objectives and purposes set forth by Law 14.040 (Article 8). The point should be stressed that the project does not foresee any intervention in the Historical Heritage. • Fray Bentos: The Fray Bentos Industrial Landscape was declared as World Heritage in July 2015 by UNESCO. It is an industrial complex located on headland bathed by the waters of the Uruguay River west of the City of Fray Bentos (coordinates S33 7 4 W 58 19 54). The place covers 275 hectares incorporating the outstanding architecture of the Liebig's-Anglo industrial refrigeration facilities, the Uruguay River docks, the slaughterhouse, grazing areas, the workers' homes and their recreational areas. The place has an exceptional universal value on account of its being an outstanding example of the evolution of the social and economic structure of the 19th and 20th Centuries in Uruguay and in the region. It also plays a key role in the formation of a nationality process, resulting from the integration and cultural contribution of immigrants of more than fifty-five nationalities who came to work there. Confirmation is in place that the two activities that will be implemented in Fray Bentos are neither in a place close to this site nor can they have an impact on it. • San Javier:

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Natural Value</u>: San Javier is located within the Estero de Farrapos protected area (see above). ○ <u>Cultural Value</u>: On account of its Russian tradition, San Javier has an important Cultural Value. The colony was founded on 27 July 1913 by 300 Russian families who were seeking the full religious freedom that they did not find in Czarist Russia. Celebrations are very important and well-known: every year, several hundreds of the different Russian collectives in Uruguay participate. Settlers built a flour mill and sheds to store cereals and installed the first sunflower oil factory in Uruguay; introducing some advanced agricultural techniques to the country. Today the community celebrates year after year "The regional Sunflower festival" in a tribute to the founders of the town. These sheds are located near the bridge to be rehabilitated. • Artigas (Bella Unión): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Natural Value</u>: Bella Unión is located close to the protected area Rincón de Franquía (see above). ○ <u>Cultural Value</u>: No sites with a Cultural Value are found close to Project interventions.
	14.4. Has the project determined if any of the heritage elements included in the List of World Heritage in Danger is in the influence zone?	Ar – NO Uru – NO	None of the elements in the <i>List of World Heritage in Danger</i> are located in the project's area of influence.
	14.5. Has the project considered all the activities to identify actual risks for each of the heritage elements identified taking into account the specific	Ar – YES Uru – YES	The Project shall not generate any interventions likely to having an adverse or negative impact on sites, structures, or objects having a cultural, historical, artistic, traditional, or religious value, or intangible cultural forms. Instead, the Project seeks to protect these sites from climate change impacts.

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	characteristics of the activity (location, dimension, duration etc.) and the vulnerability mechanism(s) of each heritage element identified?		
15. <i>Lands and Soil Conservation</i>	15.1. Has the project identified the presence of fragile soils within the influence area?	Ar – YES Uru – YES	<p>All areas on which the Project is to be implemented are located in coastal regions. The project objective is to protect soil from coastal erosion and to rehabilitate coastal ecosystems, by strengthening them up and, therefore, increasing resilience both of the ecosystem and the communities nearby.</p> <p>Please refer to each project card (ANNEX 3) for an in-depth survey on soil types, as well as soil classification to delve into the soil type, as well as its classification at the urban code level, when applicable.</p>
	15.2. Has the project identified activities that could result in the loss of otherwise non-fragile soil?	Ar – NO Uru - NO	The project has been designed and shall be implemented within an Ecosystems-based Adaptation approach, protection of the soil from coastal erosion, and rehabilitation of coastal ecosystem, strengthening them up, thus, increasing resilience both, of the ecosystem and neighboring communities.
	15.3. Has the project identified productive lands and/or lands that provide valuable ecosystem services within the influence area?	Ar – YES Uru - YES	<p>The areas being intervened by the project are not productive. Only the presence of productive activities in the Parque Nacional Estero de Farrapos and Rincón de Franquía can be mentioned. In the case of the Estero de Farrapos, activities that will be implemented will be agriculture, tourism and beekeeping.</p> <p>Fishing activities have also been identified in several areas. Confirmation is in place that these activities will continue to be carried forward.</p> <p>Valuable ecosystem services have been identified in a large section of the project's intervention area, the most important being the two National Parks: El Palmar (Argentina) and the Islas del Río Uruguay Estero de Farrapos e Islas del Río Uruguay (Uruguay), as well as Rincón de Franquía Environmental Protection Area. Activities focused on these areas are the quantification, mapping and strengthening up of coastal ecosystem services. Further, there are several other areas having a high ecosystem</p>

Checklist of E&S Principles	Questions	Yes / No	Evidence Base Identification
			<p>value, such as the wetlands at the mouth of the Artaláz Arroyo and its multiple use area "Río de los Pájaros" or the Indigenous Park near the Atahualpa Park project area, where a proposal is in place to carry out the identification of ecosystem services and promote environmental education activities vis-à-vis the former.</p> <p>All other interventions shall be implemented in:</p> <p>a) An urban setting (mostly flooding-prone parks), where the conservation and strengthening of ecosystem services that nowadays cannot be developed, will be promoted; and</p> <p>b) A natural environment (green areas on the outskirts of cities), where the same goal to increasing resilience is sought with an Ecosystem-based Adaptation approach.</p>
	15.4. Has the project identified activities that may lead to land degradation?	Ar – NO Uru - NO	The project has been designed and shall be implemented with an Ecosystem-based Adaptation approach, protecting the soil from coastal erosion and rehabilitating coastal ecosystems, reinforcing them and therefore increasing the resilience of both the ecosystem and the surrounding communities.

Table 3. Risks Identification per E&S Principles

Risks Identification per E&S Principles		
Checklist of E&S Principles	Risk Associated	Risks Associated
1. Compliance with the law	AR – YES URU - YES	There is a risk that the project does not comply with local and international legislation. Activities are low impact and local governments have identified and confirmed the permits to be obtained for each work. Upon revision of activities suggested, local entities confirm they do not see any problem to securing related permits. However, securing those permits requires a follow-up in case of an eventuality. That is why this activity is classified as a risk.

Risks Identification per E&S Principles		
Checklist of E&S Principles	Risk Associated	Risks Associated
2. Access and Equity	AR – YES URU - YES	<p>There is a risk that beneficiaries do not have access to the benefits the Project entails, if selection mechanisms are not defined to ensure a fair and equitable access. The case of the activities 7.5 Conditioning of refuges, 9.1 Revolving Fund, 9.2 Insurance for commercial and tourist activities, and 11.1 Adaptation of productive activities in the Parque Nacional Estero de Farrapos stand out. Further, Component 4 activities vis-à-vis social resilience should criteria of justice and equity criteria for access to them.</p> <p>As regards participation, there is a risk that it is not There is a risk that it is not warranted in some activities. Channels should be widened up in the case of the consolidation of the EWS (Outcome 5 of Component 1), and in Component 2: 7.3 Arroyo Sauzal activities, 9.1 Revolving Fund, and 9.2 insurance for commercial and tourist establishments. In any case, a channel for participation with vulnerable and marginalized communities and groups should be maintained in the aggregate of activities.</p>
3. Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups	AR – YES URU - YES	<p>Marginalized vulnerable groups have been identified. There is no risk that the project may prevent access of vulnerable and marginalized groups to basic rights and services.</p> <p>There is a risk that these groups do not have fair and equitable access to project benefits, if access and participation mechanisms are not properly implemented, as referred to in the previous point.</p> <p>Concerning adaptation measures such as those framed in the Revolving Fund, or improvements focused on productive activities, there is a risk that adaptive technologies may not be adapted and made accessible to anyone.</p>
4. Human Rights	AR – NO URU - NO	There is no risk that the Project does not foster and abide by international Human Rights. The project's core objective is reducing disaster risks for communities and ecosystems. Projects shall improve quality of life in terms of flood prevention, and also from the cultural, economic and social point of view.
5. Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment	AR – YES URU - YES	There is a risk that some elements maintain or exacerbate gender inequalities or their aftermath: From policies and the SAT, access to insurance, Revolving Fund or support to implement adaptation measures. Adaptation technologies should be adapted for women and men use. Access and possibilities in terms of time and hours to attending participatory and training activities, capacity-building subjects. Linear park projects run the risk of not including women and girls if they do not adequately implement safety measures or if sporting activities are biased towards male-focused sports. In the case of floods refuge, there is a risk that gender issues will not be properly handled.
6. Core Labour Rights	AR – NO URU - NO	The project will be executed in line with CAF's standards, which apply all core labor standards as identified by the International Labor Organization (ILO).

Risks Identification per E&S Principles		
Checklist of E&S Principles	Risk Associated	Risks Associated
7. <i>Indigenous Peoples</i>	AR – NO URU - YES	There are no risks related to Indigenous Populations since these are not present in the Project area.
8. <i>Involuntary Resettlement</i>	AR – NO URU - NO	<p>There is no risk linked to an involuntary resettlement, since the Project does not involve any displacement or resettlement. It is important to clarify that in several of the activities with which local governments intervene are carrying out relocations of people living in high-risk flooding areas. These relocations are not connected with the project. The project complements measures to prevent the occupation of evicted lands and to contribute with measures to reduce the flooding risk.</p> <p>There is no risk for livelihoods of the populations to be affected; rather, the project improves their conditions since it does not involve any displacement or resettlement. Clarification should be made that several of the activities with which local governments intervene involve relocations of people living in high-risk flooding areas. These relocations are not connected with the project. The project complements measures to prevent the occupation of evicted lands, and to contribute with measures reducing the risk of flooding.</p> <p>There is no risk that livelihoods of the populations are affected, but, on the contrary, the project improves its conditions.</p>
9. <i>Protection of Natural Habitats</i>	AR – YES URU - YES	<p>The project intervenes in Natural habitats, including national and municipal-level protected areas, and areas with a recognized Natural Value.</p> <p>Activities proposed do not foresee actions having an impact on natural habitats, but rather, are focused on recovering areas highly affected by flood phenomena, many of which also show a high environmental degradation. However, it is necessary to safeguard the risk involved in the application of exotic wood removal methods, monitoring of clearing activities necessary to carry out works in linear parks and tourism infrastructure, or unexpected or undesirable impacts by adaptation measures on productive activities in the Parque Nacional Farrapos.</p>

Risks Identification per E&S Principles		
Checklist of E&S Principles	Risk Associated	Risks Associated
10. Conservation of Biological Diversity	AR – NO URU - NO	<p>The project implementation does not entail a risk to the reduction or loss of biological diversity, or the introduction of known invasive species. Rightly, the goal of practically all activities is the rehabilitation of this diversity and, in particular, the replacement of exotic and invasive species by native ones that provide ecosystem services that increase resilience to floods.</p> <p>Assurance can be given that the Project avoids any significant or unjustified reduction or loss of biological diversity, or the introduction of known invasive species.</p>
11. Climate Change	AR – NO URU - NO	<p>There is no risk of a significant or unjustified increase in greenhouse gas emissions. The project does not belong to any of the sectors mentioned in the document's reference book. The only GHG emissions that will occur due to the project will be during the works, over transportation of materials. These emissions are deemed to be non-significant. Confirmation is in place that the project does not generate any new sources of greenhouse gas emissions; in any case, it would generate new GHG emissions sinks on account of the incorporation of new native species.</p>
12. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	AR – YES URU - YES	<p>There is a risk that the project is implemented in such a way that it does not abide by standards that should be enforced to minimize the use of natural resources, waste production and pollutants release.</p> <p>Reference is made in Components 2 and 3.</p>
13. Public Health	AR – NO URU - NO	<p>There is no risk for adverse impacts to be generated to Public Health by the project. Rather, the project shall provide for an enhanced quality of life of people.</p>

Risks Identification per E&S Principles		
Checklist of E&S Principles	Risk Associated	Risks Associated
14. <i>Physical and Cultural Heritage</i>	AR – NO URU - NO	<p>There is no risk that the Project may generate alterations, damage or loss of cultural, physical resources, cultural sites, and sites with unique natural values recognized as such at community, national or international level.</p> <p>Projects shall not interfere with the current access to or the use of physical and cultural resources as mentioned.</p> <p>Some of the Project activities shall be implemented in areas harboring unique natural or cultural values, that are recognized at community, national or international level.</p> <p>The protection activity referring to the Jesuitical ruins under threat by coastal erosion in the National El Palmar Park is deemed as a direct protection action to safeguarding the historical Heritage and, accordingly, access to them and their use.</p> <p>There is a site recognized by the 1972 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage: The Fray Bentos Industrial Landscape. Confirmation is at hand that the Fray Bentos projects are not located close to this site, nor would they have an impact on them in any way.</p>
15. <i>Land and Soil Conservation</i>	AR – NO URU - NO	<p>All areas singled out for implementation of the project are located along a coastal area. The Project seeks to protect the soil from coastal erosion and rehabilitate coastal ecosystems, reinforcing them and, therefore, increasing the resilience of both the ecosystem and the surrounding communities.</p> <p>The areas to be intervened by the project are not productive. Only the presence of productive activities (livestock, beekeeping, tourism) at the Parque Nacional Estero de Farrapos can be mentioned.</p>

Considering ¡Error! No se encuentra el origen de la referencia., ¡Error! No se encuentra el origen de la referencia. and Table 3. Risks Identification per E&S Principles, an assessment of E&S Impacts of the project activity is made. Please find below

Table 4. Activity Identified risks in accordance with AF's E&SP and Potential E&S Impacts.

Table 4. Activity Identified risks in accordance with AF's E&SP and Potential E&S Impacts

Activity	Risks Identified in accordance with the Adaptation Fund environmental and social policy	Environmental and social impacts in case risks materialize
COMPONENT 1		
Activities 1.1 and 1.2 of Output 1: Land management plans, protected areas management plans, and housing and water programs, under review or in progress, include the climate change perspective.	<p>E&SP 5. There is a risk that the gender approach is not incorporated into the revision of plans and the preparation of technical documents.</p> <p>There is a risk that the equal participation of men and women in capacity-building activities will not be achieved.</p>	Plans and tools may not be adapted, or may not reach men and women in an equitable way.
Activities 2.1 to 2.3 in Output 2: Methodological guidelines to assess impact, damages and losses have been designed and implemented.	<p>E&SP 3 and E&SP 5. There is a risk that databases will be used and that indicators will be defined without disaggregation by sex, age group, and vulnerable group.</p> <p>There is a risk that equitable participation of men and women in training will not be achieved.</p>	Diagnostics may not be visualizing damages and losses with due consideration for gender, age and vulnerable groups.
Activities 3.1 and 3.2 in Output 3: The project adaptation outcomes have been incorporated into monitoring mechanisms of National Adaptation Plans, Adaptation Communications and National Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Argentina and Uruguay.	E&SP 3 and E&SP 5. There is a risk that indicators will be defined without disaggregation by sex, age group, and vulnerable group.	Monitoring may not be making visible the adaptation and risk reduction measures with a consideration of gender, age and vulnerable groups.
Activities 4.1 and 4.2 in Output 4: Strategies and best practices involving adaptation, climate risk management, territorial planning, territorial policy, housing infrastructure adaptation, recovery of vacant lands, have been shared by Argentina and Uruguay.	<p>E&SP 3 and E&SP 5. There is a risk that lessons learned are shared without both, a focus on vulnerable and marginalized groups, and a gender approach.</p> <p>There is a risk that an equitable participation by men and women at binational workshops is not achieved.</p>	<p>Plans and instruments may not include a vulnerable and marginalized groups approach.</p> <p>Plans and instruments may not be adapted and / or may not reach men and women in an equitable way.</p>
Activities 5.1 and 5.2 in Output5: Flood Early Warning System has been consolidated.	E&SP 2 and E&S 3. There is a risk that not all the community is aware of the existence and working of the flooding EWS.	If the community is not adequately informed, and local knowledge is not taken into account, there is a risk that the EWS is not taken into account.

Activity	Risks Identified in accordance with the Adaptation Fund environmental and social policy	Environmental and social impacts in case risks materialize
	There is a risk that the community does not have the capabilities to access and interpret the EWS information, and to properly respond to a warning.	If adequate capacities are non-existent within the community to access and interpret the EWS information, there is a risk that it may not respond adequately to the warning.
	E&SP 5. There is a risk that the EWS does not incorporate gender mainstreaming in its consolidation.	If gender mainstreaming is not incorporated, key information regarding access to information, interpretation and men and women response may not be included.
Activities 6.1 and 6.2 in Output 6: Updating and implementation of Regional Plans for Disaster Risk Management, including the Climate Change (CC) perspective, have been supported.	E&SP 5. There is a risk that the revision and implementation of regional disaster risk management plans do not bear in mind the gender mainstreaming issue.	Plans and tools may not be adapted and/or may not reach women and men in an equitable way.
	There is a risk that an equitable participation by men and women in workshops is not achieved.	
	<p>E&SP 9 and ES&P 10. There is a risk that the revision and implementation of plans do not take into account in their strategy consideration of ecosystem services in protected areas, and biodiversity.</p> <p>There is a risk that strategies likely to having an impact on protected areas and biodiversity are defined.</p>	<p>Plans may be incomplete in their strategies to respond to risk, and increase the resilience of both, communities and ecosystems.</p> <p>Plans could foster measures having an impact on ecosystems.</p>
COMPONENT 2		
7.1: Resignification of the Union Portuaria, Ledesma and urban border areas in Paysandú, Uruguay.	E&SP 2 and E&SP 3. Notwithstanding inclusion considerations in the Project design, there is a risk that these considerations are not properly or fully implemented by the project.	Access by and use of vulnerable and marginalized groups could be jeopardized.
	E&SP 5. Despite the Project is incorporating gender mainstreaming into its design, there is a risk that all related good inclusion practices are not incorporated in the Project over its implementation stage.	Women and girls' access to and use of the place could be jeopardized.

Activity	Risks Identified in accordance with the Adaptation Fund environmental and social policy	Environmental and social impacts in case risks materialize
	E&SP 12. There is a risk of contamination due to the use of the area in the past and at the present time. Also, that contamination occurs at the time project works are under way, and over the park operation.	<p>If the current pollution problem is not tackled with, the project area preliminary conditions shall not be suitable.</p> <p>If waste and effluents are not properly managed during the construction and operation stages, the area will not have suitable environmental conditions.</p>
7.2. Resignification and renovation of vacant, flood-prone lots after resettlements. Atahualpa area in Salto, Uruguay.	E&SP 2 and E&SP 3. Notwithstanding inclusion considerations in the Project design, there is a risk that such considerations are not properly or fully implemented by the project.	Access to and use by vulnerable and marginalized groups could be jeopardized.
	E&SP 2 and E&SP 5. Despite the Project is incorporating gender mainstreaming into its design, there is a risk that all related good inclusion practices are not incorporated in the Project over its implementation stage.	Women and girls' access to and use of the park could be jeopardized.
	E&SP 12. There is a risk that the project may be impaired by pollution due to the park's current uses: poor facilities, alternative sanitation systems, landfill area.	The project would not have environmental conditions that are suitable for the project execution and further use.
7.3. Resignification and renovation of flooding-prone vacant lots at the Sauzal Stream mouth, in Salto, Uruguay.	E&SP2 and E&SP3. Bearing in mind beneficiary multiplicity, a risk is apparent that not all of them are being represented along the whole implementation cycle. Despite inclusion considerations in the Project design, there is a risk that the Project does not properly or fully implement them.	Conflicts may arise along the Project implementation process. Access and use by vulnerable and marginalized groups could be jeopardized.
	E&SP 2 and E&SP 5. Although gender mainstreaming has been included in the Project's design, there is a risk that the project does not properly or fully implement considerations therein.	Women and girls' access to and use of the park could be jeopardized
	E&SP 12. There is a risk that the Project is impaired by waste, illegal dumping of effluents and garbage, which are currently produced.	The project would not have environmental conditions that are not adequate vis-a-vis the Project

Activity	Risks Identified in accordance with the Adaptation Fund environmental and social policy	Environmental and social impacts in case risks materialize
		execution and use.
7.4. Environmentally sustainable hydrological management at the Esmeralda Stream – Resignification of the Esmeralda’s neighborhood housing complex - Fray Bentos, Uruguay.	E&SP 2 and E&SP 3. Notwithstanding inclusion considerations in the Project design, there is a risk that the Project does not properly or fully implement considerations therein	Access and use by vulnerable and marginalized groups could be jeopardized.
	E&SP 5. Although gender mainstreaming has been included in the Project’s design, there is a risk that all inclusion best practices involved in this outlook over the project implementation stage.	Women and girls’ access to and use of the park could be jeopardized
	E&SP 12. There is a risk that contamination is present due to the uses the area has been given both in the past and in the present time. Further, there is a risk that pollution is caused at the time Project-related works get under way, and over the operation of the park.	If the current waste disposal problem is not solved, the project area will show inadequate initial conditions. If waste and effluents are not properly managed during the construction and operation stages, the area will show inadequate environmental conditions.
7.5. Risk prevention and evacuees care Centre. Bella Unión, Uruguay. 7.6. Resignification of flood prone high-risk public spaces recovered from irregular residential occupation. Bella Unión, Uruguay.	E&SP 2. There is a risk that a clear access mechanism to Project benefits is not implemented, and that the necessary participation instances are not warranted.	
	E&SP 5. There is a risk that the specific needs of women in terms of space, privacy, situations of violence, among others, will not be taken into account.	Women can be subjected to situations of violence or feel disadvantaged during their stay at the center.
	E&SP 12. There is a risk of contamination during the construction works, and over the time the building is being used.	The environment would be contaminated by construction waste and by the residential use of space.
7.7. Protection and resignification of the Artaláz Stream Wetland. Colón, Argentina.	E&SP 2 y E&SP 3. There is a risk that the project does not incorporate inclusion considerations in the final design. .	The access and enjoyment of vulnerable and marginalized groups could be harmed.

Activity	Risks Identified in accordance with the Adaptation Fund environmental and social policy	Environmental and social impacts in case risks materialize
	E&SP 5. There is a risk that the project does not include gender mainstreaming in the project and in a comprehensive way.	The Project might not benefit women and men in an equitable way.
	E&SP 9 and E&SP 10. There is a risk that the natural habitat becomes impaired over the execution of Project works.	The natural habitat could become impaired by a higher pressure over the Project works.
	E&SP 12. There is a risk of contamination and generation of wastes over the works stage, and during the time the park is in operation.	The project could be impaired by a poor environmental quality.
7.8. Remediation and resignification of vacant lots located within Defensa Norte and Cantera 25 de mayo Neighborhood. Concepción del Uruguay, Argentina.	E&SP 2 and E&SP 3. There is a risk that the project does not incorporate inclusion considerations in its design.	Access to and enjoyment of the new park could be jeopardized.
	E&SP 5. There is a risk that the project does not incorporate gender mainstreaming into its implementation process.	Insecurity situations and differentiated access for men and women could be generated.
	E&SP 9 and E&SP 10. There is a risk that native vegetation is affected if safeguards as required are not applied towards a proper forest cleaning and reforestation work.	Specimens having a Natural Value could be needlessly lost.
	E&SP 12. There is a risk of contamination and generation of waste during the construction stage and during the operation of the park. In addition, at the time of project design, there was a contamination problem due to the rupture of a sewage system pump in the San Isidro neighborhood, which, although it is located outside the project area, may have an impact on the project.	The project could be impaired by a poor environmental quality.
8.1 Environmentally sustainable hydrological management at the La Esmeralda Stream - hydrological lamination. Fray Bentos, Uruguay.	E&SP 2 and E&SP 3. There is a risk that the Project does not incorporate inclusion considerations in the design.	Access and enjoyment of the new park could be jeopardized.
	E&SP 5. There is a risk that the project does not include gender mainstreaming in its implementation.	Insecurity, and differentiated access situations could become apparent for men and women.
	E&SP 12. There is a risk of pollution and generation of wastes over the works stage and over the operation of the park.	The project could be impaired by a poor environmental quality.

Activity	Risks Identified in accordance with the Adaptation Fund environmental and social policy	Environmental and social impacts in case risks materialize
8.2: Protection against coastal erosion, and sundry repairs at the water treatment plant in the city of Concordia, Argentina.	E&SP 12. There is a risk that there will be an impact due to the generation of waste and noise during the works. There is a risk that resources will not be efficiently managed (materials for the works and for the protection of the coast).	The project It can degrade the surrounding environmental setting if wastes are not properly managed. The project can lead to an excessive consumption of materials if works wastes are not managed efficiently.
	E&P 9. There is a risk that the works stag may impair the adjacent protected area.	Damages to flora and fauna could be caused.
8.3. Refurbishing of the Access bridge to the Pier and the Coastal areas of the San Javier town.	E&SP 12. There is a risk of an impact due to generation of waste and noise during works. There is a risk that resources are not efficiently managed (works and coast protection materials).	The surrounding setting may be degraded by the Project if works wastes are not properly managed. If not managed efficiently, the project may involve overuse of materials.
	E&P 9. There is a risk that the works stage may have an adverse impact on the adjacent protected area.	Damages to flora and fauna could be caused.
9.1. Revolving fund for housing adaptations in flood medium-risk zones, according to the Risk Map. Pilot case in Paysandú.	E&SP 2 and E&SP 3. There is a risk that people with multiple vulnerabilities in the medium risk areas have no access to the benefits of the project and are not involved in the design of the mechanism.	Without participation in the project design, the Revolving Fund might not reach people facing manifold vulnerability conditions (i.e., female heads of household, senior citizens, people with disabilities)..
	E&SP 5. The project could exacerbate gender inequality could exacerbate gender inequality if facilities for women's access to the mechanism are non-existent.	If no affirmative actions for women involvement are not taken, a condition of less access by them to this type of tools could be replicated.
	E&SP 14. There is a risk that (non-public) housing with historical value will be affected if the adaptation measures implemented with the Revolving Fund do not respect the characteristics that their historical value gives them.	If ex ante protection measures of historical values are not taken, these will be impaired.
9.2. Design of flood insurance for commercial and tourist premises in coastal areas. Entre Ríos, Argentina.	E&SP 2. There is a risk that both, an insurance access mechanism, and the involvement of potential beneficiaries is not looked into.	If this issue is not looked into over the deign consultancy stage, the tool to be used at a later time may not respond to

Activity	Risks Identified in accordance with the Adaptation Fund environmental and social policy	Environmental and social impacts in case risks materialize
		the real needs.
	E&SP 5. There is a risk that gender considerations are not included in the feasibility survey and tool design stage.	If gender considerations are not attached to the survey, the tool to be used in the future may exacerbate the current situation.
COMPONENT 3		
10.1: Identification, mapping and evaluation of ecosystem benefits on account of their contribution to climate change adaptation and connectivity in Argentina and Uruguay.	Without identified environmental and social risks.	N/A
11.1: Adequacy of infrastructure required to upgrade resilience to CC in vulnerable human activities in protected areas, including tourism, livestock and beekeeping in the Estero de Farrapos Protected Area in Uruguay.	E&SP2. There is a risk that the mechanism for accessing project benefits will not ensure impartial access to benefits. There is a risk that, without an adequate participatory process, the needs and better alternatives for adapting production systems will not be properly identified.	Affected male and female producers might not be included in the project.
	E&SP5. A risk is identified that certain elements such as the selection of beneficiaries or the identification of technologies can maintain or exacerbate gender inequality or its aftermath.	Female producers may not have an equitable access to the project's benefits. The technologies identified may not be the most appropriate for management by men and women.
	E&SP9 and E&SP10. Notwithstanding the conservation approach in productive activities, there is a risk that Project interventions have unforeseen and unintended impacts.	Both, the natural setting and biodiversity could be impaired.
	E&SP12. While it is not foreseen that adaptation activities aimed at farmers and beekeepers will generate new pollution sources, depending on the adaptation measure. i.e., a new risk of generating foci at specific moments if any of the solutions imply a large concentration of animals in the same place during a flood event.	Some areas in the park could be contaminated by overgrazing (animal overload).

Activity	Risks Identified in accordance with the Adaptation Fund environmental and social policy	Environmental and social impacts in case risks materialize
11.2: Implementation of climate change ecosystem-based adaptation measures in the Rincón de Franquía Protected National Area in Uruguay.	E&SP9 y E&SP10. Notwithstanding the conservation approach, there is a risk that Project –related interventions have unexpected unintended impacts.	Both, the natural setting and biodiversity could be impaired.
11.3: Restoration of vulnerable coastal ecosystems through monitoring of exotic species and planting of native species.	E&SP 9, E&SP 10. There is a risk of an adverse impact on the vegetation, if woody exotic species eradication methodologies are not applied (heavy machinery, burning, application of agrochemicals such as herbicides and shrub killers) are not adequately applied.	The ecosystem could be impaired.
	E&SP 12. There is a pollution risk if agrochemical if agrochemical containers are not stored and properly disposed of. There is a risk that resources will not be used efficiently if constraints to the use of agrochemicals are not established.	The environment could be affected. There is a likelihood that resources are not being efficiently used.
	E&SP 13. There is a health risk for men and women workers at National Parks on account of the application of methods to eradicate exotic woody plants.	The health of men and women working in National Parks could be impaired.
11.4. Structural consolidation of historical buildings, protection of the coastal canyon and valorisation of the historic site Calera del Palmar or de Barquín, in El Palmar National Park (PNEP).	E&SP 12. There is a risk of affectation due to the generation of waste and soil movement over Project-related works.	The environmental setting around the Project may be degraded if works' wastes are not properly disposed of.
	E&SP 14. There is a risk that this archaeological site will be affected over Project works, the final purpose of which is to preserve the site from flooding events, if enough safeguards are not taken to protect it.	If no precautions are taken over Project-related works, the historical site could be impaired over works.
COMPONENT 4		

Activity	Risks Identified in accordance with the Adaptation Fund environmental and social policy	Environmental and social impacts in case risks materialize
Activities 12.1 and 12.2 in Output12: Social vulnerability monitoring and evaluation tools have been devised with a particular focus on Human Rights, gender, and generations.	Neither environmental nor social risks have been identified.	N/A
Activities 13.1 and 13.2 in Output13: Assessments of perception of social risks have been carried through towards the construction of resilience.	<p>E&SP 3 y E&SP 5. There is a risk that activities to learn about the social perception of risk are not adapted to gathering the views of vulnerable men, women, and marginalized groups.</p> <p>There is a risk that results are not systematized by gender, and vulnerable and marginalized groups.</p> <p>There is a risk that pilot cases do not reflect the views of groups mentioned.</p>	The social perception of risk review could be incomplete.
Activities 14.1 and 14.2 in Output 14: Strategies for assistance and capacity-building of the workforce made up by vulnerable populations have been promoted.	<p>E&SP 2, E&SP 3 and E&SP 5: There is a risk that participation of women and men in training and access to assistance is not well-adjusted.</p> <p>There is a risk that participation of vulnerable and marginalized groups will be low.</p> <p>Labor reconversion issues pertaining some vulnerable or marginalized groups could be dismissed (i.e., people with disabilities, or on account of their needs vis-à-vis accessibility to capacity-building centers.</p>	<p>Involvement of women and men may not be balanced vis-à-vis the needs for labor reconversion.</p> <p>The participation of vulnerable and marginalized groups could be jeopardized by not getting the issues right, or by not taking into account issues related to accessibility to job training centers.</p>
	<p>E&SP 9, E&SP 10, E&SP 11 and E&SP12, E&SP 15: There is a risk that new labor activities having an impact on natural habitats and biodiversity are not encouraged.</p> <p>There is a risk that activities producing new GHG emissions, local pollution, or soil degradation are promoted.</p> <p>There is a risk that activities are fostered without training in hygiene and occupational safety.</p>	The project would be having an adverse impact on natural habitats and biodiversity, generating new GHG emission, or local-level pollution.

Activity	Risks Identified in accordance with the Adaptation Fund environmental and social policy	Environmental and social impacts in case risks materialize
Activities 15.1 y 15.2 in Output15: Social networks have been strengthened up through an exchange in Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) good practices and local risk management strategies.	E&SP 2, E&SP 3 and E&SP5. There is a risk that participation spaces and workshops do not equitably include men, women and vulnerable and marginalized groups.	Participation of the different groups could be jeopardized.
	ALL E&SP. There is a risk that, during the exchange on lessons learned, the lessons related to environmental and social issues from the selected experiences will not be shared.	Lessons learned in environmental and social terms would be being ignored and errors related to these aspects could be made again.
Products 16.1 a 16.3 in Output16: Communication, education and dissemination strategies have been implemented towards reducing vulnerability.	&SP 2, E&SP 3 and E&SP5. There is a risk that participation spaces and workshops do not equitably include men, women and vulnerable and marginalized groups. There is a risk that communication campaigns and materials are not inclusive.	Participation of the different groups could be in jeopardy.
	ALL E&SP. There is a risk that, during the exchange of experiences, over the dissemination of successful experiences, and preparation of strategies and methodologies, the lessons related to environmental and social issues in experiences chosen will not be shared.	Learning in environmental and social terms could be being ignored, and errors related to these aspects could be repeated.

Considering the risks identified in

Table 4. Activity Identified risks in accordance with AF's E&SP and Potential E&S Impacts, Table 5 shows the general Project categorization:

3.2. General Categorization

Table 5. Categorization definition

Questions	Component Answer YES / NO			
	1	2	3	4
Does the Project Outputs / Activities have significant adverse environmental or social impacts that are diverse?	NO	NO	NO	NO
Does the Project Outputs / Activities have significant adverse environmental or social impacts that are widespread?	NO	NO	NO	NO
Does the Project Outputs / Activities have significant adverse environmental or social impacts that are irreversible?	NO	NO	NO	NO
Does the Project Outputs / Activities have few adverse environmental or social impacts?	NO	YES	YES	NO
Does the Project Outputs / Activities have in small scale / low widespread adverse environmental or social impacts?	NO	YES	YES	NO
Does the Project Outputs / Activities have reversible or easily mitigated adverse environmental or social impacts?	NO	YES	YES	NO
Does the Project Outputs / Activities have no adverse environmental or social impacts?	YES	YES	YES	YES
Categorization	C	B	B	C

The results of the Component Categorization showed that the Component 1 and Component 4 are categorized as low risk (Category C) because of their nature of capacity building (capacity-buildings, workshops, review of strategies and plans for the incorporation of climate change perspective, lessons and best practices dissemination) which is not expected to generate significant environmental and social impacts. Only provisions related to guaranteeing participation and inclusion in these activities are to be considered.

Components 2 and 3 are categorized as medium risk (Category B) because they involve physical interventions, but focused on improving living conditions of communities, and their environmental and social impacts can be mitigated by the actions required by the ESMP.

REGIONAL PROGRAM PROPOSAL

“Climate Change adaptation in vulnerable coastal cities and ecosystems of the Uruguay River”

ANNEX 6. Environmental and social management plan, complaints and grievances mechanism, and monitoring, evaluation, and oversight programme

Supported by:

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1. Introduction

Pursuant to the Environmental and Social Policy being enforced by the Adaptation Fund, and once all projects have been reviewed pursuant to the fifteen principles, and risks and impacts have been identified for each activity, mitigation measures should be brought forward, together with the names of persons responsible for their implementation.

This document refers to the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) pertaining to the project entitled "Adaptation to Climate Change in vulnerable cities and coastal ecosystems in the Río Uruguay area". This Plan has been jointly drafted up with the Argentina and Uruguay governments, and the technical assistance of the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF).

This document incorporates sections as follows:

1. Environmental and social management plan
2. Grievances and complaints mechanism, and
3. Monitoring and evaluation arrangements.

2. Environmental and Social Management Plan

The Environmental and Social Management Plan that has been drafted up for the project incorporates specific measures to prevent and mitigate adverse environmental and social risks and impacts that have been identified in all the project activities. Mitigation measures envisaged vis-à-vis relevant risks identified are spelled out in this section. Information is included herein pertaining organizations responsible for implementing these mitigation measures and ensuring they have indeed been applied.

As detailed in Annex 5, it is relevant to stress that the project does not contemplate any displacement or resettlement. Displacement has already occurred or will have occurred within the framework of local plans for relocation of inhabitants in high flood risk areas in many of the activities with which the project intervenes.

As described in Section III of the Full "Implementation Arrangements" Proposal, an Expert shall be hired by the project to specifically monitor safeguards, complaints and grievances. This Expert will have proven working experience with international financing agencies' safeguards, including a gender approach, and will ideally be familiar with local realities in both countries.

This Expert will be hired by the Regional Implementing Entity and will be in charge of overseeing the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan and the Project's Gender Action Plan. This Expert will be responsible for drafting semi-annual reports for conveyance to project-related National and Regional Implementing Entities. Furthermore, and over quarterly meetings being held to monitoring project progress, this Expert will submit reports on any possible environmental and social risk that may have arisen and were not previously identified. This Expert will be responsible for updating the Environmental and Social Management Plan and the Gender Action Plan whenever unforeseen impacts and risks are identified.

The Implementing Entity will appoint an officer to oversee compliance with safeguards and to further work, together with the Adaptation Expert, the Safeguards Expert, and Implementing Entities experts' teams, to ensure compliance with all conditions.

As a part to the Environmental and Social Management Plan, and prior to their implementation, all activities should go through an environmental and social risks' screening process and, depending upon related findings, mitigation measures should be defined that are properly discussed and disseminated with local authorities and other relevant stakeholders.

Table 1. Mitigation measures for management of environmental and social impacts and risks

Risks, potential impacts, and mitigation measures vis-à-vis each activity				
Activity	Risks identified in line with the Adaptation Fund environmental and social policy	Environmental and social impacts if risks were to materialize	Mitigation measures	Responsible for verification
COMPONENT 1				
Activities 1.1 and 1.2 in Input 1: The climate change (CC) outlook is incorporated into land management plans, protected area management plans, and housing and water programmes under revision or under way.	<p>E&SP 5. There is a risk that the gender approach is not incorporated into revision of plans and in preparation of technical documents.</p> <p>There is a possibility that equitable participation of men and women in capacity-building activities will not be achieved.</p>	Plans and instruments (tools) may not be adapted and/or may not equally reach men and women.	<p>A gender approach shall be incorporated by means of the participation of a gender specialist with proven experience in climate change projects, flood emergencies, or related issues.</p> <p>Equitable participation of men and women in capacity-building workshops will be encouraged with proper considerations for timetables, places and resources.</p> <p>Gender considerations for this type of activities have been described in the Gender Action Plan.</p>	<p>Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards</p> <p>Local authorities</p> <p>Regional Implementation Entity</p> <p>Implementation Entity</p>
Activities 2.1 to 2.3 in Input 2: Methodological guidelines for assessing impact, damages and losses have been designed.	<p>E&SP 3 and E&SP 5. There is a risk that databases are used, and indicators are defined lacking disaggregation by sex, age groups and vulnerable groups.</p> <p>There is a possibility that an equal participation of men and women in capacity-building activities is not achieved.</p>	Assessments may not be foreseeing damages and losses bearing in mind issues pertaining to gender, age and vulnerable groups.	<p>Disaggregated data will be used whenever they are available, disaggregated indicators will be defined and methodological guides will be generated that promote a differentiated analysis.</p> <p>An equitable participation of men and women in capacity-building workshops shall be fostered taking schedules, places, and resources in mind.</p>	<p>Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards</p> <p>Local authorities</p> <p>Regional Implementing Entity</p> <p>Implementation Entity</p> <p>Articulation with SINAE and Civil Defence.</p>

Risks, potential impacts, and mitigation measures vis-à-vis each activity				
Activity	Risks identified in line with the Adaptation Fund environmental and social policy	Environmental and social impacts if risks were to materialize	Mitigation measures	Responsible for verification
Activities 3.1 and 3.2 Project adaptation outcomes have been incorporated into monitoring mechanisms in Input 3: The project adaptation outcomes have been incorporated into monitoring mechanisms of plans, Adaptation Communications and National Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Argentina and Uruguay.	E&SP 3 and E&SP 5. There is a possibility that indicators are defined without disaggregation by sex, age, and vulnerable groups.	Monitoring may not be making adaptation and risk reduction measures visible with due consideration of gender, age and vulnerable groups.	Disaggregated indicators shall be defined based on the Vulnerability assessment of the project. Among related requirements, Consultancy-related Terms of Reference should incorporate a review of these proposals. An equitable participation of men and women in capacity-building workshops shall be fostered bearing in mind schedules, places, and resources.	Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards Local authorities Regional Implementing Entity Implementation Entity
Activities 4.1 and 4.2 in Input 4: Strategies and best practices involving adaptation, risk management, territorial planning, territorial policy, housing infrastructure adaptation, recovery of vacant lands, have been shared by Argentina and Uruguay.	E&SP3 and E&SP 5. There is a possibility that lessons learned are shared without integrating marginalized groups, and a gender approach. There is a possibility that equitable participation of men and women in binational workshops is not achieved.	Plans and instruments may not incorporate a focus on vulnerable and marginalized groups. Plans and instruments may not be adapted to equitably reach women and men.	Indicators disaggregated by sex, age, and vulnerable groups shall be used. Design of binational scope's protocols should, in particular, contemplate a gender approach as well as vulnerable and marginalized groups considerations.	Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards Local authorities Regional Implementing Entity Implementation Entity
Activities 5.1 and 5.2 in Input 5: The flood Early Warning	E&SP 2 and E&S 3. There is a possibility that not all people in	If the community is not properly informed, and local knowledge is not	The Expert responsible for the Project safeguards will prepare a "Communication and Participatory	The document is drafted up by the Expert responsible for Project-related

Risks, potential impacts, and mitigation measures vis-à-vis each activity				
Activity	Risks identified in line with the Adaptation Fund environmental and social policy	Environmental and social impacts if risks were to materialize	Mitigation measures	Responsible for verification
System (EWS) has been consolidated.	<p>the community are aware that a flood EWS is in place and in operation.</p> <p>There is a possibility that the community does not have the know-how to access and interpret the EWS data, and respond to the alert appropriately.</p> <p>There is a possibility that the skills to access to and interpret the EWS data are not present in the community, to properly react to a flooding alert.</p>	<p>taken into account, there could be a possibility that the EWS is not taken into consideration.</p> <p>If the community lacks the know-how necessary to access to and interpret the EWS data, there is a possibility for the community not properly reacting to a flooding warning.</p>	<p>Strategy" on the way to involve the local community incorporating all project-related activities, based on the consultations made during the project design. Particular attention will be paid to participation of vulnerable and marginalized groups.</p> <p>Assurances should be given of a proper articulation with Component 4 activities, incorporating EWS strengthening activities that are focused on communities at risk.</p>	<p>environmental and social safeguards in consultation with local authorities. The document is approved by the Regional Implementing Entity.</p> <p>The Capacity-building activities Plan should be revised in line with this document.</p> <p>Documents will be shared with all Project implementation experts and stakeholders.</p>
	E&SP 5. There is a possibility that the EWS does not incorporate into its consolidation the gender mainstreaming approach.	If the gender mainstreaming approach is not incorporated, there is a possibility that the Project may be leaving aside key information regarding the access of men and women to information interpretation, and their response.	<p>Equitable participation of women and men in capacity-building instances will be ensured. This participation will be monitored through sex-disaggregated indicators.</p> <p>Special attention will be attached to provide capacity-building activities adapted to the realities and needs of men and women during flooding events.</p> <p>The Project's Annual Report to the Adaptation Fund shall duly address how men and women opinions have been incorporated into the EWS design and implementation.</p>	<p>Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards</p> <p>Local authorities</p> <p>Regional Implementing Entity</p> <p>Implementation Entity</p> <p>The Project team shall ensure that the Adaptation Fund remarks should be duly incorporated.</p>

Risks, potential impacts, and mitigation measures vis-à-vis each activity				
Activity	Risks identified in line with the Adaptation Fund environmental and social policy	Environmental and social impacts if risks were to materialize	Mitigation measures	Responsible for verification
Activities 6.1 and 6.2 in Input 6: Updating and implementation of Regional Plans for Disaster Risk Management, including the Climate Change (CC) perspective, have been encouraged.	<p>E&SP 5. There is a possibility that gender mainstreaming is not borne in mind over the revision and implementation of regional management plans addressing disaster risks.</p> <p>There is a possibility that an equitable participation by men and women in workshops is not achieved.</p>	Plans and instruments may not be adapted and/or do not equitably reach both, men and women.	<p>The gender approach shall be incorporated through the participation of a gender expert in the subject.</p> <p>The equitable participation of men and women in workshops will be encouraged and monitored.</p>	<p>Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards</p> <p>Local authorities</p> <p>Regional Implementing Entity</p> <p>Implementation Entity</p>
	<p>E&SP 9 and ES&P 10. There is a possibility that the review and implementation of plans do not bear in mind in their strategy the ecosystem services being supplied by protected areas and biodiversity.</p> <p>There is a possibility that strategies likely having an adverse impact on protected areas and biodiversity may not be defined.</p>	<p>Plans may be lacking in their strategies to respond to risk and increase the resilience of both, communities and ecosystems.</p> <p>Plans should foster ecosystem's protection measures.</p>	Consideration of ecosystems and their services will be incorporated into the review of regional disaster management plans.	<p>Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards.</p> <p>Local authorities</p> <p>Regional Implementing Entity</p> <p>Implementation Entity</p>
COMPONENT 2				
7.1: Resignification of the Unión	E&SP 2 and E&SP 3. In spite of inclusion	Access and use by vulnerable and	Implementing entities shall verify that inclusion considerations have been	Expert responsible for environmental and social

Risks, potential impacts, and mitigation measures vis-à-vis each activity				
Activity	Risks identified in line with the Adaptation Fund environmental and social policy	Environmental and social impacts if risks were to materialize	Mitigation measures	Responsible for verification
Portuaria, Ledesma and urban border areas in Paysandú, Uruguay	considerations in the Project design, there is a possibility that these considerations are not fully implemented by the project.	marginalized groups could be impaired.	properly implemented.	safeguards Paysandú Intendency MVOTMA / CND Implementation Entity
	E&SP 5. Regardless of the inclusion of gender mainstreaming in the Project design, there is a possibility that not all best inclusion practices involved therein are incorporated over the implementation stage.	Access and use by women and girls could be impaired.	The implementing entity shall monitor the implementation of gender mainstreaming considerations in the Project design as committed by the Intendency, and shall ensure that guidelines as spelled out in the Gender Action Plan are duly warranted over implementation.	Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards Paysandú Intendency MVOTMA /CND Implementation Entity
	E&SP 12. There is a contamination risk resulting from the area's use in the past, and at the present time. Also, a risk that contamination occurs at the time works get under way, and during the operation of the park.	If the current contamination problem is not addressed, the Project area will show unsuitable initial conditions. If wastes and effluents are not properly managed during the construction and operation stages, the area will not show suitable environmental conditions.	The intendency will clean up the whole area before works get under way. These activities have been envisaged in the project / will be guaranteed by the municipality prior to the implementation of the project. The intendency shall abide by national and local waste and effluent management regulations. A monitoring procedure for the work should be submitted. The contractor shall implement a monitoring plan to control: consumption of water and fuel, consumption of construction materials, energy consumption, generation of solid waste, generation of effluents, generation of construction waste. The intendency will incorporate the linear park into the municipal waste	The Contractor's employee responsible for environmental and social matters is accountable for the works plan and the monitoring procedure. Entities responsible for due submission of these procedures: Paysandú Intendency MVOTMA /CND DINAMA Responsible for approval: Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards Implementing Entity. Last technical and

Risks, potential impacts, and mitigation measures vis-à-vis each activity				
Activity	Risks identified in line with the Adaptation Fund environmental and social policy	Environmental and social impacts if risks were to materialize	Mitigation measures	Responsible for verification
			management system.	administrative responsible entity: Implementing Entity
7.2. Resignification and renovation after resettlement of vacant lots prone to flooding. Atahualpa area in Salto, Uruguay	E&SP 2 and E&SP 3. Notwithstanding inclusion considerations in the Project design, there is a possibility that they are not properly implemented by the project.	Access and use by vulnerable and marginalized groups may be impaired.	Implementing entities shall verify that committed inclusion considerations are being properly implemented.	Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards Salto Intendency MVOTMA Implementation Entity
	E&SP 2 and E&SP 5. Notwithstanding that gender mainstreaming has been included by the project in its design, there is a possibility that not all gender mainstreaming good practices shall be incorporated over the project implementation stage.	Access and use by women and girls could be in jeopardy.	The Expert responsible for safeguards, and the country's Implementing Entity shall monitor implementation of committed gender considerations as committed by the Intendency in the project design and ensure that guidelines provided in the Gender Action Plan are warranted during project implementation.	Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards Salto Intendency MVOTMA Implementation Entity
	E&SP 12. There is a possibility that the project is affected by potential contamination due to the project's area current uses: poor installations, alternative sanitation systems, informal dumpsite area.	The project would not show the right environmental conditions for its implementation and subsequent use.	Regarding the specific area used informally as a garbage dump, the Intendency is committed to implement measures such as installation of fences and prohibition of entry to vehicles. As for alternative sanitation systems, the Intendency will ensure that the area is sanitized before the implementation of the project through an environmental technical assessment including soil samples tests. These tests will comply with national protocols.	The contractors' officer in charge of environmental and social issues is responsible for the works plan and monitoring procedures. Salto Intendency is responsible for a timely submission of these procedures The Implementing Entity MVOTMA / CND are

Risks, potential impacts, and mitigation measures vis-à-vis each activity				
Activity	Risks identified in line with the Adaptation Fund environmental and social policy	Environmental and social impacts if risks were to materialize	Mitigation measures	Responsible for verification
			A works-related monitoring procedure should be submitted. The contractor should implement a monitoring plan to control: consumption of water and fuel, consumption of construction materials, energy consumption, generation of solid waste, generation of effluents, generation of construction waste.	responsible for approval of these procedures. Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards Implementation Entity
7.3. Resignification and renovation of flooding-prone vacant lots at the Sauzal Stream mouth, in Salto, Uruguay	E&SP2 and E&SP3. Bearing in mind the multiplicity of users, there is a possibility that not all of them are represented throughout the implementation cycle. Despite the committed inclusion considerations in the project design, there is a possibility that the project does not properly or fully implement those considerations.	Conflicts might arise over the project implementation stage. Access and use by vulnerable and marginalized groups could be impaired.	The Intendency is in contact with the different neighborhood centers and schools to consult how they would want the project to be set up in the El Sauzal area, promoting a broadly participatory decision-making and ensuring an equal participation of all vulnerable groups. The project will include best practices for calls ensuring the participation of all stakeholders including vulnerable groups, as well as guidelines for the inclusion of their opinions in decision-making. However, since there is such a multiplicity of users and direct beneficiaries, a recommendation is made that communication channels be expanded over the final stages of the project design and implementation. Implementing entities should ensure that inclusion considerations are properly implemented.	Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards Salto Intendency MVOTMA / CND Implementation Entity
	E&SP 2 and E&SP 5. Notwithstanding that gender mainstreaming has been included in the Project design, there is a possibility that considerations therein are not properly	Access and use by women and girls could be jeopardised.	The Implementing Entity shall monitor implementation of gender considerations in the Project design, as committed by the Intendency, and shall ensure that guidelines as set forth in the Gender Action Plan are duly warranted over project implementation.	Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards Salto Intendency MVOTMA / CND

Risks, potential impacts, and mitigation measures vis-à-vis each activity				
Activity	Risks identified in line with the Adaptation Fund environmental and social policy	Environmental and social impacts if risks were to materialize	Mitigation measures	Responsible for verification
	or fully implemented by the project.			Implementation Entity
	E&SP 12. There is a possibility that the Project is affected by illegal dumping of wastes and garbage which are currently produced in effluents.	Environmental conditions required for implementation and further use of the Project would not be accessible by the project.	<p>Regarding garbage dumps, other than ensuring their eradication, the Intendency will carry out awareness and environmental education activities within the community to prevent their recurrence. The Territorial Police will be in charge of monitoring these activities. It is also expected that, once the linear park is operational and the community has appropriated it and uses it, garbage dumps will no longer be in place around the area.</p> <p>A works-related monitoring procedure should be designed. A monitoring plan should be implemented by the Contractor regarding: Consumption of water and fuel, consumption of construction materials, energy consumption, generation of solid waste, generation of effluents, generation of construction waste.</p>	<p>The contractor's employee responsible for environmental and social matters is also responsible for the works plan and monitoring procedure.</p> <p>Entity responsible for ensuring that these procedures are submitted: Salto Intendency</p> <p>Entity responsible for approval: Implementing Entity MVOTMA / CND</p> <p>Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards</p> <p>Last technical and administrative entity responsible: Implementation Entity</p>
7.4. Environmentally sustainable hydrological management at the Arroyo La Esmeralda – resignification of neighbourhood housing complex La Esmeralda, Fray Bentos, Uruguay.	E&SP 2 and E&SP 3. Despite the fact that inclusion considerations are spelled out in the Project design, there is a possibility that these considerations are not properly or fully implemented.	Access and use by vulnerable and marginalized groups could be impaired.	Implementing entities should ensure that inclusion considerations have been properly implemented.	<p>Safeguards monitoring Expert – Intendency of Fray Bentos</p> <p>MVOTMA / CND</p> <p>Implementation Entity</p>

Risks, potential impacts, and mitigation measures vis-à-vis each activity				
Activity	Risks identified in line with the Adaptation Fund environmental and social policy	Environmental and social impacts if risks were to materialize	Mitigation measures	Responsible for verification
	E&SP 5. Notwithstanding that gender mainstreaming has been included in the Project design, there is a possibility that not all good inclusion practices are enforced over the implementation stage.	Access and use by women and girls could be jeopardized.	The Implementing Entity will monitor incorporation of gender considerations committed by the Intendency in the project design, and will ensure that guidelines as set forth in the Gender Action Plan are warranted over implementation.	Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards Intendency of Fray Bentos MVOTMA /CND Implementation Entity
	E&SP 12. There is a contamination risk resulting from the use of the area in the past and at the present time. Also, that contamination occurs at the time works are under way and the park is in operation.	<p>If the current waste disposal problem is not solved, the project area will show unsuitable initial conditions.</p> <p>If waste and effluents are not properly managed during the construction and operation stages, the area will not show suitable environmental conditions.</p>	<p>The municipality will clean the entire area before works get under way.</p> <p>These activities have been envisaged in the project / they will be warranted by the municipality prior to the implementation of the project.</p> <p>The municipality will enforce national and local works-related waste and effluent management regulations. A works-focused monitoring procedure should be submitted. The contractor should implement a monitoring plan to check: consumption of water and fuel, consumption of construction materials, energy consumption, generation of solid waste, generation of effluents, generation of construction waste.</p> <p>The municipality will incorporate the lineal park into the municipal waste management system.</p>	<p>The contractor's employee responsible for environmental and social matters is also responsible for the works plan and monitoring procedure</p> <p>Entity responsible for submission of these procedures:</p> <p>Fray Bentos Intendency</p> <p>MVOTMA /CND</p> <p>DINAMA</p> <p>Approval by Safeguards monitoring Expert</p> <p>Last technical and administrative entity responsible:</p> <p>Implementation Entity</p>
7.5. Risk prevention and evacuees' care center. Bella Unión,	E&SP 2. There is a possibility that a clear mechanism is not	Attention to evacuees could be attached priority without first	The Municipality of Bella Unión will submit an evacuee's access attention mechanism to the Expert responsible for	Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards

Risks, potential impacts, and mitigation measures vis-à-vis each activity				
Activity	Risks identified in line with the Adaptation Fund environmental and social policy	Environmental and social impacts if risks were to materialize	Mitigation measures	Responsible for verification
Uruguay	implemented for access to Project-related benefit. There is a likelihood that enough participatory instances are not implemented.	taking into account vulnerability factors. Without a clear mechanism in place, discriminatory situations could arise.	environmental and social safeguards, who will jointly work with the Intendency to prepare a sound proposal for further submission for approval to the Implementing Entity and the Implementation Entity.	Municipality of Bella Unión Intendency of Artigas MVOTMA Implementation Entity
	E&SP 5. There is a possibility that the specific needs of women in terms of space, privacy, situations of violence, among others, are not borne in mind.	Women may experience situations of violence or feel disadvantaged during their stay at the center.	International standards will be abode by, such as the "Humanitarian Charter and minimum standards for humanitarian response" attached to the Sphere Project (UNHCR) and the good practices of organizations such as UNFPA in matters of sexual and reproductive health and gender violence in emergency situations. The final design will be submitted for review to Experts in the field and must be approved by Implementing agencies and the Implementation Entity. On the other hand, a strong emphasis shall be put on awareness-raising instances regarding the gender issue among social workers and municipal officials. The participatory instances with the community should be accompanied by a Gender Expert.	Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards Municipality of Bella Unión Intendency of Artigas MVOTMA Implementation Entity
	E&SP 12. There is a risk of contamination over the construction stage and over the time the building is used.	Environmental pollution would be released due to works' wastes, and the residential use of the area.	The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for construction of the building shall involve standards as required for a proper treatment of effluents. A monitoring procedure for the works should be submitted. The contractor should implement a monitoring plan to control: water and fuel consumption, consumption of construction materials,	The contractor's employee responsible for environmental and social matters is also responsible for the works plan and monitoring procedure Safeguards Monitoring Expert

Risks, potential impacts, and mitigation measures vis-à-vis each activity				
Activity	Risks identified in line with the Adaptation Fund environmental and social policy	Environmental and social impacts if risks were to materialize	Mitigation measures	Responsible for verification
			energy consumption, generation of solid waste, generation of effluents, generation of construction waste. Waste generated over residential use, shall be discarded into the municipal waste collection system.	Municipality Bella Unión Intendency of Artigas MVOTMA Implementation Entity
7.6. Resignification of spaces recovered from irregular residential occupation. Bella Unión, Uruguay	E&SP 2 and E&SP 3. There is a possibility that the Project may not incorporate the committed inclusion considerations in its final design.	Access to and use by vulnerable and marginalized groups could be jeopardized.	Inclusion and security in access to use of the area considerations shall be included in the project. The municipality is committed to implementing guidelines as set forth in the Gender Action Plan. Implementation of these guidelines shall be monitored over the project implementation stage.	Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards Municipality of Bella Unión Intendency of Artigas MVOTMA / CND Implementation Entity
	E&SP 5. There is a possibility that the project does not comprehensibly include gender mainstreaming in the project.	The Project might not equitably benefit women and men.	Recommendations as earmarked in the Gender Action Plan shall be implemented by the municipality.	Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards Municipality of Bella Unión Intendency of Artigas MVOTMA / CND Implementation Entity
	E&SP 12. There is a risk of contamination and generation of waste over the works stage and over the use of the refurbished areas.	The project could be impaired by poor environmental quality.	The municipality shall abide by waste management-focused regulations and standards vis-à-vis works execution, and shall include the resignified area in the municipal waste and cleaning management system. A Works-related monitoring procedure should be submitted. The contractor shall implement a monitoring plan to control: consumption of water and fuel, consumption of building materials,	The contractor's employee responsible for environmental and social matters is also responsible for the works plan and monitoring procedure. Entities responsible for submission of these procedures: Municipality Bella Unión

Risks, potential impacts, and mitigation measures vis-à-vis each activity				
Activity	Risks identified in line with the Adaptation Fund environmental and social policy	Environmental and social impacts if risks were to materialize	Mitigation measures	Responsible for verification
			energy consumption, generation of solid waste, generation of effluents, generation of construction waste.	Intendency of Artigas Approval by Expert responsible of environmental and social Safeguards MVOTMA / CND
7.7. Protection and resignification of the Artaláz Stream Wetland. Colón, Argentina	E&SP 2 and E&SP 3. There is a possibility that the Project's final design does not apply all the committed inclusion considerations.	Access and use by vulnerable and marginalized groups could be jeopardised.	The project shall incorporate inclusion and security considerations for an easy access to the use and enjoyment of the area. The municipality is committed to implementing guidelines as set forth in the Gender Action Plan. Implementation of guidelines shall be monitored over the project implementation stage.	Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards Municipality of Colón Province of Entre Ríos Implementation Entity
	E&SP 5. There is a possibility that gender mainstreaming is not comprehensively included in the project.	The project might not equally benefit women and men.	The Municipality shall implement recommendations as set forth in the Gender Action Plan.	Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards Municipality of Colón Province of Entre Ríos Implementation Entity
	E&SP 9 and E&SP 10. There is a possibility that the natural habitat is impaired over the implementation of Project works.	The natural habitat may be impaired by increased pressure over the Project works.	Measures as required shall be taken to prevent impairment of the natural habitat by the project's works. These measures shall be incorporated into the Works' Environmental Management Plan.	Safeguards Monitoring Expert Municipality of Colón Province of Entre Ríos Implementation Entity
	E&SP 12. There is a risk of contamination and generation of waste during the construction stage and during the operation of the park.	The project may be affected by a poor environmental quality.	The Municipality shall abide by waste-related regulations and standards in force vis-à-vis the execution of works, and shall include the linear park into the municipal waste collection management system (Direction of Parks and Walking Paths for maintenance, gardening and	The contractor's employee responsible for environmental and social matters is also responsible for the works planning and monitoring procedure. Responsible for submission

Risks, potential impacts, and mitigation measures vis-à-vis each activity				
Activity	Risks identified in line with the Adaptation Fund environmental and social policy	Environmental and social impacts if risks were to materialize	Mitigation measures	Responsible for verification
			<p>cleaning and Environmental Management for waste collection).</p> <p>A works-related monitoring procedure shall be submitted. The contractor shall implement a monitoring plan to monitor: consumption of water and fuel, consumption of construction materials, energy consumption, generation of solid waste, generation of effluents, generation of construction waste.</p>	<p>of these procedures: Municipality of Colón Province of Entre Ríos</p> <p>Approval by Safeguards Monitoring Expert</p>
7.8. Remediation and resignification of vacant lots located between Defensa Norte and Cantera 25 de Mayo neighbourhood. Concepción del Uruguay, Argentina.	E&SP 2 and E&SP 3. There is a possibility that the committed inclusion considerations are not included in the Project design.	Access to and use of the new park could be jeopardized.	The project has included in its design inclusion and security considerations for easy access to the use and enjoyment of the area. Examples: inclusive children's games, ramps, lighting. These aspects should be monitored to ensure their effective inclusion.	Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards Concepción del Uruguay Municipality Province of Entre Ríos
	E&SP 5. There is a possibility that the project does not include gender mainstreaming in its implementation.	Insecurity situations, and a differentiated access to men and women could be generated.	The project will incorporate access roads to the linear park allowing for women to feel safe walking around the park. The Municipality is committed to implementing guidelines as foreseen in the Gender Action Plan.	Concepción del Uruguay Municipality Provincia de Entre Ríos Expert responsible for monitoring of safeguards. Implementation Entity
	E&SP 9 and E&SP 10. There is a risk of an adverse impact on native vegetation if safeguards as required are not undertaken vis-à-vis proper clearance and reforestation works.	Specimens having a natural value would be unnecessarily lost.	The Project's Environmental Management Plan (EMP) shall incorporate a detailed arrangement addressing clearing and reforestation activities, warranting that impacts on native species present in the area shall be considerably reduced, and reforestation work with native species shall be undertaken.	Concepción del Uruguay Municipality Province of Entre Ríos Safeguards monitoring Expert Implementation Entity
	E&SP 12. There is a risk of contamination and generation of	The project may be impaired by poor environmental quality.	The Municipality shall abide by waste-focused regulations and standards vis-à-vis implementation of works, and will	The contractor's employee responsible for environmental and social

Risks, potential impacts, and mitigation measures vis-à-vis each activity				
Activity	Risks identified in line with the Adaptation Fund environmental and social policy	Environmental and social impacts if risks were to materialize	Mitigation measures	Responsible for verification
	waste during the construction stage and over the operation of the park. In addition, at the time of the project design, there was a contamination problem due to breakdown of a sewage system pump in the San Isidro neighborhood that, although located outside the project area, may have an adverse impact on it.		<p>include the linear park in the municipal waste management system.</p> <p>In addition, the Municipality should have solved the problem of the sewage system pump in the San Isidro neighborhood before the implementation of the project gets under way. This condition should be duly verified before works get started.</p> <p>A works-related monitoring procedure should be submitted. A monitoring plan shall be implemented by the contractor to monitor water and fuel consumption, consumption of construction materials, energy consumption, generation of solid waste, generation of effluents, generation of construction waste.</p>	<p>matters is also responsible for the works plan and monitoring procedure.</p> <p>Authorities responsible for submission of these procedures: Municipality of Concepción del Uruguay Province of Entre Ríos.</p> <p>Approval by safeguards' monitoring Expert.</p>
8.1 Environmentally sustainable hydrological management at the La Esmeralda Stream – Rivera retarding basin, Fray Bentos, Uruguay	E&SP 2 and E&SP 3. There is a possibility that the project does not apply the committed inclusion considerations in its final design.	Access to and use of the new park could be jeopardized.	The project design incorporates inclusion and safety aspects vis-à-vis an easier access and use of the area. These issues should be monitored to ensuring their effective incorporation.	<p>Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards</p> <p>Intendency of Fray Bentos</p> <p>MVOTMA / CND</p> <p>Implementation Entity</p>
	E&SP 5. There is a possibility that the Project does not comprehensively include gender mainstreaming in its implementation.	Insecurity conditions and a differentiated access could be generated for women and men.	The Municipality undertakes the implementing guidelines as set forth in the Gender Action Plan.	<p>Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards</p> <p>Intendency of Fray Bentos</p> <p>MVOTMA / CND</p> <p>Implementation Entity</p>
	E&SP 12. There is a risk of contamination	The project could be impaired by a poor	The Municipality shall abide by waste-focused regulations and standards vis-à-	The contractor's employee responsible for

Risks, potential impacts, and mitigation measures vis-à-vis each activity				
Activity	Risks identified in line with the Adaptation Fund environmental and social policy	Environmental and social impacts if risks were to materialize	Mitigation measures	Responsible for verification
	and generation of waste during the construction stage and during the operation of the park.	environmental quality.	<p>vis completion of works and will incorporate the linear park into the municipal waste management system.</p> <p>A works-related monitoring procedure should be submitted. The contractor shall implement a monitoring plan to verify: consumption of water and fuel, consumption of construction materials, energy consumption, generation of solid waste, generation of effluents, generation of construction waste.</p>	<p>environmental and social matters is also responsible for the works plan and monitoring procedure.</p> <p>Entity responsible for submission of these procedures:</p> <p>Intendency of Fray Bentos</p> <p>MVOTMA / CND</p> <p>Approval by Safeguards monitoring Expert.</p>
8.2: Protection against coastal erosion, and sundry repairs at the water treatment plant in the city of Concordia, Argentina	E&SP 12. There is a possibility of an impact due to generation of waste and noise over works. There is a likelihood that resources are not efficiently managed (materials for works, and for the protection of the coastal area).	<p>The project can degrade the surrounding environment if works waste is not properly managed.</p> <p>The project can lead to an excessive consumption of materials if these are not managed efficiently.</p>	<p>The Municipality shall abide by regulations and standards vis-à-vis works wastes.</p> <p>The Municipality should attach a breakdown of alternatives to the works' Environmental and Social Management Plan (EMP) with a view to assessing efficiency in resource use. This breakdown shall include precisions over the origin of materials most used (i.e., gabions).</p> <p>A works-related monitoring procedure shall be submitted. The contractor shall implement a monitoring plan to verify: consumption of water and fuel, consumption of construction materials, energy consumption, generation of solid waste, generation of effluents, generation of construction waste.</p>	<p>Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards</p> <p>Municipality of Concordia</p> <p>Province of Entre Ríos</p> <p>Implementation Entity</p>

Risks, potential impacts, and mitigation measures vis-à-vis each activity				
Activity	Risks identified in line with the Adaptation Fund environmental and social policy	Environmental and social impacts if risks were to materialize	Mitigation measures	Responsible for verification
	E&P 9. There is a possibility that activities of construction stage may impair the adjacent protected area.	Damages to flora and fauna could occur.	The works' Environmental and Social Management Plan (EMP) shall look into potential impacts over each works' stage, and should put forth concrete mitigation measures. This Environmental and Social Management Plan (EMP) shall be approved to the satisfaction of the project's environmental safeguards Expert, as a requirement for works to get started.	Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards Municipality of Concordia Province of Entre Ríos Implementation Entity
8.3. Refurbishing of the access bridge to the pier and the coastal area of the San Javier town	E&SP 12. There is a possibility for an impact due to the generation of wastes and noise during works. There is a possibility that resources are not efficiently managed (materials for works and for protection of the coastal area).	There is a possibility that the project has an adverse impact on the surrounding setting if works' wastes are not properly managed. The project may entail an overuse of materials if the latter are not efficiently managed.	The Municipality shall abide by regulations and standards vis-à-vis waste related to the implementation of works. The Municipality shall submit an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) of the works that incorporates an analysis of alternatives to evaluating efficiency in use of resources. This analysis will include details on the origin of the most commonly used materials (i.e., gabions). A works-focused monitoring procedure should be submitted by the contractor to monitor: consumption of water and fuel, consumption of construction materials, energy consumption, generation of solid waste, generation of effluents, generation of construction waste.	Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards Intendency of Río Negro Implementation Entity
	E&P 9. There is a possibility that works may have an adverse impact on the protected area close to	Damages could be sustained by flora and fauna.	The works' environmental management plan (EMP) shall look into potential impacts over each work stage, and suggest specific mitigation measures. This environmental management plan	Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards Intendency of Río Negro

Risks, potential impacts, and mitigation measures vis-à-vis each activity				
Activity	Risks identified in line with the Adaptation Fund environmental and social policy	Environmental and social impacts if risks were to materialize	Mitigation measures	Responsible for verification
	it.		(EMP) shall be approved to the satisfaction of the project's environmental and social safeguard Expert as a requirement for work to get under way.	Implementation Entity
9.1. Revolving fund for city consolidated in a medium-risk zone, according to the Risk Map. Pilot case in Paysandú, Uruguay.	E&SP 2 and E&SP 3. There is a possibility that people facing multiple vulnerabilities in medium-risk areas do not have access to Project benefits, and do not get involved in the design of the mechanism.	The revolving fund might not reach people living under multiple vulnerability conditions, i.e. female heads of households, elderly people, people with disabilities. Without their involvement in the project design, the revolving fund might not fully address beneficiaries' needs.	<p>The project should have access to a clear access mechanism. There will be a project-related regulation setting forth the conditions to access the credit, the requirements that should be met and the investment and repayment obligations. The project shall incorporate considerations for people facing multiple vulnerabilities in this zone (i.e., eligible investments will include infrastructure adapted to disabled persons), and facilities for women's access to the mechanism.</p> <p>The participation of women and vulnerable groups in the design of the mechanism will be promoted. As highlighted in the Gender Action Plan, both, men and women, and vulnerable groups should be able to define, together with the Intendency, what are the most necessary measures to be considered eligible. Likewise, it is necessary to know better and first-hand what are the capacities of the beneficiary population to take a credit, even if talking about a soft loan.</p>	<p>Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards</p> <p>Local Government</p> <p>National Government</p> <p>Implementation Entity</p>
	E&SP 5. The project could exacerbate gender inequality if it does not provide for facilities for women's access to the	If affirmative measures are not taken for women participation, the prevailing situation of a less access by women to this type of tools	In the design of the mechanism, the barriers that women have in accessing credit will be taken into account, and appropriate measures will be taken to address them. Women participation in the design of the mechanism will be	<p>Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards</p> <p>Local Government</p> <p>National Government</p>

Risks, potential impacts, and mitigation measures vis-à-vis each activity				
Activity	Risks identified in line with the Adaptation Fund environmental and social policy	Environmental and social impacts if risks were to materialize	Mitigation measures	Responsible for verification
	mechanism.	could continue to be reproduced.	promoted. See considerations highlighted above.	Implementation Entity
	E&SP 14. There is a risk that houses and buildings having a historical value will be impaired if adaptation measures implemented with the revolving fund do not respect the characteristics that their historical value attach them.	If <i>ex ante</i> protection measures are not foreseen vis-à-vis historical heritage, this will be impaired.	Works to be undertaken for the adaptation of historical buildings to flooding conditions will abide by corresponding regulations regarding permits, implementation of works and respect for facades, in those cases to which regulations should be enforced.	Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards Local Government National Government Implementation Entity
9.2. Design of flood insurance for commercial and tourist premises in coastal areas. Entre Ríos, Argentina	E&SP 2. There is a possibility that the insurance access mechanism and the participation of potential beneficiaries will not be assessed.	If this matter is not assessed over the design consultancy, the future tool may not address the real needs.	The consultancy shall incorporate an analysis on the access to the tool by beneficiaries vulnerable to floods, as well as participation instances to reflect their real needs.	Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards Province of Entre Ríos Implementation Entity
	E&SP 5. There is a possibility that gender considerations are not included in the feasibility survey, and in the tool design.	If gender considerations are not included in the survey, the future tool may exacerbate gender –related issues.	Feasibility and design surveys shall include gender considerations in their characterization of potential beneficiaries, and in the design of the tool, looking into a possibility to incorporate affirmative actions, such as a minimum fee, or conditions provided for establishments run by women, or that employ a majority of women.	Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards Province of Entre Ríos Implementation Entity
COMPONENT 3				
10.1: Identification, mapping, and evaluation of ecosystem services	No environmental and social risks have been identified.	N/A	N/A	N/A

Risks, potential impacts, and mitigation measures vis-à-vis each activity				
Activity	Risks identified in line with the Adaptation Fund environmental and social policy	Environmental and social impacts if risks were to materialize	Mitigation measures	Responsible for verification
and benefits on account of their contribution to climate change adaptation and connectivity in Argentina and Uruguay.				
11.1: Adequacy of infrastructure required to upgrading resilience to CC in vulnerable human activities in protected areas, including tourism, livestock and beekeeping in the Estero de Farrapos Protected Area in Uruguay.	E&SP2. There is a possibility that the mechanism to accessing project benefits does not ensure impartial access to them. There is a risk that, without a suitable participatory process, the needs and better alternatives for adapting production systems will not be properly identified.	Vulnerable producers affected might not be included in the project.	<p>A clear mechanism of access to the project benefits should be detailed and approved by the Implementing Entity to ensure an equitable access to these benefits.</p> <p>The project shall incorporate participatory instances throughout its implementation, in particular along the work involving identification of needs and assessment of best alternatives vis-à-vis adaptation of ecosystems.</p>	<p>Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards</p> <p>SNAP Implementation Entity</p>
	E&SP5. A risk is identified that some issues such as the selection of beneficiaries, or the identification of technologies, can maintain or exacerbate gender inequality, or its impacts.	Women involved in production activities may not have an equitable access to the Project benefits. Technologies identified may not be the most suitable to the Project management by both, women and men.	An equitable access mechanism shall be ensured to both, women and men producers. Affirmative actions shall be identified vis-à-vis women participation in this activity. Guidelines have also been envisioned to be implemented vis-à-vis the Project call, accompaniment over implementation, and monitoring. Please refer to Gender Action Plan.	<p>Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards</p> <p>SNAP Implementation Entity</p>
	E&SP9 and E&SP10. Despite the conservation focus of productive activities,	Both, the natural area and biodiversity could be harmed.	The project envisages complementarity with alternatives such as nature tourism and an activity to monitor tourism and livestock impacts, with the involvement	Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards

Risks, potential impacts, and mitigation measures vis-à-vis each activity				
Activity	Risks identified in line with the Adaptation Fund environmental and social policy	Environmental and social impacts if risks were to materialize	Mitigation measures	Responsible for verification
	there is a possibility that Project interventions have unexpected unintended impacts.		of men and women producers, which is considered a good monitoring measure. SNAP will design a monitoring plan.	SNAP Implementation Entity
	E&SP12. While adaptation activities for livestock farmers and beekeepers are not expected to generate new contamination sources, depending on the adaptation measures there is a risk that specific contamination foci are generated at particular times. E.g., solutions that imply a large concentration of animals in the same place during a flood event.	Park areas could be contaminated by animal overload.	Activities addressing identification of adaptation measures and monitoring of livestock and beekeeping activities impact that are expected to be undertaken within the framework of this activity (E&SP12) should include prevision of this type of situations, evaluation of potential impacts, and submission of mitigation measures to be implemented. The Implementing Entity should monitor fulfilment of these tasks.	Project environmental Expert. Parque Nacional Esteros de Farrapos e Islas del Río Uruguay Implementation Entity
11.2: Implementation of climate change ecosystem-based adaptation measures in the Rincón de Franquía Protected National Area in Uruguay.	E&SP9 and E&SP10. Despite the conservation approach, there is a likelihood for project interventions to have unexpected and unintended impacts.	The natural habitat and its biodiversity could be affected.	Coastal protection activities are foreseen by the project together with an ecosystems-based adaptation approach. The Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards will monitor the measures implemented by SNAP to minimize impacts during the intervention.	Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards SNAP Implementation Entity
11.3: Restoration of vulnerable coastal ecosystems through monitoring of exotic species and planting	E&SP 9, E&SP 10. There is a risk of vegetation impairment if methodologies, (such as use of heavy	The ecosystem could be affected.	An identification has been made of technical references, protocols and procedures to properly use methodologies for eradication of woody species (see activity sheet). These	Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards El Palmar National Park -

Risks, potential impacts, and mitigation measures vis-à-vis each activity				
Activity	Risks identified in line with the Adaptation Fund environmental and social policy	Environmental and social impacts if risks were to materialize	Mitigation measures	Responsible for verification
of native species.	<p>machinery, burning, application of agrochemicals such as herbicides and shrubs killers) for eradication of woody exotic species are not properly applied.</p>		<p>guidelines shall be implemented in both sides of the Argentina and Uruguay borders.</p> <p>In the case of the potential residual effect of agrochemicals, adverse impacts have not been reported in surveys conducted (see activity sheet).</p> <p>However, the Project's Environmental Management Plan (EMP) shall incorporate monitoring of residual concentrations in the soil and monitoring of amphibians and / or fish larvae.</p>	<p>SNAP</p> <p>Implementation Entity</p>
	<p>E&SP 12. There is a contamination risk if agrochemical packages are not properly managed and discarded.</p> <p>There is a possibility that resources are not efficiently disbursed if limits on the use of agrochemicals are not established.</p>	<p>The ecosystem may be impaired</p> <p>Resources may not be efficiently used.</p>	<p>Storage: This project has contemplated the acquisition of containers that will be used as a warehouse. This should be adapted to applicable standards and regulations, to be verified by the Expert responsible for safeguards.</p> <p>Empty containers: Storage places for empty containers will be prepared in a specific area carrying a hazardous waste identification sign, with restricted access, with a roof, and with a waterproof floor, and safe transport of empty containers to official waste treatment centers will be warranted. To be verified by the Expert responsible for safeguards.</p> <p>Resource efficiency: An estimated budget for purchase of agrochemicals has been submitted, considering the type of invasion of exotic species, concentrations, volumes, hectares and costs. In any case, the project's Environmental and Social Management</p>	<p>Project Environmental and Social Safeguards Expert</p> <p>Implementation: El Palmar National Park</p> <p>SNAP</p> <p>Verification: Implementing Entity.</p>

Risks, potential impacts, and mitigation measures vis-à-vis each activity				
Activity	Risks identified in line with the Adaptation Fund environmental and social policy	Environmental and social impacts if risks were to materialize	Mitigation measures	Responsible for verification
			Plan (EMP) should include specific indications of quantities of agrochemicals required for each application.	
	E&SP 13. There is a health-related risk for staff working at the National Parks on account of the application of exotic wood plants removal methods.	The health of workers at National Parks may be affected.	Technical guidelines for implementation of techniques described have been identified (see project card). The project's Management Plan should include Health and Safety provisions for each method for eradication of exotic woody plants.	Implementation: EI Palmar National Park SNAP Verification: Project's Environmental and Social Safeguards Expert Implementing Entity
11.4. Structural consolidation of historical buildings, protection of the coastal canyon, and valorisation of the historic site Calera del Palmar or de Barquín, in El Palmar National Park (PNEP).	E&SP 12. There is a possibility of an impact due to generation of waste and soil removal over works.	The surrounding area may be degraded if works waste is not properly managed.	El Palmar National Park will abide by waste-management regulations and standards for the completion of works, and submit a plan to minimize the impact of works on the surrounding habitat. A work plan including monitoring of these aspects.	Implementation: PNEP Verification: Project's Environmental and Social Safeguards Expert, Implementing Entity
	E&SP 14. There is a possibility that this archaeological site may be affected by works, whose end-purpose is to protect the site from a flooding event. Structural consolidation of historical buildings, protection of the coastal canyon and appraisal of the	The historical site may be impaired by the Project if precautions are not taken over works.	The project's Management Plan shall incorporate procedures warranting a proper preservation of Historical Heritage over works. A works plan will be submitted that includes monitoring of these aspects	Implementation: PNEP Verification: Project's Environmental and Social Safeguards Expert Implementing Entity

Risks, potential impacts, and mitigation measures vis-à-vis each activity				
Activity	Risks identified in line with the Adaptation Fund environmental and social policy	Environmental and social impacts if risks were to materialize	Mitigation measures	Responsible for verification
	historical site Calera del Palmar or Barquín, in Parque Nacional El Palmar.			
COMPONENT 4				
Activities 12.1 and 12.2 in Input 12: Social vulnerability monitoring and evaluation tools have been devised with a particular focus on Human Rights, gender, and generations.	No identified social or environmental risks.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activities 13.1 and 13.2 in Input 13: Assessments of social risk perception have been carried through towards the construction of resilience.	<p>E&SP 3 and E&SP 5. There is a possibility that activities to learn about the social perception of risk are not adapted to collect opinions of men, women and vulnerable and marginalized groups.</p> <p>There is a possibility that outcomes are not systematized by gender and vulnerable and marginalized groups.</p> <p>There is a possibility that pilot cases do not reflect groups as mentioned above.</p>	The analysis of the social perception of risk could be incomplete.	<p>Ensuring the participation of men, women and vulnerable and marginalized groups in activities to identifying the social perception of risk.</p> <p>Document incorporating methodology and results are provided that are disaggregated by sex, age group. and vulnerable group.</p> <p>The selection of pilot cases should include among its criteria gender and vulnerable and marginalized groups considerations.</p>	<p>Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards</p> <p>Local authorities.</p> <p>National Government</p> <p>Implementing Entity.</p>

Risks, potential impacts, and mitigation measures vis-à-vis each activity				
Activity	Risks identified in line with the Adaptation Fund environmental and social policy	Environmental and social impacts if risks were to materialize	Mitigation measures	Responsible for verification
Activities 14.1 and 14.2 in Input 14: Strategies for assistance and capacity-building of the workforce made up by vulnerable populations have been promoted.	<p>E&SP 2, E&SP 3 and E&SP 5: There is a possibility that participation of women and men in capacity-building activities and access to assistance is not balanced.</p> <p>There is a possibility that participation of vulnerable and marginalized groups is low.</p> <p>Labor reconversion issues addressing vulnerable or marginalized groups (for example, people with disabilities) might be disregarded. Or, on account of their needs in terms of accessibility to capacity-building centers.</p>	<p>The participation of women and men may not be balanced vis-à-vis their needs for labor reconversion.</p> <p>Participation of vulnerable and marginalized groups could be harmed by not getting the issues right or by not taking into account aspects of accessibility to the capacity-building centers.</p>	<p>Ensuring participation of men, women, and young people in activities.</p> <p>Ensuring access to vulnerable and marginalized groups.</p> <p>This includes consideration of schedules, physical access to capacity-building sites, (for example, access for people with disabilities), boys, girls and youngster care services, among others.</p> <p>The Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguard should review access conditions to capacity-building activities, and places where they are being implemented.</p>	<p>Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards</p> <p>Province of Entre Ríos Implementing Entity</p>
	<p>E&SP 9, E&SP 10, E&SP 11 and E&SP 12, E&SP 15: There is a possibility that new work activities are fostered having an impact on natural habitats and biodiversity.</p>	<p>The project might be having an adverse impact on natural habitats and biodiversity, generating additional GHG or pollution at local level.</p>	<p>The capacity-building Plan will be drafted up bearing in mind that working activities that are promoted should not have an impact on natural habitats or biodiversity, nor be carbon-intensive, or produce local pollution.</p> <p>The safeguards expert attached to the project shall supply a black listing of non-eligible activities (i.e., high-impact</p>	<p>Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards</p> <p>Province of Entre Ríos Implementation Entity</p>

Risks, potential impacts, and mitigation measures vis-à-vis each activity				
Activity	Risks identified in line with the Adaptation Fund environmental and social policy	Environmental and social impacts if risks were to materialize	Mitigation measures	Responsible for verification
	<p>There is a possibility that activities that produce new GHG emissions, local contamination, and soil degradation are promoted.</p> <p>There is a possibility that activities are promoted without capacity-building in hygiene and work safety.</p>		<p>extractive activities) and will subsequently review the selection of capacity-building activities that will be submitted by the Implementing Entity before the start of the activity. This Capacity-building Plan should be approved by the Implementation Entity.</p> <p>All capacity-building activities shall include hygiene and safety at work issues.</p>	
Activities 15.1 and 15.2 in Input 15: Social networks have been strengthened up through an exchange in Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) best practices and local risk management strategies.	E&SP 2, E&SP 3 and E&SP5. There is a possibility that participation spaces and workshops do not equitably include men, women and vulnerable and marginalized groups.	The participation of different groups could be impaired	Actions fostering participation of the different groups will be implemented, taking into account the way in which the activity, timetables, and accessible places, among others, are convened.	<p>Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards</p> <p>Local authorities</p> <p>Implementing Entity</p>
	ALL E&SP. There is a risk that, at the time lessons learned are exchanged, lessons dealing with environmental and social issues that are related to specific experiences are not shared as well.	Learnings in environmental and social terms would be ignored, and errors related to these aspects could be repeated.	In lessons learned that are selected to be exchanged, assurances should be given that learning vis-à-vis environmental and social aspects is included.	<p>Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards</p> <p>Local authorities</p> <p>Implementing Entity</p>
Products 16.1 to 16.3 in Input 16: Communication, education and	E&SP 2, E&SP 3 and E&SP5. There is a likelihood that participation spaces	Participation by these different groups could be at risk.	Actions shall be undertaken that foster participation by the different groups, bearing in mind the way how the activity is convened, schedules, accessible	Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards

Risks, potential impacts, and mitigation measures vis-à-vis each activity				
Activity	Risks identified in line with the Adaptation Fund environmental and social policy	Environmental and social impacts if risks were to materialize	Mitigation measures	Responsible for verification
dissemination strategies have been implemented towards reducing vulnerability.	and workshops do not equitably include men, women and marginalized groups. There is a possibility that communication campaigns and materials are not inclusive.		places, among others. All communication materials and campaign messages will be reviewed so that they convey an inclusive message and language.	Local authorities Implementing Entity
	ALL E&SP. There is a risk that, over the exchange of experiences, dissemination of successful experiences, and over preparation of strategies and methodologies, lessons learned dealing with environmental and social subjects in experiences selected are not shared.	Learnings in environmental and social terms would be ignored, and errors related to these issues could be made again.	In successful experiences, in experiences to visit, in drafting up of strategies, and in the design of methodological guides, assurances should be given that learning is included in environmental and social issues. At least two of the successful experiences chosen (one per country) shall have a particular focus on gender issues.	Expert responsible for environmental and social safeguards Local authorities Implementing Entity

3. Grievances and Complaints Mechanism

3.1. Public Announcement

Related information is available to the general public on the CAF website on how to draw up and file a complaint, or a claim concerning a project that CAF implements vis-à-vis the Adaptation Fund.

Link: <https://www.caf.com/es/temas/a/ambiente-y-cambio-climatico/projects/>

Within the framework of accountability and attention to grievances and complaints principles, a complaints and grievances management system shall be implemented to address those complaints and grievances that may be generated over a project cycle with Green Funds (Global Environmental Facility (GEF), the Adaptation Fund (AF), or the Green Climate Fund (GCF). An ad-hoc Grievances and Complaints Management Committee will be set up that is made up by CAF officers, and an ombudsperson will be appointed.

Communication channels have been established for reception of grievances and complaints, as follows:

- E-mail: projects_GEF_GCF_AF@caf.com
- Address: CAF Representation Office in the country in which the Project is being implemented (a sealed envelope including information as required shall be delivered to the CAF Grievances and Complaints Management Committee)

Complainant Protection: Pursuant to the grievances and complaints accountability policy guidelines, the Grievances and Complaints Management Committee Chairman ensures the confidentiality of the information provided and its source.

3.2. ¿Who can file a complaint?

Persons or entities as follows may file a complaint or a grievance concerning the breach or non-compliance of the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Principles, and its Gender Policy by any project funded with AF resources:

- a) Any group of two or more people sharing a common interest, in the country or countries where the CAF-AF project is located, who has sustained or is likely to sustain direct damage due to a CAF-AF project that is likely to be approved or which is in its implementation stage.
- b) A group's representative who has been duly authorized may file complaints or grievances.
- c) A person who is not a part to the affected group and who has no local base, may act as the group representative only if that person provides evidence that there is no suitable or appropriate capacity within the local community to file a complaint. If appropriate, the person must be fluent in the native language of the group member, and be able to communicate effectively with the affected group.
- d) CAF Board of Directors.

3.3. Administrative Instances for Management of a Complaint or a Grievance

Administrative instances to receive, respond, and deal with grievances and complaints, are as follows:

- a) The Ombudsperson (OP) will be reporting to the CEO.
- b) The Complaints Management Committee. This Committee is made up by:
 - CAF Representative in Country Office;

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- Management Vice-President – (Talent Management, or Staff Services and Payroll Management);
 - Legal Consulting;
 - Directorate for Development Cooperation Funds;
 - Risk Management Office;
 - c) Conflict Resolution Facilitator: An external expert consultant in conflict resolution appointed by the Complaints and Grievances Management Committee;
 - d) An Expert in Verification of Compliance in Environmental and Social Policy – Safeguards: An external consultant expert in safeguards appointed by the Grievances and Complaints Management Committee
 - e) CAF – AF Technical Focal Point and Financial Focal Point
 - f) AF Project Executor

Annual external audits will be conducted to evaluate CAF compliance in terms of the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy vis-à-vis CAF / Adaptation Fund projects.

3.4.Roles and Responsibilities

Ombudsperson

- Overall responsibility for the operation of the Grievances and Complaints Management System of CAF-AF Projects.
- Filing of the Complaint or the Claim.
- Ensuring that deadlines are met or extensions are approved by the Grievances and Complaints System.
- Convening the Complaint Management Committee.
- Contacting the Project Executor.
- Contacting the CAF Adaptation Fund Focal Points (Technical Focal Point and Financial Focal Point).
- Receiving the Complaint Management Committee's approval of the complaint to get ahead with the Conflict Resolution Phase.
- Coordinating and delivering information and answers to all relevant parties in each phase of the Grievances and Complaints System of CAF-AF Projects process.

Conflict Resolution Facilitator:

- Checking over the Project Performance Report (PPR)
- Relying on the Verification of Compliance in Environmental and Social Policy' Expert to review any nonconformity by the CAF-AF Project with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy, and Gender Policy.
- Drawing up the Compliance Verification Report for delivery to the Grievances and Complaints Management Committee.
- Drawing up the Problems Resolution Report and incorporating a Follow-up and Monitoring Plan to be implemented by the Facilitator himself/herself.
- Drawing up a Closing Final Report.

Expert Verification of Compliance in Environmental and Social Policy:

- Reviewing the Project Performance Report (PPR) insofar Risk Evaluation and Environmental and Social Indicators are concerned.
- Reviewing the Environmental and Social Management Plan approved by the Adaptation Fund, and its compliance.
- Undertaking the review of compliance.
- If there is any disagreement between the CAF-AF Project and the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy, and Gender Policy, recommendations are made by the expert for corrective actions to be taken.
- The expert prepares the Compliance Verification Report related to the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy, for further delivery to the Conflict Resolution Facilitator.

The Complaints Management Committee:

- Reviewing the Project Performance Report (PPR) insofar Risk Evaluation and Indicators are concerned.
- Undertaking an initial evaluation of the complaint, or claim received and confirming if it corresponds to proceed with the Conflict Resolution Phase.
- Making a decision whether to accept the complaint, or claim findings and recommendations as spelled out in the Compliance Verification Report
- Reviewing and approving the Compliance Verification Report submitted by the Conflict Resolution Facilitator.
- Delivering to the Ombudsperson the Verification of Compliance Report and the decision made on findings and recommendation.
- Approving the Conflicts Resolution Report and the Follow-up and Monitoring Plan submitted by the Conflict Resolution Facilitator.
- Approving the Implementation Plan delivered by the Project Executor.
- Reviewing the Project Monitoring and Follow-up Plan Reports.
- Approving the Closing Final Report.

CAF – AF Technical Focal Point:

- In charge of all communications between CAF and the Adaptation Fund vis-à-vis projects / programmes technical matters.
- Reviews the Project Performance Report (PPR) insofar matters concerned with Risk Evaluation Indicators.
- Reviews the Compliance Verification Report insofar matters concerning the AF Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy are involved.
Receives through the Ombudsperson all reports and decisions made by the Complaints Management Committee, the Conflict Resolution Facilitator, and the Compliance Verification Expert in Environmental and Social Policy.
- Advises the Complaints Management Committee in all matter pertaining the Adaptation Fund.

CAF – AF Financial Focal Point:

- In charge of all communications between CAF and the Adaptation Fund insofar projects- / programmes-related financial matters are concerned,
- Reviews the Project Performance Report (PPR) vis-à-vis Risk Assessment and Indicators.

-
- Reviews the Compliance Verification Report vis-a-vis the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy.
 - Receives through the Ombudsperson the reports submitted by and decisions made by the Complaints Management Committee, The Conflict Resolution Facilitator, and the Compliance Verification of Environmental and Social Policy Expert
 - Advises the Complaints Management Committee in all matters pertaining the Adaptation Fund.

CAF - AF Project Executor:

- Delivers all information requested by the Complaints Management Committee, the Conflict Resolution Facilitator, and the Expert in Verification of Compliance in Environmental and Social Policy for review and verification vis-à-vis the complaint or grievance submitted.
- Participates in the Conflict Resolution Phase.
- Draws up and executes the Implementation Plan.

3.5. Grievances and complaints Mechanism Phases

Phase 1. Receipt of a Complaint or a Grievance

At any time over the implementation and execution of the project. Depending on the project, and up to final verification of the proper operation of the project.	Step 1. Receipt of a Complaint or a Grievance Individuals or a group that may file a Complaint or Grievance and believe they have been affected or may be affected by the adverse environmental and social impacts of a project in which CAF acts as an AF: agency, should consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The complaint may be linked to any stage of the Project, be it with its design or its execution. • The complaint may be received by e-mail, through a physical letter delivered at any of CAF Representation Offices, or in accordance with the system established during the formulation of the Full Proposal. • In faraway places, where access to telecommunications or electronic media is restricted, CAF, in coordination with the Project Executor, and over the formulation of the Full Proposal, shall adopt effective alternative mechanisms to allow the people involved to send their grievances and complaints. Such effective alternative mechanisms should consider suitable translation and written record in case the native language of the affected group is other than Spanish, Portuguese or English.
Within twenty (20) business days after receiving the complaint. (maximum a period of thirty-five (35) business days in justified special cases)	Step 2. Registration and acknowledge of the Complaint <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The OP acknowledges receipt of the Complaint. • The OP verifies the information and the complainants request (problem resolution or compliance review). • The OP files the Complaint in the CAF-AF Projects web portal. • The PO can defer the Complaint until sufficient information and documentation are filed. • The OP ensures the confidentiality of complainants' identities if the complainant so requests. • The OP activates the Complaint Management Committee.
Within three (3) business days after publication of the complaint in the CAF-AF web portal.	Step 3. Forwarding of a Complaint The OP activates the Complaints Management Committee by forwarding the Complaint to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grievances and Complaints Management Committee • Any other relevant CAF departments or area offices (if the nature of the Complaint abides by scope's limitations).
Within three (3) business days after resending the Complaint	Step 4. Complainants Update <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PO informs complainants about the process that CAF will continue with the Complaint, and the latter's contact information

Phase 2. Conflict Resolution

Within ten (10) business days after reception of the Complaint	Step 1. Determination of Eligibility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The OP delivers the information to the Complaints Management Committee.
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(a maximum of twenty (20) business days in specific and justified cases)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Complaints Management Committee revises the information and makes a decision on action to be undertaken (revision of compliance, or submission to the conflicts/problems resolution stage). • The Complaints Management Committee delivers the information to the Conflicts Resolution Facilitator.
<p>Within twenty (20) business days after reception of the Complaint</p> <p>(A maximum of thirty-five (35) business days in special justified instances)</p>	<p>Step 2. Evaluation of the Complaint</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Conflict Resolution Facilitator will prepare the Compliance Verification Report and the Follow-up and Monitoring Plan according to verification by the Compliance Verification Expert in Environmental and Social Policy, in line with the PPR and Environmental and Social Management Plan approved in the Full Proposal by the Adaptation Fund. • The Conflict Resolution Facilitator will deliver the Compliance Verification Report and the Follow-up and Monitoring Plan to the Complaints Management Committee. • The Complaints Management Committee delivers the Compliance Verification Report to the OP, together with the decision regarding findings and recommendations.
Time required depends on specific conditions, the particular setting, the nature, and the complexity of problems.	<p>Step 3. Conflict Resolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Conflict Resolution Facilitator coordinates with stakeholders their participation in problem resolution activities through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) A consultative dialogue, (b) Exchange of information, (c) Investigation, (d) An arbitration mechanism, (e) Other problem resolution methods. • The Conflict Resolution Facilitator and stakeholders (the Project Executor, among them) reach an agreement on corrective measures. • The Conflict Management Facilitator submits the Problem Resolution Report to the Complaints Management Committee, with copy to the OP • . • The Project Executor submits an Implementation Plan. • The Expert in Verification of Compliance in Environmental and Social Policy shall participate in Step 3 of Conflict Resolution, • The Complaints Management Committee approves the Problems Resolution Report and the Follow-up and Monitoring Plan submitted by the Conflict Resolution Facilitator. • The Complaints Management Committee approves the Implementation Plan submitted by the Project Executor. • The Complaints Management Committee reviews the Follow-up and Monitoring Plan. • If an agreement is not reached, the problem resolution process is terminated.
Time required depends on both, the Plan and the Project specific conditions	<p>Step 4. Implementation and Follow-up.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Implementation Plan is accomplished by the Executor, while the Conflict Management Facilitator abides by the Monitoring Plan and related Reports programme.
Within ten (10) business days after the Executor's	<p>Step 5. Conclusion of the Problem Resolution Process.</p>

<p>Implementation Plan comes to an end.</p> <p>(a maximum of 20 business days in special and justified cases)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once the Implementation Plan and the Monitoring Plan have been completed, the Conflict Management Facilitator shall prepare the Closing Final Report. • The Complaints Management Committee approves the Closing Final Report. • The OP approves the Closing Final Report. • The OP delivers the Closing Final Report to stakeholders.
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4. Monitoring, Evaluation and Oversight Programme

Main steps are described below.

Activities	Person Responsible
1. Implementation of mitigation measures	Implementing Entity
2. Monitoring of implementation of mitigation measures	Safeguards, grievances and complaints Expert
3. Implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan	Safeguards, grievances and complaints Expert - Implementing Entity
4. Environmental and Social Management Plan Progress Report	Safeguards, grievances and complaints Expert Implementing entities Implementation Entity

General Operating Principles:

1. All of the Executing Agencies, Technical Agencies, and the Implementation Agency shall ensure compliance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy.
2. With the final works (Green – grey) designs, the safeguards, grievances and complaints Monitoring Report Expert shall conduct the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.
3. Before undertaking the execution of (green – grey) works, the Environmental and Social Management Plan shall be submitted by Executing Agencies with the support of the Expert in charge of monitoring of safeguards, grievances and complaints reports, which shall be approved by the Project's Executive Committee.
4. The Environmental and Social Management Plan shall define roles and responsibilities of all entities involved in the project for further implementation of the Plan.
5. The Project's Executive Committee shall be acquainted with the Impact Evaluation Report and the Environmental and Social Management Plan.
6. The safeguards, grievances and complaints monitoring Expert shall submit to the Executive Committee a biannual Project follow-up report.
7. the Implementation Entity shall incorporate both, these reports, and the Entity's approval by the Management Committee, in the Implementation Entity's Yearly Report to the Adaptation Fund.

Monitoring tools (such as environmental and social cards, monitoring cards, and monitoring report) will be designed within the framework of the Project Operation Manual definition.

Monitoring of the Environmental and Social Management Plan shall be incorporated into the Project's overall monitoring system.

A general organizational outline for implementation, monitoring and reporting of the Environmental and Social Management Plan is shown below.



REGIONAL PROGRAM PROPOSAL

“Climate Change adaptation in vulnerable coastal cities and ecosystems of the Uruguay River”

ANNEX 7. Gender Evaluation and Action Plan

Supported by:



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1. GENDER EVALUATION

1.1. Objective

The core-purpose of this document is to make a diagnosis with a particular focus on drafting up a framework for the design and implementation of a gender-focused project that is in line with the Adaptation Fund's own Gender Policy.

First of all, an overview is made of main Gender-focused regulatory and socioeconomic issues in Argentina and Uruguay, pointing out related information at a subproject area scale, whenever access to relevant data makes it possible.

Likewise, an identification is made in this document of some key problems women have to tackle with in these two countries as regards climate change, and flooding events in particular, as the main project target.

Finally, gender issues are reviewed vis-à-vis typologies of subprojects attached to this paper: planning, capacity-building, early warning systems, intervention of vacant areas, valuation of ecosystem services, and risk management tools. These considerations provide the basis for proposals being made in the Gender Action Plan as regards its guidelines for implementation of the project.

All quantitative data corresponds to most up-to-date figures. Not all data included in this document is available in the same way: rather, it may show variations between countries and between locations.

1.2. Operation Description

The Project's implementation area is located along the Uruguay River coastline, incorporating coastal cities and vulnerable ecosystems in Argentina and Uruguay. The Uruguay River plays a key role on account of its being the territorial outlier in the region, since cities and port cities are anchored along its margins, and a physical connection exists through binational bridges connecting both countries (Fray Bentos - Gualeguaychú; Paysandú - Colón; Salto - Concordia).

The Uruguay River flows along a 339,000km² area, with an average 4.500 m³ flow. The river is born in the Sierra do Mar, in Brazil, and flows along 1,800km down to its mouth in the Río de la Plata. Thirty per cent (30%) of its course makes up the borders between Argentina and Uruguay. Climate in the region is temperate and humid; some basin areas collect up to 2,000mm of rainfall mainly occurring over the Winter and Spring months, recording values fluctuating between 70mm and 132mm in the area involved in this survey, and originating overflows with a thirty to sixty days' delay after the rainfall season starts.

Since severe storms and floods, exacerbated by climate change (CC), are increasingly more frequent, with stronger impacts on the population, infrastructural damages, and substantial economic losses, adaptation processes at local and regional levels should be implemented and managed on the basis of policy and plans incorporating the CC outlook and the vulnerability of affected communities and ecosystems. Therefore, management of risks and disasters should be strengthened up in order to improve Early Warning Systems (EWS), and adaptation of urban and housing infrastructure having sustainable and resilient characteristics to new climate conditions.

The Project aim is to build resilience in vulnerable coastal cities and ecosystems along the Uruguay River in both countries through the implementation of instruments, tools and experiences shared by the two countries with a view to planning and management of climate change and climate variability.

Specific objectives:

1. Reducing vulnerability conditions and making a contribution to building climate change and climate variability-linked resilience in vulnerable coastal cities and ecosystems along the Uruguay River, incorporating community- and ecosystems-based adaptation actions having a particular focus on Human Rights, gender and generations.
2. Promoting institutional strengthening including territorial policy, medium- and long-term plans and programmes addressing CC and future scenarios for cities and vulnerable ecosystems identified for each country.
3. Fostering a Comprehensive Disaster and Risk Management in cities and vulnerable ecosystems identified for each country, facilitating the implementation of an Early Warning System (ESWS).
4. Reducing vulnerability in coastal cities by implementing sustainable infrastructure that is adapted to adverse CC impacts.
5. Fostering adaptation to CC on both banks of the Uruguay River, sharing urban, ecosystem and socio-cultural experiences, and through knowledge management.

The Project's regional adaptation components and activities will contribute to CC resilience, in particular to increasingly strong rainy seasons bringing about more frequent floods. A regional approach entails a value added vis-à-vis the individual implementation of similar measures in each country. The Project will facilitate an active interaction contributing to find regional responses articulated with the Uruguay River's impact scenarios, and based on territorial arrangement, in particular through Land Management Plans incorporating the CC issue in both Argentina and Uruguay.

- **Component 1:** Territorial Arrangement and Risk Management
- **Component 2:** Priority actions to increasing urban resilience
- **Component 3:** CC Adaptation measures, towards conservation of the Uruguay River vulnerable ecosystems.
- **Component 4:** Priority actions to increase social resilience.

1.3. Description of Social, Economic and Cultural Characteristics

In Argentina, the project will benefit the population settled in Federación, Concordia, Colón, Concepción del Uruguay Departments and Ibicuy Islands (approximately 431,519 people), all of them prone to flooding risks originating in extreme weather events.

In the Eastern Republic of Uruguay, the project will benefit the population in the Artigas, Salto, Paysandú and Río Negro Departments (some 249,552 people).

1.3.1. Argentina

Argentina shows a complex and diverse social situation: High income sectors with warranted access to health, education and housing services, and low-income sectors with little or no access to these services on the one hand, and a large workforce and a large number of households, in the other. In this regard, and in accordance with the National Human Development Report (2017), "Regional inequality stands out so, in provinces in the Northern regions of the country, which are at a disadvantage, the situation is the opposite to that in provinces in the country's Central and Southern regions. Moreover, and notwithstanding educational achievements of Argentine women in recent decades, women are still facing marked inequalities vis-à-vis their male counterparts, in terms of job places and working conditions. However, some advances in women access to decision-making positions, and in their participation in State powers, have been identified."

General Population Data

According to the National Population, Households and Housing Census (National Statistics and Census Institute of Argentina, INDEC, 2010), the total population of Argentina is over 40 million inhabitants, of which 48.8% (19,575,219) are men and 51.2% (20,516,140) are women.

Entre Ríos Province Departments included in the project:

- **Uruguay Department** is located on the right bank of the Uruguay River. With an 5,855km² area, it is the fourth most populated department of Entre Ríos: 100,728 inhabitants. Other than the capital city, Concepción del Uruguay, some other large cities are located around the country: Basavilbaso, Caseros, Colonia Elía, Herrera, Primero de Mayo, Pronunciamiento, San Justo, Santa Anita and Villa Mantero. Concepción del Uruguay is the international boundary between the Argentine Republic and the Eastern Republic of Uruguay.
 - In 2010, the total population of the city of Concepción del Uruguay was 72,528 inhabitants (INDEC Census), of which 51.7% are women and 48.3% are men. The city population -including people living in the countryside within the city boundaries- reached 73,729 habitats.
- **Colón Department** with a 2,893km² area according to the last census (2010). With a population of 62,160 inhabitants: 30,860 males and 31,300 females, in cities such as San José, Ubajay and Villa Elisa, besides Government boards and population centres making up a microrregion.
 - Population: 24,835 inhabitants: 12,025 men and 12,810 women.
- **Concordia Department** with a 3,259km² area, and a population of 170,033 inhabitants, making it into the second most populated department in the province. The population is made up by 83,829 males and 86,204 females.
 - The city of Concordia has 452,282 inhabitants: 73,864 men and 78,418 are women.

HEALTH

Gender inequalities, as well as poverty, have an impact on women and girls' health, hindering their access to quality health services, education and employment.

Access to health services in Argentina is not restricted by gender considerations; however, women often do not have access to reproductive health care because of their cultural backgrounds, and the constraints to which health professionals themselves are exposed, which often border on the violation of the law by not providing family planning services as duly set forth within the Argentine legal framework.

Citizen have access to free public health services, although access levels and their quality show regional differences. Thirty-six percent (36%) of the population does not have access to social work and / or to a medical or mutual plan coverage, thus encumbering public services. This percentage is slightly lower for women: just over 34 out of 100 women (34.5%) do not have access to health coverage, while for men the percentage rises to 37.8%. Just like all other indicators, the lack of medical coverage shows inequalities within the country, reaching 43.8% of the population in the Northeast region, generating a high inequality between those who have access to private services and those who are dependent upon the public sector health coverage. This situation has a higher impact on the youngest population; 42.5% of those under 15 years of age do not have access to medical coverage, while the percentage drops to 8.5% for people over 69 years of age, due to the high health coverage for retirees and pensioners that is currently available in the country.

EDUCATION

Compulsory basic education in the Republic of Argentina starts at five (5) years of age until the end of the secondary education cycle, and the universalization of initial level-educational services from four (4) years of age is also compulsory in the National State and the provinces.

Educational coverage in Argentina is very high, both for men and women and, over the last decade, literacy rates of young people aged 15 to 24 were in both cases over 99%, reaching almost 100% of the young population according to the 2010 census. The country's illiteracy rate is 1.9; however, this indicator is not homogeneous throughout the national territory, while in the **CABA** it reaches 0.5% of the population aged 10 and over. In Chaco, slightly more than five (5) out of every 100 inhabitants over ten (10) years old cannot read or write (5.5%). The gender-based allocation is very similar, showing a slight difference in favour of women (1.98% male and 1.86% female).

Data on the relative participation of men and women recorded by the 2010 National Census shows that the women ratio exceeded 100% in all jurisdictions in the country and for all educational levels as a whole, reaching 95.9% in the primary cycle and 106.6% in the secondary cycle.

The presence of women in the university setting is also substantially higher: Women registration in 2011 in public universities reached 57.5% of the total of students, and 56.3% in private universities, rising those figures to 61.5% and 62.1% among graduates, respectively). According to the latest data collected by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Productive Innovation in 2013, the National Scientific System (NCS) is made up by a total of 46,929 researchers and full-time scholars working in research and development (R&D), of which 22,726 are men and 24,203 are women. These figures show there is a gender parity at national level in terms of human resources inserted in the NCS.

INCOME

The 2010 Census recorded that 0.33% of **Argentine couples** were made up by same sex people, with most of them being women: 58.3% of the national total. Twenty-one percent (21%) of same-sex couples had dependent children, in particular couples made by women: 35% of the 14,119 women couples vis-à-vis 1.3% of the 10,109 couples made by men.

According to the same Census, 9 out of every 100 households recorded at least one **unsatisfied basic need**. Again, a **wide gap between provinces** is apparent; reaching almost 20 out of 100 households in Formosa (19.7%) and 19.4% in Salta. The lowest percentages are recorded in La Pampa 3.8% and in the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires (CABA) 6%.

According to the **INDEC's Permanent Household Survey** (EPH, for its acronym in Spanish), in the second quarter of 2016¹, poverty has an impact on 23.1% of households (approximately 2,022,000 households in the country) totalling 8,772,000 people (32.2% of the total population). In turn, 4.8% of households are under the indigence line², i.e., 425,000 households made up by 1,705,000 people.

LABOUR MARKET

The employment rate is 52.4%. Open unemployment rate is 9.3%; and the underemployment rate is 11.2%. **All labour market indicators show differences between men and women**, with a disadvantage trend for women. Thus, while the employment rate for men is 63.7%, that for women is 42.2%. A similar situation is apparent vis-à-vis the unemployment rate: 8.5% and 10.5%

¹ National Institute of Statistics and Census of Argentina, Permanent Household Survey EPH conducted in 31 urban agglomerates, the rural population is not included in the sample, which represents some 27 million people living in urban centres, compared to an estimate of 39 million inhabitants in the country.

² The Indigence line is the monetary value of the Basic Food Basket (BFB), made up of the set of food and food outputs that satisfy energy and nutritional needs, based on the prevailing consumption habits at the lowest possible cost.

respectively. The **unemployment rate** shows wide inequalities between age groups, marking a clear discrimination towards younger people, who double the general unemployment rate (18.9%). One issue to take into account is that more than 33 workers out of every 100 are informal workers (33.4% of workers do not have a retirement discount in their salaries).

Women are not only frequently excluded from labour participation, but also from their involvement in the whole of social life, and are made invisible inside their homes.

According to an ILO³ report on research undertaken in Latin America and Caribbean, the need to increase women's participation in senior management is evident: only 4.2% of Chief Executive Officer (CEO) positions are held by women. In Argentina, just under 10% of companies interviewed have at least one woman holding a managerial position. There is an even smaller proportion of women in management positions in large companies.

Despite this low participation, the ILO report points out that between 2010 and 2014, the share of women in management positions in Argentina rose from 27.7% to 29.9%, showing an 8% increase. On the other hand, the ILO report shows that in year 2013, Argentina was the country showing the largest gender-based salary disparity among Latin America and Caribbean countries.

Findings of the **National Survey on Unpaid Work and Use of Time**, conducted in 2013 by the **INDEC**⁴, suggest that changes in the working world have not been accompanied by relevant changes in roles within home, and that it is on women that unpaid domestic work falls back: the rate of women participation in domestic work at the national level is 89%, while that of men is 58%.

According to the Permanent Household Survey by the General Directorate of Statistics and Census of the Province of Entre Ríos, conducted over the third quarter of 2014 in the city of Concordia, the total activity rate was 45.2%. The total employment rate was 43.2%, and the unemployment rate was 4.4% (S / A, 2014).

If figures are broken down, differentiating them by sex, the activity rate in men was 57.2%, the employment rate was 53.7% and the unemployment rate was 6%. For women, the activity rate was 34.4%, the employment rate was 33.6% and the unemployment rate was 2%. These figures highlight the large difference prevailing between men activity vis-à-vis that of women.

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

The Constitution amended in 1994 warrants women's right to political participation, and equal opportunities for both sexes. However, huge gaps in economic and social conditions are apparent, this being an issue fostering migration to urban areas, bringing about large marginalization areas.

According to UNDP surveys and the gender inequality index (2015), Argentina shows a GII value of 0.376, placing the country in the 75 position out of 155 countries in the 2014 Index. In Argentina, 36.8 percent of parliamentary seats are held by women, and 56.3 percent of adult women have reached at least a secondary education level vis-à-vis 57.6 percent of their male counterparts. For every 100,000 live births, 69 women die from pregnancy-related causes; and the adolescent birth rate is 54.4 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19 years. Female participation in the labour market is 47.5 percent vis-à-vis 75.0 for men. In comparison, Chile and Peru are ranked 65 and 82 respectively in this Index.

EQUITY AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

³ La mujer en la Gestión empresarial: cobrando impulso en América Latina y el Caribe. Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT), Mayo 2017.

⁴ See in: http://www.indec.gov.ar/nivel4_default.asp?id_tema_1=4&id_tema_2=31&id_tema_3=117

In 2016, the National Electoral Code, amended both, Law 26,571 referred to democratization of political representation, and Law 23,298 regarding political Parties organic matter. The project establishes gender equality in the formation of national legislation and listings of political parties authorities, which should be made up by equal halves between women and men.⁵

GENDER VIOLENCE

When an analysis is made of main gender gaps, violence is clearly one of the most visible problems. In 2016, the number of persons reporting being raped was 3,717, a figure representing more than ten (10) attacks per day, according to the latest Ministry of National Security data. However, sexual assaults are not limited to rapes: There are other crimes against sexual integrity that, according to the Ministry of Security report, include "corruption, dishonest abuse, outrage to modesty, abduction and attempted rape." The number of victims recorded in 2016 was 9,266, 25 per day.

The sexual assaults reporting rate decreased vis-à-vis 2015, to a different degree: regarding violations, figures changed from 8.7 per 100 thousand people in 2015, to 8.5 in 2016; while figures related to other crimes against sexual integrity went from 31.3 in 2015 to 21.3 per 100 thousand people in 2016. Thus, according to the last year for which official records are available, approximately 36 people per day reported being victims of crimes against sexual integrity in Argentina.

These data were reported by the National Criminal Information System (SNIC), i.e., they only take into account those cases recorded by the Security and Justice systems. Experts point out, however, that the reported sexual attacks are a minor fraction of the real figure, so an estimate is made that the actual figure is several times higher.

Between 2008 and 2015, a 78% increase in women homicides was recorded. This information is based on the SCO communication and information system. The Argentina is still to create a general women homicide registry.

Some 900 complaints per month are filed at the Domestic Violence Office (DVO devices), which was created in 2006 within the framework of the Supreme Court of Justice upon the initiative of Judge Ms. Elena Highton de Nolasco. In 71% of the cases, the aggressor is, or was, a couple of the victim. Civil society reports confirm these figures.

The Women Homicide Observatory in Argentina, led by the Civil Association "*La casa del encuentro*" (The Meeting House), pointed out that 275 women were killed between June 2015 and May 2016. Two out of every ten women murdered in Argentina filed gender violence-related complaints, according to the National Femicide Registry of the Argentine Justice, linked to the Office of Women, within the framework of the Supreme Court of Justice. Law 26,485: Comprehensive protection to prevent, punish, and eradicate violence against women, conceptualizes five types of gender violence and six forms of violence (according to the particular setting where these crimes occur): economic and patrimonial violence, physical, psychological, sexual, and symbolic violence against reproductive, domestic, institutional, labour, media, and obstetric care freedom.

In its last report, "10 Years of Femicides Reports in Argentina," the Casa del Encuentro (the Meeting House) notes that between 2008 and 2017 there have been 2,679 femicides involving women and girls, 268 femicides involving men and boys, while 3,378 daughters and sons were left without a mother (66% of these minors under 18 years of age)⁶.

⁵ <https://mundo.sputniknews.com/mundo/201610201064256332-argentina-sistema-electoral/>

⁶ La Casa del Encuentro, 2018. Informe de Investigación de Femicidios en Argentina desde year 2008 a 2017. Observatorio de femicidios en Argentina "Adriana Marisel Zambrano".

A collective demonstration against sexist violence was held in 2015⁷, called for by a group of journalists, activists and artists who expressed their concern for the feminist cause, with the hashtag #NiUnaMenos. This social event grew up to becoming into a collective campaign. Thousands of people, hundreds of organizations across the country, and supporters of all political parties joined a mass demonstration held in June 2015.

Regarding gender violence-addressed statistics, a **Cooperation Agreement** has been entered into between **the National Women Council and the National Statistics and Censuses Institute (INDEC**, for its acronym in Spanish) to promote the creation of a measurement instrument allowing for a real diagnosis about gender violence, positioning the Argentine Republic within the group of countries having official statistics on this matter.

Beyond this agreement, femicides-related official statistics are being produced since 2014, in order to provide a more complete characterization. In the diagnosis prepared by the NWC and CNCPs: **"National Plan of Action for the Prevention, Assistance, and Eradication of Violence against Women (2017-2019) Law 26.485"**, was also based on a review of annual reports produced by The Casa del Encuentro Civil Association, which has been operational since 2008.

USE OF TIME

Insofar the Argentina case is concerned, a scale analysis could be made of the Province of Entre Ríos, on the basis of the Unpaid Work and Use of Time Survey⁸. In the case of this province, the average time devoted to women's unpaid domestic work is 5.9 hours a day vis-à-vis 3 hours for men's unpaid domestic work.

Table 1. Participation rates and average hours dedicated to activities making up unpaid domestic work according to sex, in the Province of Entre Ríos.

Category	Men		Women	
	Participation Rate	Average Time	Participation Rate	Average Time
Unpaid Domestic Work	58.7	3	92.1	5.9
Housework	53	2.1	88.8	3.4
Home Support to Students	4.2	2	23	2.3
Care of People	14.4	3.7	32	5.7

Among the survey's findings, the point should be stressed that female spouses participate in 95% of the cases in domestic work and unpaid care, devoting an average of almost seven (7) hours a day to these house chores. Among these spouses are also women working outside their homes. Conversely, married men in Entre Ríos participate in a 62,7% of the cases in domestic work and in unpaid care, dedicating 3,6 daily hours on average.

Participation in domestic work and unpaid care when older people also live at home is interesting, since women's participation in care tasks is higher when there are no elderly people at home. According to experts in the field⁹, what may be happening is that the presence of older adults involves more work than is required in care chores at homes.

⁷ the slogan and hashtag #NiUnaMenos ("NotOneLess", meaning we must not lose one more woman to violence).

⁸ INDEC, 2014. Encuesta sobre Trabajo no Remunerado y Uso del Tiempo (tercer trimestre de 2013)– resultados por jurisdicción.

⁹ Comunicación para la Igualdad, mayo 2017, "Una mirada especializada sobre la encuesta del INDEC": <https://comunicarigualdad.com.ar/una-mirada-especializada-sobre-la-encuesta-del-indec/>

1.3.2. Uruguay

GENERAL POPULATION DATA

Departments:

- The **Department of Paysandú** covers a 13,922km² area and, according to the 2011 census, its total population are 118,124 inhabitants, being the sixth most populated department in Uruguay. Fifteen percent (15%) of the total population in the department, (51% women, 49% men) 96% is urban.
 - 76,412 people live in the city of Paysandú. In the aggregate of households, 63% are headed by men and 37% are women, with an average 3-member households.
- The **Department of Salto**, with a 14,163km² area, is the second largest department in the country, with 124,878 inhabitants in 2011: 63,807 women (corresponding to 51.10%) and 61,071 men (corresponding to 48.90%).
 - The departmental capital Salto, with 104,028 inhabitants, is one of the cities recording the largest population in the country, and the most populated at departmental level. Males make up 48% of the population and women's share is 52%.
- **The Department of Artigas** with an 11,928 km² area, is located in the farthest north of the country, bounded on the west by the Uruguay River which separates it from Argentina, flowing to the Brazilian Island triangle, where the Uruguay frontier with Brazil begins (towards the north and east), and it is bounded by the Cuareim River, and to the south with Salto. Its total population is 73,377 inhabitants, with 49.2% men and 50.8% women.
- + The city of Bella Unión, with 12,200 inhabitants, is split into 49% males and 51% females.
 - **The Department of Río Negro** has a 9,282km² area and, according to the 2011 census, it has 54,765 inhabitants, of which 50.4% are men and 49.6% are women.
 - The city of Fray Bentos, with 24,406 inhabitants, accounts for 48.8% of men and 51.2% of women.
 - The city of New Berlin, with 2,450 inhabitants, accounts for 51.3% of men and 48.7% of women.
 - The city of San Javier, with 1,781 inhabitants, accounts for 49.2% of men and 50.8% of women.

HEALTH

Women's self-determination and the competence women have to decide upon their fertility, their reproductive decisions -including abortion- and full sexuality, are an intrinsic and inescapable part of the exercise of their physical autonomy.

In Uruguay, the overall fertility rate is 1.85 children per woman, and the average maternity age is 27.69 years according to INE data (2014). The decline in fertility from 2.37 in 2000, to the current rate entails that the country abides by the same trend as more developed countries do. Likewise, Uruguay has achieved a drastic reduction in maternal mortality, which is also attributable to the country's expanding women access to sexual and reproductive health services.

Regarding this issue, a free and universal access to contraceptive methods is in place in Uruguay, so the "unmet demand for family planning" indicator -which refers to the gap between the reproductive intentions of women and their contraceptive behaviour- is not diminished by the OIG-ECLAC as a part to the country profile.

Pregnancy in adolescence is a problem still persisting in Uruguay, despite the fact that the fertility of women in general tends to be low. Ministry of Health data report that, out of 48,000 births per year, 7,900 of them are of mothers under 18 years of age; approximately 170 of these births were gestated by mothers under 15 years of age¹⁰, a situation arising out of forced child maternity, the product of sexual exploitation, or abuse.

Domestic chores overload - health impacts

The overload that women have with care work in general entails a deterioration of their quality of life and their health. Home health care encompasses chronic illness (with more people living with chronic illnesses demanding long-time care at home), caring for the health of people with disabilities or old people, as well as dealing with terminal illnesses, or the completion of treatments being undertaken at home (an extension of care work and unpaid work that women do).

As the Lancet Report on Women and Health¹¹ clearly states, the disproportionate burden women have to bear as an outcome of their unpaid domestic tasks in general, and their role as health providers in the domestic sphere - also unpaid - or as a part of the workforce (nurses make up approximately 80% of the health workforce and in some countries more than 90% of nurses are women), also leads to a higher burden of disease for women, impairing their physical autonomy.

EDUCATION

Insofar education is concerned, gender parity is present in primary education (1.00), in secondary education -with the parity indicator slightly favourable for girls (1.1) - and women in tertiary education have the highest parity levels in terms of registration and school graduation. It is the racial ethnic variable the one illustrating the largest gaps in education: a population with significantly lower educational levels than the non-Afro population.

Although gender parity in access to and exit from education is a key achievement of the country, data show a need to look over and disclose the existence of gender biases in the educational field, which are made evident in gender-based segregation in education.

INCOME

A link is apparent between poverty, lack of self-income and "disempowerment", because the lack of means to cover one's own needs constrains one's ability to making meaningful choices about one's own life.

According to OG-ECLAC data, 14% of Uruguayan women do not have their own income¹², a percentage accounting for **a gap close to 10 points between women and men**¹³, with poor women being the most affected by this situation. Women without their own income, in particular those in the first and second quintiles, are particularly vulnerable because their risks are high vis-à-vis individual events (separation, old age, illness, etc.) or economic crises. If women do not participate in the labour market, or have any type of financial transfer from the State, they are therefore outside the social protection mechanisms, and vulnerable to falling into poverty if they are not already poor.

¹⁰ MSP. <http://www.msp.gub.uy/noticia/ministerio-de-salud-p%C3%BAblica-fomenta-reducci%C3%B3n-de-embarazos-no-deseados-entre-adolescentes> . Objetivos Sanitarios Nacionales 2020 del Ministerio de Salud Pública (MSP). data confirmed correspond to year 2014

¹¹ Comisión Lancet-HSPH (2015) Informe Mujer y Salud

¹² The calculation methodology suggested by ECLAC-OIG: population without own income by sex: percentage of men and women who do not receive monetary income and who do not study vis-à-vis the total of the female or male population of 15 years of age and more who do not study.

¹³ Women population without their own income (14%) and men (5,3%)

Uruguay has made a meaningful effort to reduce poverty and decrease social inequalities, with its poverty rate falling below two digits (9.7%). However, the use of the typology designed by the INE (2015) to estimate poverty, and based on the combined method of income by sex¹⁴ shows the gender inequalities that make this percentage invisible. So much so that, according to INE data, 18.4% of Uruguayan women vis-à-vis 8.5% of men live in absolute poverty, are invisible, and their autonomy is relative: a situation entailing a worsening vulnerability. Although the percentage of people living in absolute poverty does not reach 1% both, for men and women, the percentage of men in invisible poverty is 3% vis-à-vis 12% of women and, in particular, women between 50 and 64 years old.

Since year 2006, the percentage of families being governed by the traditional couple model, according to which the man is the sole provider of the household, while the woman remains at home performing unpaid work, is decreasing. However, this model continues to prevail and accounts for more than a quarter of two-parent households.

The distribution of two-parent households according to the provider model for the 2006-2015 period shows that while the proportion of households with a traditional role model is decreasing, the double-career model shows a clear upwards trend. That is to say, 30% of households are made up of couples in which both members work earning an income with the same workload. Since 2010, the number of households with a double career model has become the most frequent.

An increase is apparent in the proportion of households showing modified traditional models; i.e., women go out to the labour market, but with a lower workload than men. On the other hand, the role reversal model, in which women participate in the labour market, and men remain inactive, remains constant and slightly above 5%.

LABOUR MARKET

In overall, evident gender differences exist in terms of insertion into the labour market and personal income, these differences being more disadvantageous for women. According to data provided by the Continuous Household Survey (INE 2015), while the participation gap in paid work between men and women has decreased in recent decades, significant gaps are still in place vis-à-vis the insertion of women and men into the labour market. The activity rate shows a higher than 17% gap unfavourable for women. Currently, 45% of women of working age are in a situation of inactivity, impairing their ability to earn their own income and reduce their vulnerability to critical events (i.e., socio-economic, family crisis, violence, etc.).

The employment rate stands at 50.5% for women and 68.4% for men in 2015. In recent times, the female activity rate increased by 3% more than that of men, but even so, male activity is almost 18% higher than female activity, regardless of the maximum level of education attained, age, ethnic-racial ancestry, poverty status of the household to which they belong, as well as the area they live in.

On the other hand, the informal employment rate shows a less than 2% gap between women and men, a small difference that increases to the detriment of women in income level in the first quintile, where the informality rate of women is 62% vs. 58% for males. Here the link is identified with a possible rather harmful impact of (conditioned) transfers to families, and the flexibility required for minors' care. Although the unemployment rate has a stronger bearing on women (8.9%) than on men (6.4%), the most revealing issues are found within them, where different gender gaps are identified among the subgroups. Population.

¹⁴ Typology clarifications, as prepared by INMUJERES (2014): (I) *Absolute poverty*: people who are not in homes in poverty condition and, in turn, have their own income; (II) *Invisible poverty*: people who are not in homes in conditions of poverty but without economic autonomy; (III) *Autonomy*: people who are not in homes in poverty and at the same time have their own income.

The survey conducted over the average gap between female and male wages has found evidence of the presence of wage discrimination in the Uruguayan labour market. According to data processed by the **SNU**, in 2015, the average monthly working income of women vis-à-vis that of men was 66.4%, underscoring an average 33.6% wage gap. Likewise, the average hourly wage for women vis-à-vis men was 84.2%, entailing that the hourly remuneration of women was 15.7% less than that of men (ECH, 2015).

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

In Uruguay, the educational level of women and their participation in the employment market cannot be used as capacity-building and explanatory factors of the causes behind women's marginalization or low political participation: The incorporation of women into the education system¹⁵ and the job market¹⁶ allows them to acquire the same capital that men acquire for their participation in the educational and labour field. The possible causes for female underrepresentation should be sought in exclusionary practices that are based on cultural beliefs and institutional engineering that bias women's full political participation.

In 2009, the Political Participation of Women's Law 18476 was enacted by the Uruguayan Parliament¹⁷ (this law is known as the "Quotas Law"): an affirmative action mechanism to partially reverse women's political under-representation and achieve an enhanced equality between men and women in the country, as well as access to elected positions. The Law, the enforcement of which was limited to the 2014/2015 electoral cycle only, stipulated an obligation to include people of both sexes in each three-candidates lists (incumbents and substitutes) in the electoral listings recorded for the internal elections of the parties themselves for the national 2014 elections, and subnational (departmental and municipal) elections in 2015. With the enactment of this Law, Uruguay became the thirteenth country in Latin America to implement an affirmative action measure to increase the presence of women in political power. The Law achieved its goal, and allowed for a higher female political representation of more than 6 percentage points, making Uruguay to rise to No. 93 on the Women in Politics' Map, with an 29% average regarding female parliamentary representation, being 23.4% the world average, and 28.3% the regional average.

GENDER VIOLENCE

The First National Prevalence Survey on Gender- and generations-based Violence¹⁸ of 2014 (ENPVBGG, for its acronym in Spanish) allows us to learn for the first time at a national level the prevalence and scope of GBV, as well as its characterization in the public and private setting. According to data collected in this survey, **in Uruguay, almost 7 out of 10 women and girls over 15 years have experienced some type of GBV at some point in their lives (68.3%)**¹⁹ both, in

¹⁵ This fact is considered key to facilitating the political participation of people, because those reaching higher education levels are often more likely to be interested in political affairs, to understand the issues being discussed and their consequences and, ultimately, to feel themselves as effective political stakeholders.

¹⁶ This fact is considered as a facilitator of the political participation of people for at least three reasons, mainly: i) provides people with the economic resources required to fund political campaigns; ii) it is a source of contacts and social networks through participation in labour unions, professional associations, or business organizations; iii) the economic insertion of individuals gives them a wealth of relevant experiences for Political Activity that cannot be acquired with participation in the private sphere alone (teamwork, the possibility to exercising leadership, public speaking, etc.).

¹⁷ Law 18.476 Equitable Participation of both sexes in the Integration of National and Departmental Elective Bodies and Management of Political Parties. It is also popularly known as the "Quota Law". Accessible in: <http://www.parlamento.gub.uy/Lawes/AccessoTextoLaw.asp?Law=18476&Anchor=>

¹⁸ La ENPVBGG incorporates gender mainstreaming, and generations, in order to collect data on the different manifestations of violence to which women, girls and adolescents are subject, in different settings.

¹⁹ In terms of population, this percentage represents more than 650,000 Uruguayan women.

the private (family, couple) and public (social, labour, educational) setting. There is a likelihood that many of these women have not been given assistance vis-à-vis GBV by any public or private health service.

In the private setting, where violence invisibility is higher, data collected in the **ENPVBGG** on violence towards women exercised by a woman's couple²⁰ shows some particular patterns, as follows: a) Prevalence of violence in couple relationships. Almost one in every two women (45.4%) who have had a couple relationship during their life declare having experienced violence by their partner or ex-partners at some time over the relationship: i.e., approximately 400,000 women²¹; b) Type of violence in relationships. The highest prevalence is found in psychological violence (43.7%): a type of violence that manifests itself simultaneously with other types of violence. The second most frequent violence is patrimonial: two out of ten women (19.9%) have experienced this type of violence from their partners or ex-partners. Physical violence was stated by 14.8% of women, and sexual violence was declared by 6.7% of them; c) In line with ethnic-racial ancestry, it is possible to verify that Afro-descendant women in Uruguay have experienced a higher number of situations of violence than non-Afro women: 78.5% of the former report having experienced at least one type of gender violence in settings surveyed vis-à-vis 67.2% of non-Afro women. This eleven percentage points difference suggests that the intersectionality between racial and ethnic racial inequalities could have a bearing on a higher prevalence of GBV; d) According to the age profile, the incidence of gender violence remains unchanged at all age levels above 57%, accounting for a structural phenomenon that crosses the different generations.

Although identifying advances in legal matters to eradicate all forms of gender-based violence in Uruguay is possible, violence against women in public spaces is one of the most instituted types of violence by society.

Notwithstanding its size and number of inhabitants, Uruguay has for years been statistically thought of as one of the countries with the highest figure of femicides in the region. According to the OG-ECLAC data, together with Suriname, Uruguay is the country in South America recording the highest rate of femicides, with 1.4% (24 murdered women), and the seventh in all of the Latin American and Caribbean region (LAC). Uruguay is also the fifth country in the region reporting the death of women caused by their intimate partner, or ex-partner, with a 1.4% rate (25 deaths) only behind Surinam (2.6), Granada (1.9), Saint Vicente and Grenadines (1.9) and Dominican Republic (1.8). In 2016, twenty-four (24) women were victims of homicide by their partners or ex-partners. Over the first two months of 2017, six (6) women were killed (two additional cases are under investigation).

In accordance with data supplied by Uruguayan authorities, regarding **gender-based violence issues**, in line with data supplied by social workers, the Women's and Family Commissariats and the Domestic Violence Offices, no indicators showing a higher number of domestic violence-related complaints over floods periods has been recorded in any of the country departments.

TIME USE

²⁰ Violence in the private sphere is understood as that violence being exerted by a person with whom one the person has an intimate bond and a close relationship, such as couples and relatives, living together, or not, which means that violence should not necessarily occur within the home. The ENPVBGG records four types of violence: (i) Physical violence, which harms a person's bodily integrity; (ii) Psychological or emotional violence, which seeks to degrade the person, disturb or control their acts, beliefs or decisions, through humiliation, intimidation, isolation, or any other means that affects the person's psychological or emotional stability; (iii) Sexual violence, which imposes sexual behaviour on a person through the use of force, intimidation, coercion, manipulation, threat, or any other means, and (iv) Patrimonial or economic violence, which coerces the self-determination of another person, through the damage, loss, transformation, subtraction, destruction, concealment, or retention of assets, work instruments, documents or economic resources.

²¹ When the occurrence in the year preceding the survey, is considered, 23.7% of women surveyed who have, or have had a partner in the last 12 months, went through this situation (approximately 170,000 women).

The On-going Household Survey conducted in September 2007 included a Module on the Use of Time and Unpaid Work in Uruguay. Among its core outcomes there is evidence of a significant gender gap vis-à-vis the number of hours per week in unpaid work, which implies that women invest more than twice the time than men: 36.3 vs. 15.7 weekly hours.

As Figure 1 below shows, for the types of work considered in this Review, it is women who dedicate more time vis-à-vis men, placing the smallest gap for voluntary work, or community affairs, and positioning the largest difference in domestic work. The gap in care work and service to other homes also has an important bearing on this review.

Figure 2 below also highlights the gaps found if a difference is made by the household structure.

Figure 1. Weekly hours dedicated to unpaid work by sex, in Uruguay

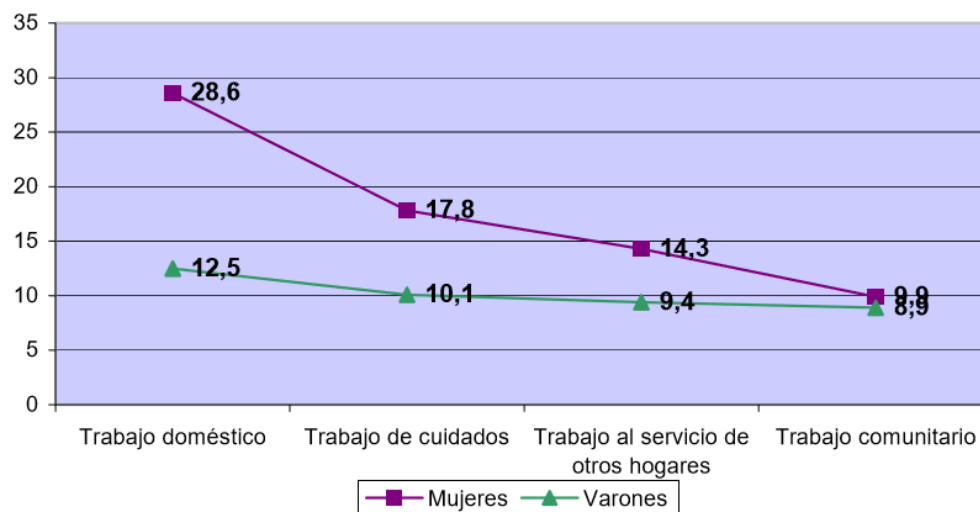
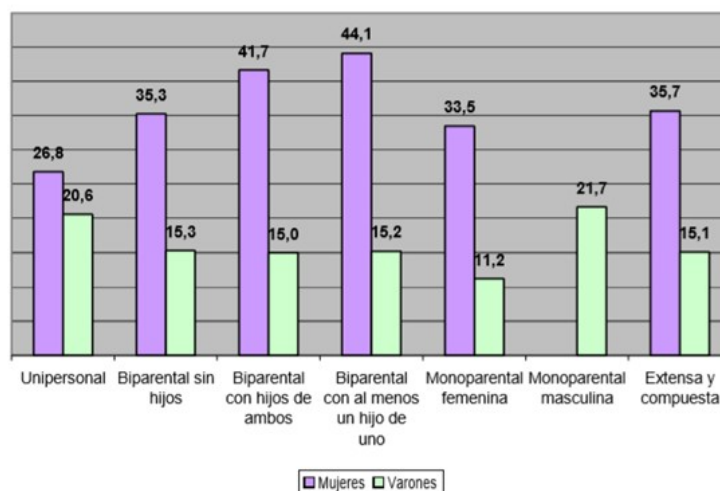


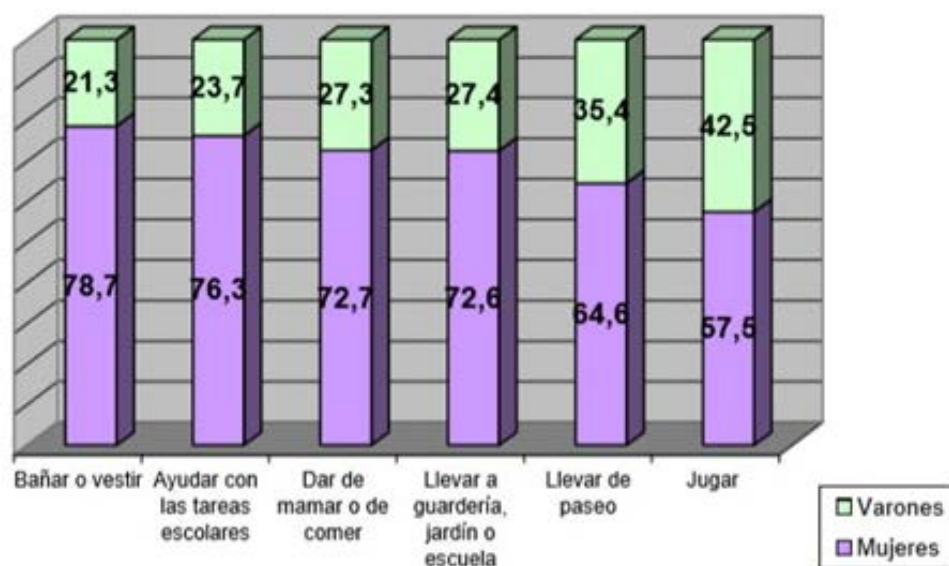
Figure 2. Weekly hours dedicated to unpaid work by sex, and home structure, in Uruguay



While data are not available by department or locality, the fact is highlighted in this survey that, regardless of the place of residence (Montevideo or somewhere else in the country), women show participation rates in similar unpaid activities; nevertheless, the fact should be pointed out that women living in innerlands in the country dedicate on average six (6) or more hours a week to unpaid work.

Figure below shows attention to the different child care activities.

Figure 3. Percentage allocation of women and men involvement in child care activities, in Uruguay

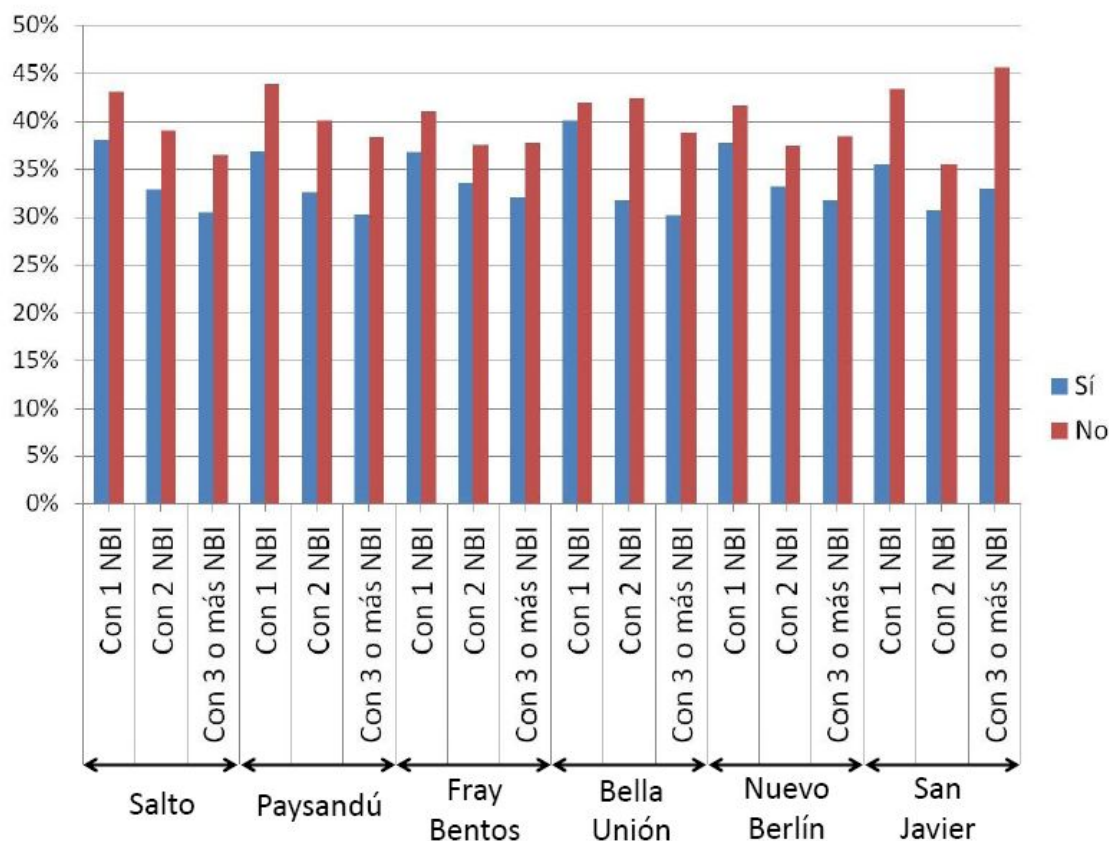


Regarding NBI data on Uruguayan cities involved in the project, the NBI ratio by sex does not have relevant elements, except in some cities where the ratio is close to a 5% gap, both in favour of men and women, depending on of the locality.

What appears as a weighing variable in these data is the type of household: the single-parent home is a weighing factor for the NBI presence and, generally speaking, single-parent households with dependent children are headed by women.

Therefore, a relevant gender and vulnerability-sensitive indicator may be the UBNs in households with the presence of children according to bi- or single-parenthood. Figure below shows percentages of presence or absence of the two spouses at home, within each NBI.

Figure 4. Percentages of the presence or non-presence of the two spouses at home, within each NBI, in Uruguayan cities involved in the project (Yes = two-parent home, No = single-parent home).



1.3.3. Institutional Framework

Argentina

Institutions

The **National Women Council (NWC)** is the governing body of public policy addressing prevention, punishment, and eradication of violence against women. This policy is focused on making a contribution to overcoming the different forms of discrimination against women, and fostering suitable social conditions to warrant women the full exercise of their rights. The NWC is the national-level government agency responsible for the articulation of public policy addressing equal opportunities and treatment between men and women, its main purpose being: "to foster a sociocultural change that is buttressed on the full and equal participation of women in the social, political, economic and cultural life of the country".

The NWC is the governmental instance responsible for compliance, throughout the country, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, ratified by Law 23,179. Progress towards this social transformation is guided by the Comprehensive Protection Law 26,485 enacted to prevent, punish and eradicate violence against women in the settings in which their interpersonal relations are developed. This is a Public Order Law, enforceable throughout the territory of the Argentinian republic.

Regulatory Framework

A regulatory framework is in place in Argentina entailing protection of women's rights, and penalising of discriminatory behaviour, having adhered to instruments such as: the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); the

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the Convention on the Rights of the Child; and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, among others. Likewise, in recent years, government agencies and civil society organizations have undertaken a series of initiatives leading to new legal regulations, although not necessarily to the development of mechanisms to enforce them.

The evolution of women's civil rights was expedited after the 1983 democratic transition in the country: a period in which demands for civil rights were incorporated into some other types of rights: Reproductive rights.

The constitutional reform of 1994 entailed a change into the setting for women's citizen action by warranting individual and social rights through the incorporation of international Human Rights treaties. This reform has also enshrined some other inroads: a) The guarantee of full exercise of political rights through real equality of opportunities between men and women for access to elective and party-based positions through positive actions in the regulation of political parties and the electoral regime. (Article 37). Thus, the Constitutional Assembly incorporated in the constitutional wording the experience accumulated by women in their follow-up and enforcement of the Quotas Law (Law No. 24012); b) The power of the National Congress to foster positive actions measures vis-à-vis women, which ensures real equality of opportunity and treatment, and the full enjoyment and exercise of the Rights recognized by the Constitution and International Treaties (Article 75 subsection 23); c) the issuance of a special and comprehensive social security scheme for the protection of both, children in distress, from pregnancy to the end of their elementary education period, and of the mother during pregnancy and breastfeeding time, represents a particular assumption of this power expressly recognized in the Law provisions.

Uruguay

Institutions

The **National Gender Council** has drafted up and approved the National Gender Equality Strategy (NGES, 2017) in December 2017, the aim of which is to become into a comprehensive and integrative road map, capable of guiding the State activities as regards matters of gender equality in the medium-term.

"As a State commitment, the Gender Equality Strategy shall provide a guiding framework for the specific plans of the different National Gender Council's working groups, and shall also agree upon the substantive pillars for transversality of the equality policy with the involvement of citizens, and that of the different social organizations ²²".

At the international level, the NGES relies on the commitments assumed within the framework of United Nations' regional and international conventions, ECLAC, OAS, among others, while the national scenario is based on 2050-focused prospective agendas and Social Dialogue, both of which are fostered by the Office of Planning and Budget (OPP). It also includes components in the National Follow-up Commission (CNS Women) agenda as an input of the women's and feminist movement, together with the articulation in networks of local participation; and rural women integrated into the dialogue setting, together with their specific priorities.

The National Strategy for Gender Equality 2030 is based on a Human Rights and sustainable development approach, understanding gender equality as an intrinsic component of inclusive and

²² Paper: Estrategia Nacional de Igualdad de Género, CNG / MIDEs / Inmujeres pg 1

parity-focused societies. It is made up of strategic aspirations, policy guidelines and strategic lines of action.

Goals expected to be reached:

1. Sustainable development embodying a substantial gender equality, warranting the full exercise of Human Rights, and inclusion of women and men diversity.
2. Gender equality is the guiding principle of all public policy.
3. Sufficient and public knowledge on gender inequality.
4. Real and effective participation of women in decision-making in all public and private settings, and in women's and feminist organizations having an advocacy capacity.
5. The National Public Education System plays a leading role in a change towards an egalitarian culture.
6. An egalitarian culture that recognises cultural diversity prevails over the cultural patterns of citizenship.
7. Equality embedded in the daily lives of women and men through the deconstruction of traditional gender roles, incorporating an actual exercise into the right to care and be cared for.
8. Women and men have access to equal opportunities in the productive, business and labour fields, and keep up that right
9. Substantial decrease in gender-based violence throughout the national territory.
10. Housing, the environment, and the habitat are sufficient, safe and sustainable for women.

This last aim specifically suggests as a policy guideline, among others:

- 10.1. Generating actions towards a sustainable development, from the economic, social, environmental and gender standpoint.

Which includes as climate change-linked action lines:

"Fostering opportunities to reduce gender gaps in productive and economic processes generating low greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, by identifying adaptation capacities, and fostering women resilience to climate change in cities and rural areas, bearing in mind the poverty –vulnerabilities intersection" (ENIG, 2017)

Regulation

Year	Law N°	Name
1913	3.245/4.802	Divorce Law at the sole discretion of the woman
1932	8.927	Women's Right to vote Law
1946	10.783	Civil capacity of women's Law
1981	15.164	Ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) Law
1989	16.045	Equal treatment and opportunities for both sexes at work Law
1996	16.735	Ratification of the international Belém Convention - Human Rights

2002	17.514	Eradication of domestic violence Law
2003	17.707	Law for the creation of courts specialized in domestic violence
2004	17.815	Commercial or non-commercial sexual exploitation against children, youngsters, or the disabled Law
2006	17.386 18.065	Accompaniment to women in labour, delivery and birth Law Domestic Work Regulation Law
2007	18.104	Equal rights and opportunities between women and men Law This Law creates the National Gender Council
2008	18.390 18.426	Creation of specialized prosecutor's offices in organized crime law, and Sexual and reproductive health Law
2009	18.476 18.561 18.620	Equitable Participation of people of both sexes in the integration of the elective organs and direction of political parties Law Sexual harassment Law Right to gender identity Law
2011	18.850	Pension for children of victims of domestic violence Law
2012	18.987	Voluntary interruption of pregnancy Law
2013	19.161 19.075 19.167	Subsidy for maternity, paternity and parental benefit for care Law Equal marriage law Assisted human reproduction Law
2015	19.353	Creation of the national integrated care system Law
2017	19.580	Gender-based violence against women Law

1.3.4. Gender vis-à-vis project activities

This section begins with some brief considerations about the relationship between Gender and Climate Change, and the impacts floods have on localities in which the project is being executed. Next, a description is made of project-linked gender issues, arranged by main typologies of subprojects: planning and capacity-building activities, Early Warning System (EWS), lineal parks, and valuation of ecosystems services, adaptation in productive activities, revolving funds, and insurance.

Gender and Climate Change

As set forth by UNDP²³, gender inequalities intersect with climate change-linked risks and vulnerabilities. Gender inequalities' historical disadvantages, added to limited rights, limited access to resources, and a limited participation in decision-making places, make women highly vulnerable to climate change. Climate change is likely to aggravate existing gender disadvantage patterns.

Climate change-related initiatives are being deployed today at different levels: From the international setting to the local level, going across regions and national States. As set down at the beginning of this document, there is an ever-increasing awareness that climate change is a multi-sectoral development-linked problem. Until recently, climate change was being primarily thought of as an environmental problem, thus assigning Ministries of the Environment full responsibility to

²³ Human Development Report, UNDP, 2007 in Aguilar, L., 2009

handle it. Whatever the sector and the (international, national, regional, or local) scope of planning, it is imperative that strategies are designed to ensure that measures taken in relation to climate change bear gender relations in mind, and foster equity and equality. Public policy is an opportunity to ensure that the reallocation of resources across the societal whole shall equitably benefit women and men. The inclusion of gender equality criteria into the design and implementation of this policy shall allow for an in-depth impact of these resources on redressing social inequalities that aggravate climate change impacts.

The gender equality policy that are currently being implemented in much of the world, should bear climate change in mind at the time this policy's strategic guidelines are designed and are linked to national development policy and plans. An example of this is the National Programme for Equality between Women and Men attached to the National Institute for Women in Mexico, which has included a strategic line on gender equality and climate change²⁴.

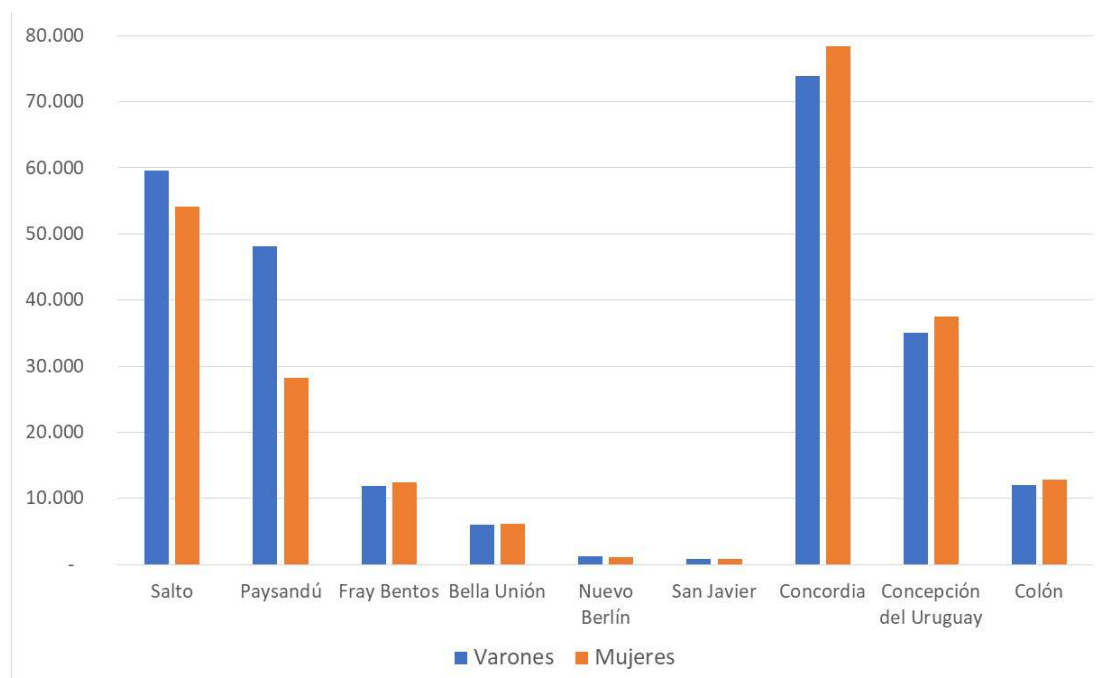
The reaction of households and the community to recurrent extreme events in the Uruguay River Basin (for example, floods) are an indicator of their vulnerability, their ability to cope with the event, and the severity of the hazard.

A Vulnerability Analysis has been undertaken within the framework of the preparation of this project. Please see this Analysis in ANNEX XX to delve into the context of cities participating in the project: Population with NBI, dependency, informal settlements, sensitivity, adaptation capacity, vulnerability, and exposure indexes, climate risk index, and climate risk profiles for each city.

Some of these issues are again addressed in the document to complement the gender mainstreaming approach in those cases in which data is available.

Reviewing population values recorded in Section 2, the Figure below shows data recorded of cities included in this project, disaggregated by sex.

Figure 4. Population in localities involved in the project, by sex



Disaggregated data is available in Uruguay on the population affected by floods. Table below shows data disaggregated by sex of the population living in risk areas.

²⁴ UNSP Mexico, Climate Change-addressed Guidelines.

Table 2. Number of people affected per risk area and sex, in localities in Uruguay involved in the Project

	ZONA BAJO TR 100		ZONA DE RIESGO ALTO		ZONA DE RIESGO MEDIO	
Localidad	Varones	Mujeres	Varones	Mujeres	Varones	Mujeres
BELLA UNION	907	894	245	223	231,3	238,3
PAYSANDU	3128	3124	1542	1493	1634,3	1656,5
FRAY BENTOS	49	48	s/mdr	s/mdr	s/mdr	s/mdr
NUEVO BERLÍN	7	7	0	0	10,8	13,5
SAN JAVIER	16	16	20	15	24,3	26,3
SALTO	4586	4884	1120	1122	4014,5	4298,8

As shown in Figure above, the difference between the number of men and women living in areas affected by floods is not significant, although a slightly higher number of men is apparent in high risk areas, and a higher figure of women is apparent in medium risk areas.

However, the largest differences become apparent in the duties and division of tasks that men and women are responsible for, with their ensuing implications for men and women ability to deal with events. These considerations have been discussed in sections above, in particular in sections dealing with Use of Time.

Planning and capacity-building activities ("soft" activities)

In the case of this particular project, "soft" activities suggested entail a wide range. They aim at rethinking national and local strategies, fostering policy, providing capacity-building, and sensitizing, and even bringing forwards options for job retraining.

These activities are subsequently aimed at different types of beneficiaries. Women beneficiaries of this project are women from vulnerable neighbourhoods showing a high flooding risk (i.e., interventions in Concepción del Uruguay, Paysandú), women from neighbourhoods showing medium flooding risk (i.e., the object of the revolving fund activity in Paysandú), women growers in the agricultural sector (i.e., adaptation in Esteros de Farrapos), businesswomen (insurance for commercial and tourist activities).

The incorporation of gender mainstreaming in this type of activities is related to, on the one hand, the participatory processes in which women's opinions must be collected; and, on the other hand, in the generation of information, data, databases, results, and decisions, bearing the gender approach in mind.

The Gender Action Plan provides guidelines to be abode by for all participatory and capacity-building activities, such as cross-cutting actions to all components; and, in the case of particularities in the Components 1 and 4 Outputs, it provides specific guidelines to be implemented.

Early Warning, and Gender Systems

Because of the social roles they play and their different vulnerabilities in current productive and relational settings, men and women have different capacities and vulnerabilities vis-à-vis dissemination of information. Therefore, disasters affect them differently. In many contexts, men are better connected to early warning mechanisms, because they move in public spaces, and have access to diverse communication channels, informal community networks, and interaction with government officials.

Women, meanwhile, and to a higher proportion, have a limited access to disaster risk-related information and knowledge in their communities, since their activities are more confined to the home and, therefore, have less mobility in the community, while their understanding of danger is focused on their homes and family networks. Women's voices are barely heard in risk reduction and decision-making processes, often because they do not have the capacity to attend awareness and prevention meetings because of their family-related obligations.

The IPCC is aware that, while women and girls have strengths and potentials as agents of change in actions to deal with climate change, and in management of natural resources, these strengths are little recognized by society. In the particular case of Early Warning Systems, women should be recognized as key agents for information and response management. They are usually more informed of the needs and circumstances of family members, and can be key in communication. The EWS planning activity should undertake affirmative actions to foster women's involvement in the design and implementation of this system.

Linear parks and valuation of ecosystem services.

Several project activities put forwards linear parks, or interventions of the coastal edge in high risk flood areas. These interventions are being proposed in Concepción del Uruguay (AR), Colón (AR), Paysandú (URU), Salto (URU), Fray Bentos (URU). In several of these places (i.e., Atahualpa, in Salto), a more in-depth work is also suggested to mapping and upgrading ecosystem services being provided by natural areas. Therefore, due attention should be attached to gender considerations addressing two main focuses: The design and use of parks as a public space, and the contribution of ecosystem services as a benefit.

PUBLIC SPACES AND GENDER

The New UN Urban Agenda approved at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) held in Quito, Ecuador, from 17 to 20 October 2016, redirects the way in which cities and human settlements are planned, designed, funded, developed, administered and managed. Among the goals being pursued, *"achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in order to take full advantage of their vital contribution to sustainable development (...), ensuring the full and effective participation of women, and equal rights in all spheres and positions of leadership at all decision-making levels (...) and eliminating all forms of discrimination, violence and harassment against women and girls in public and private spaces"* was deemed as a key target.

The "Set to introduce Gender mainstreaming into the Urban Process" published by the *Generalitat Valenciana* (Spain)²⁵, suggests seven (7) thematic areas according to which a review should be made of existing problems: City model, Security Perception, Public Spaces and Accessibility, Mobility, Housing, Representation and Urban Signalling, and Citizen Participation. These areas provide feedback to each other. They are taken from the paper mentioned above, and three of them are summarized in this document, which are deemed to have a closer link to activities entailing the revaluation of vacant areas as listed by municipalities and intendancies mentioned above. The point should be made clear that the Participation thematic area is not detailed here because it is a principle that applies across the entire project. The Gender Action Plan provides guidelines to be abode by for all participatory and capacity-building activities.

Perception of Security

The perception of urban insecurity exerts a restricting bearing on the access, use and appropriation by citizens of public space in the city. There is empirical evidence that women self-limit their displacements and, therefore, the use and access to urban spaces, depending on women's

²⁵ Azara Escribá y Gil Vila, March 2017. "Set para introducir la perspectiva de Género en el proceso Urbano. Recopilación de información en materia de arquitectura y urbanismo desde la perspectiva de Género". *Conselleria de Vivienda, Obras Públicas y Vertebración del Territorio*, Generalitat Valenciana, Spain.

perception of insecurity. Therefore, this factor entails a constraint to women's autonomy, since they avoid going out at certain times, or change their walking times and routes around the city.

The Gender Action Plan will place a particular emphasis on incorporating some of the following good practices:

- Assurance of perception of security in urban spaces through adequate lighting and maximum visibility at all times.
- Ensuring the appropriation and identification of urban space by citizens, through a clear signalling that allows orientation without difficulties.
- When applicable, reducing corners, dead ends, stairs, tunnels, always ensuring good visibility.
- Elimination of opaque elements with a height greater than 1.60M, that reduce visibility in public spaces due to their barrier effect.
- Reduction of non-activity areas (zoning). With a mix of uses, the concurrence of people in any time slot is ensured.

Accessibility

The duplication of paid and unpaid work determines women needs vis-à-vis public space, transport, urban equipment, places of employment, and commerce and housing.

Women, generally in charge of care tasks, are more commonly faced with the obstacles and daily difficulties that cities entail, such as accessibility issues.

The Gender Action Plan will place a particular emphasis on incorporating some of the following good practices:

- Solving accessibility issues to facilitate women's care tasks, beyond mandatory regulations, and the elimination of architectural barriers; responding to a both physical and social reality.
- Creating spaces for breastfeeding and baby hygiene in parks, squares and public spaces.
- Providing for public toilets for children or elderly people, the use of which is easy for this population.
- Provision of public toilets for women and men distributed in such a proportion that the waiting time is similar.
- Increasing recreational spaces for minors, that are safe, pleasant, and respond to the different games of girls and boys.
- Creating "neutral" recreation spaces that respect the socio-pedagogical evolution of minors in public parks.
- Designing suitable and distributed urban furniture thinking of their proximity to children's areas.
- Creating inclusive relationship spaces, thinking of people of all ages.
- Designing low slope ramps having comfortable railings.

Representativeness and urban signage

Throughout the construction processes of cities, some non-egalitarian iconographies have become widespread. The most common and traditional forms of urban signage have a substantial impact on the perpetuation of gender stereotypes and inequalities between women and men.

This Gender Action Plan will place special emphasis on incorporating some of these good practices:

- Promoting a non-discriminatory visual language in the iconography that is the basis for urban signage.
- Eradicating the use of stereotyped images in any urban element.
- Disseminating egalitarian urban signage.
- Controlling advertising elements, posters, and advertisements exposed to restrict, or condition those the visual or written language of which is discriminatory.

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

The Ecosystem Service approach refers to the benefits that nature entails to the human being. In this sense, due consideration should be assigned to the particular benefits that people have in terms of people's settling down sense, livelihoods, uses and value that people assign to them. Thus, we can recognize that services may not be gender-neutral, since men and women have differentiated access to and use of them. Being aware of ecosystem service in a specific way according to gender allows, in turn, to identify the particular risk people face vis-à-vis an eventual adverse impact on those ecosystem services.

A particular emphasis is made in the Gender Action Plan on women participation in the implementation of this activity and, in particular, on its link with ecosystem services.

Adaptation as regards productive agricultural activities

Adaptation as regards agricultural productive activities is put forwards only in the Esteros de Farrapos National Park (activity 11.1), where work will be carried out together with the local population working in activities in the park such as livestock, tourism or beekeeping. The tourist activity is also taken on as a complementary strategy to livestock and beekeeping, so that it is thought of as an alternative business vis-à-vis the rise in livestock-related activities in the protected area, and as a diversification to increase resilience.

Replicating the statement made in the practical Handbook "Rural Development from a Gender Approach"²⁶ drafted up on the basis of the Argentine experience, but replicable in the rural area of Uruguay and in all other Latin American countries:

"It is necessary to identify, and become acquainted with the people of all sexes making up rural communities, and to recognize that men and women actively participate in social and productive life in rural areas.

"However, this recognition has to make visible the marked asymmetry that is apparent in power relations cutting across the whole agrarian structure, and that establishes gender

²⁶ F. Rojo y V. Blanco. Guía práctica para técnicos y técnicas rurales "El Desarrollo Rural desde el Enfoque de Género", 2014. Unidad para el Cambio Rural (UCAR), Argentine Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries.

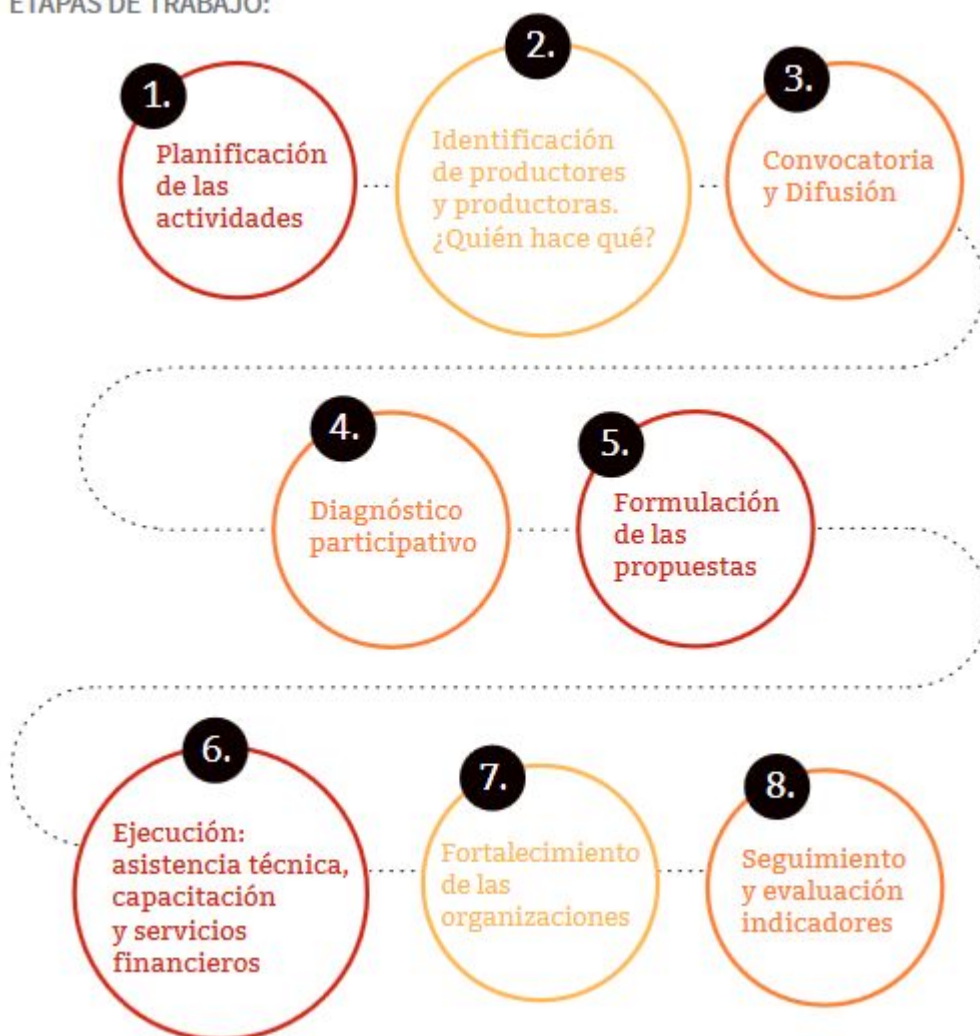
gaps in access, use, and control of resources and goods, in opportunities, in participation and in decision-making.

"These inequalities are translated into gross inequities to women's detriment, since women are not identified as producers." When it comes to approving technical assistance biddings for credit or capacity-building, women are not identified as valid interlocutors, confirming in this way their exclusive domestic reproductive role, granted and assumed by cultural patterns built over time".

Figure below shows the stages that should be included in every project. A recommendation is made to abide by these stages in the implementation of Activity 11.1.

Figure 5. Practical criteria for incorporation of gender mainstreaming in productive projects.

ETAPAS DE TRABAJO:



Therefore, a participatory process should be set up that warrants that adaptation measures are appropriable and adaptable to men and women; that incorporates a clear equitable access mechanism for men and women producers, and ensures technical support that incorporates gender mainstreaming. Affirmative actions for women participation in this activity should be put forwards.

Guidelines have also been provided for the Call, accompaniment during implementation, and monitoring. Please refer to the Gender Action Plan in ANNEX XX.

Revolving Fund

This activity involves setting up a Revolving Fund for housing and commercial buildings bearing the impact of less frequent flood events in medium risk areas. A proposal is made in this paper to setting up a microcredit scheme not accruing bank interests, and technical advice supplied by departmental governments to implement constructive adaptation actions on electrical installations, mezzanines, among others, as envisaged in local plans.

Revolving funds are aimed at the population facing a flooding medium risk in the Port area. Therefore, this activity is not focused on the area's most vulnerable population (people living in informal settlements), but, rather, on population in dwellings of which they are owners and for which a relocation process is not foreseen.

However, gender inequality could be exacerbated if the Fund does not provide for facilities for women's access to the mechanism. A series of measures should be incorporated to ensure that both, men and women, have access to this mechanism, taking into account that, traditionally, women have less access to control of economic resources.

Regarding possibilities for access by women to the revolving fund, a bibliography is available on access to credit for women in Latin America. Except for the differences with this scheme, a summary is made below of what surveys such as Zúñiga's²⁷ highlight as the main mechanisms constraining women's access to credit facilities. These are:

- High interest rates: This constraint is not present in the proposed project, since no interests are charged by the Fund.
- Credit evaluation methodology: Based mainly on guarantee requirements required, usually shown as a gender-specific restriction. "Real estate land, equipment, or cash are a clear reflection of the lack of knowledge about the activities women perform, and the conditions in which women work, since many women do not own these assets".
- Small amounts: that respond to short-term objectives, to solve specific problems. Due to this regulation, women are unable to make long-term strategic decisions.
- Factors outside the scope of credit institutions, a fact that hinders the relationship between women and credit. This is related to the greater effort that women must make with respect to the time they need to get to, for example, a branch of the credit institution, and then comply with all the procedures required.

As stated in the survey quoted, women would use more informal credit sources. Therefore, a conclusion can be reached that there is a demand for loans from women, but few access opportunities. What women need is for funding systems to be adapted to women needs.

These conclusions are in line with the survey conducted by CAF on the financial inclusion of women in Latin America²⁸. In this region, women are positioned at a disadvantage with respect to men in

²⁷ Zúñiga, M., March 2004. Acceso al crédito de las mujeres en América Latina. ECLAC Project CEPAL/GTZ "Políticas laborales con enfoque de género".

²⁸ CAF, 2018. Inclusión Financiera de las Mujeres en América Latina. Situación actual y recomendaciones de política. Public Policy and Productive Transformation Series. Authors: Karina Azar, Edgar Lara, Diana Mejía.

financial knowledge and behaviour. This survey shows that "the microcredit approach has been to grant loans to those who are normally excluded by traditional banking, because they are not considered as credit subjects, turning women into the main stakeholders of these (...). The point should be highlighted regarding the differentiation between receiving a credit, and using it. Even when women are granted loans, gender interactions in the family nucleus in some cases can affect both, the way in which these loans are used, and the woman's power of decision over the loan. Thus, it is necessary to understand the credit cycle, beyond its disbursement to a woman (Johnson and Rogaly, 1997).

This report points out to a double negativity in terms of women and credit: Barriers to access to it, and the conditions under women are granted a credit. The variables that limit access would be multiple, but they highlight four main hindrances: Social barriers, requirements for guarantees, size of the loan, and scarcity of credit outputs aimed at women.

It is evident that the design proposal involving an interest-free revolving fund to invest in adaptation of housing will not have all the edges that can show those cases involving access to funding, which have been looked into in related literature. However, the barriers that even at this small scale can be raised to women's access to the tool should not be underestimated.

The Gender Action Plan puts forward some guidelines to abide by to mitigate these risks.

Commercial activities and tourism-focused insurance

Sections 2.1.5 and 2.2.5 in this paper have provided an overview of the labour market situation insofar gender is concerned, in Argentina and Uruguay respectively.

In this section, a brief approach is made to women's barriers and opportunities in the private sector, including commercial and tourism activities.

The "Women Entrepreneurs: Barriers and Opportunities in the formal private sector in Latin America" report published by GTZ, WB and IDB in 2010 suggests that, faced with a need for greater flexibility, and overburdened by the wage gap, and the lack of opportunities in the private sector, women in the region often turn to the informal sector and personal ventures.

Because it bypasses strict labour regulations, the informal economy offers women some flexibility, but usually at the expense of their labour rights, pensions and other benefits. On the other hand, women inroads into entrepreneurship gives them greater freedom to attend to their domestic and child-raising tasks and, at the same time, entrepreneurship constitutes an opportunity for growth and furtherance that does not usually occur in the formal private sector.

However, gender inequality between entrepreneurs and businesswomen is still in place. Men make up most of business owners, and their businesses are generally larger than those of women. In fact, women entrepreneurs are concentrated in small and micro enterprises.

Sectors

While men's businesses are distributed among a diversity of seven industry groups, women's businesses are dedicated mainly to commerce, services, and manufacturing, with a high concentration in commerce.

Barriers

According to the Survey mentioned above, the main constraints that women entrepreneurs face up to in the Region are:

- Regulatory Standards: Women tend to feel less skilled to perform complex moves.
-

- Women have problems accessing networks and markets for the outputs women manufacture.
- Women are less likely to get capacity-building and business development services.
- Women seem to have a greater risk aversion, or fear of applying for a loan. Likewise, they are less familiar and comfortable with larger credit instruments.
- Women's assets are systematically of lower value and size than men's. However, women should normally provide many more guarantees than men to access credit.
- Traditional gender roles continue to disproportionately assign family and domestic responsibilities to women.

This report raises the need for a stronger focus on fostering growth of women-headed companies than on establishing new businesses. Improving women access and performance in the formal private sector is important in terms of equity and market efficiency.

These assessments, added to the evidence that women's employment quality is lower than that of men, that women are overrepresented in informality, and faced with persistent wage gaps, barriers to career development or career advancement; ethnic and racial discrimination, in addition to gender inequalities, or the lack of social protection and care systems²⁹, among others, justify the need for gender mainstreaming to be incorporated into insurance design and that this paper, besides making a characterization of commercial and tourist enterprises under this outlook, brings forwards affirmative actions towards women participation in the design of these actions, and in an ensuing women access as beneficiaries.

1.3.5. Gender issues surveyed over stakeholder consultations

Several consultation instances have been carried out over the proposal design, as described in ANNEX IV. During the design missions carried out in July and November 2018, gender issues were it delved into vis-à-vis projects.

Main Gender-focused issues that were looked into by neighbours, municipal officials and other stakeholders over consultations, are summarized below.

Concepción del Uruguay:

Impacts of Floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A large number of single mothers and women of childbearing age live in neighbourhoods close to the park. Complaints about gender-based violence are on the rise, probably because women are becoming more empowered to ask for help. • In neighbourhoods close to the park, many women are involved in waste collection and recycling activities, and most of them undertake this activity in their own home yards. • Women are more affected by floods because a larger number of women of childbearing age live in flood-prone areas, and they take care of health issues pertaining their own children from 0 to 6 years old, and elderly relatives, who suffer from more respiratory and skin diseases due to flood event: these are diseases demanding immediate attention. • Women are also in charge of the home and of decisions on what elements to take out and what elements to leave behind in the house
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²⁹ "El Progreso de las Mujeres en América Latina y el Caribe 2017. Transformar las economías para realizar los derechos". UN Women 2017.

	<p>during a flood event.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If women have informal jobs, an emergency situation affects them because they are forced to leave their job (i.e., domestic chores) to deal with the situation.
Support needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women require different kinds of support: housing, work, school support to finish high school. • Labour Reconversion. • Capacity-building in gardening, use of a farm. • Gender-focused capacity-building, lectures and workshops, to empower women. • Capacity-building in environmental issues for urban recyclers. • Articulation with health, social action and education areas towards development of comprehensive tasks in order to improve their quality of life.
Suggestions for Project design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe Park: Accesses and lighting. • Fostering community activities to appropriate the space. There is usually a high participation of women in this type of activity. • Include playgrounds to encourage women to go with their children to the park. • Making plans for sports and recreational activities. • Undertaking specific actions to support single mothers, women victims of violence and women workers, enabling day care centres for their children.

Colón:

Impact of floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Floods have an impact on people living in neighbourhoods that are being relocated.
Support Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S/R
Suggestions for Project design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe park: access and lighting • To incorporate playgrounds to encourage women to go with their children to the park. • Harassment situations usually occur in the neighbourhoods surrounding the park and in the park area. Special attention should be paid to accesses to the linear park, avoiding the generation of a long coastal road that does not have exits provided in case of harassment situations. Suggest exit paths along the entire stretch.

Concordia:

THIS IS ANOTHER TYPE OF PROJECT. NOT APPLICABLE.

Paysandú:

Impact of Floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If women hold informal jobs, an emergency situation affects them because they must leave their job places (i.e., domestic work) to deal with the situation. Men continue to go to work over emergencies while women must be in charge of home care tasks. • Women are more affected by the floods because they are in charge of their children and the elderly. Matters get worse in Paysandú because women and men are separated in emergency camps, and children stay with the women, thus exacerbating this burden on women. • They are also in charge of the house and the decisions on what elements to take out and what elements to leave in the house during the flood.
Support requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour reconversion • Support, so women do not have to leave their informal jobs because of care tasks that increase during the flood events. • Rethink treatment of emergency events (camps), but especially over the post-emergency stage, when people have to return to their homes
Suggestions for Project design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fostering the use of sports areas for women. In particular, for existing women's soccer team. • Safe park: access and lighting. • Include playgrounds to encourage women to come to the park with their children. • Maintenance of the park is key, because if conditions get a turn to the worse, people will stop using it. • Harassment situations usually occur in neighbourhoods close to the park and in the park area. Special attention should be given to accesses to the linear park, by avoiding opening of a long coastal road without exits added, in case of harassment situations. Suggest exit paths along the entire stretch.

Salto:

Impact of floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to a rise of the Uruguay River level, but also due to floods. • • Impact on cultural premises - no differences are highlighted between affectation to women and men.
Support requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S/R
Suggestions for Project design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe park: access and lighting • Fostering community activities towards space appropriation. • Incorporating playgrounds and encouraging women to take their children to the park.

All remarks above have been duly addressed by intendancies and municipalities over the project's design phase; all of these entities have supported the design of guidelines in the project's Gender Action Plan.

2. Gender Action Plan

Other than a diagnosis based on secondary sources (see Gender Evaluation paper), gender issues have been addressed during consultations with stakeholders, both, authorities and beneficiaries (see ANNEX 4 of Consultations to stakeholders). An open channel has also been kept open all along the project design phase with people who are referents on gender issues in intendancies and national ministries.

It was possible to confirm that all project-related actions aim at abating floods risk, and enhancing social resilience, thus, it is expected that women conditions shall improve in all cases.

On the other hand, confirmation is in place that neither in Argentina nor in Uruguay, any of the project activities could be harmful to any social group on account of gender issues in a discriminatory manner that is based on legal, regulatory or customary reasons.

However, the point should be stressed regarding the need to press on the incorporation of the gender approach in all activities, to ensure equal participation and equal access to the project benefits, and to take all precautions so that projects do not exert any type of negative social or environmental impact based on gender issues.

Actions being suggested towards implementation of this project are described below. In Section 2, recommendations are made that apply across all components; in Section 3, recommendations tend to slow down in each Product or Activity, as the case may be. Finally, in Section 4, a description is made on how the monitoring of Gender actions will be implemented.

2.1. Transversal actions throughout the Project

Those actions crossing all activities can be described under two main typologies: participation and capacity-building vis-à-vis Gender approach.

2.1.1. Participation

Participatory processes and capacity-building instances should take place with an active involvement of both men and women. For this goal to be achieved, guidelines applicable to the entire Project should be abode by, as follows:

- a. Use of an inclusive language in all instances of calls and dissemination activities, to explicitly address men and women.
- b. Establish meeting schedules (or any participation instance), bearing in mind possibilities for men and women participation.
- c. Willingness to give women a voice and ability to impact participatory processes, so women can make their needs visible. For example, splitting particular discussion groups so that women feel free and confident to express their own views.
- d. Setting up ad hoc care areas so that women have the time to participate in meetings and activities (considering the sexual division of labour structure).
- e. Always draw sex-disaggregated data and results.
- f. Include in the participative instances women's associations, technical personnel expert in gender issues, councils, units, areas or specific equality departments.

2.1.2. Gender Approach-addressed capacity-building

In order for project-linked decision-makers, officials, and technical teams to effectively incorporate the gender approach into the former's implementation, capacity-building instances should be incorporated that can be specific -exclusive capacity-building on the gender approach- or modules that are incorporated into some other capacity-building programme scheduled within the framework of the project.

Gender mainstreaming should be present at all times -in any case, in a transversal manner- in all capacity-building instances, through the supervision and assistance of technical experts in the field who are attached to Executing Entities.

2.2. Gender Actions by Outputs and Activities

2.2.1. Component 1

Component 1 sets forth activities mainly addressing planning and incorporation of CC into management policy. A specific problem is identified in Output 5: that concerning the Early Warning System, for which gender issues should be looked into from an outlook that is different from all other component.

Relevant actions pertaining this Gender Action Plan (GAP), by Output, are identified in table below.

Output	GAP Actions
Output 1: Territorial arrangement plans, management of protected areas plans, housing and water programmes under way, or under revision include the climate change outlook.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Diagnosis shall be included that incorporate gender-related issues.• Participation in these processes of a gender expert with proven experience in climate change projects, flood emergency or related issues, will be warranted.• Participatory processes will be implemented in order to ensure their involvement in the whole process: call (schedules, transportation, care), participation (methodologies for the active participation of women) and the inclusion of their opinions in the corresponding activity.• Disaggregated data will be used whenever they are available, disaggregated indicators will be defined and methodological guides will be generated that promote a differentiated analysis.• Indicators disaggregated by sex will be defined and included in the monitoring system vis-à-vis policy and strategies.
Output 2: Design of methodological guidelines for evaluation of impacts, damages and losses.	
Output 3: inclusion of project adaptation progress in follow-up mechanisms in Adaptation Communications, and Argentina and Uruguay Determined Contributions at national level.	
Output 4: Sharing at binational level adaptation-related strategies and best practices that are concerned with risk management, territorial planning, territorial polic, adaptation of housing infrastructure and recovery of lands available.	
Output 6: Updating and implementation of Regional Risks and Disasters Management Plans including the climate change outlook.	
Output 5: Strengthening up of Floods EWS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An equitable participation of women and men in the design of the EWS. Over the implementation of Output 5 activities, the project will ensure carrying out participatory processes necessary to learn the opinion of men, women and vulnerable and marginalized

Output	GAP Actions
	<p>groups as regards the design of components, type of information, means for access to information, EWS times, among others. Recognizing women as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o A particularly vulnerable group in emergency situations. o Stakeholders in management of the emergency: knowledge at domestic-level, of boys/girls needs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special attention will be given to provide capacity-building adapted to the realities and needs of men and women over a flood event. • The project will keep records of women's participation in the process. • In its annual report to the Adaptation Fund the project will inform how the opinions of men and women have been incorporated into the design and implementation of the SAT.

2.2.2. Component 2

In table below, Gender Action Plan (GAP) relevant actions are identified by Activity.

Activity	Reference to description of actions
Output 7. Vulnerable land vacated by the resettlements was recovered and intervened to prevent informal reoccupation.	
• Activity 7.1 Intervention of the Unión Portuaria, Ledesma and urban edge areas in Paysandú, Uruguay.	N-1 Intervention
• Activity 7.2 After resettlement, intervention and renewal of vacant land prone to flooding Atahualpa area in Salto, Uruguay	N-1 Intervention
• Activity 7.3 Intervention and renewal of vacant land prone to flooding at the mouth of arroyo Sauzal in Salto, Uruguay.	N-1 Intervention
• Activity 7.4 Environmentally sustainable hydrological management at the Arroyo Esmeraldas – Intervention of neighbourhood COMPLEJO HABITACIONAL ESMERALDAS - Fray Bentos, Uruguay.	N-1 Intervention
• Activity 7.5 Prevention and care centre for evacuees. Bella Unión, Uruguay.	N-2 Prevention and care center for evacuees
• Activity 7.6. Intervention of spaces released from irregular residential occupation. Bella Unión, Uruguay	N-1 Intervention
• Activity 7.7 Protection and intervention of the Arroyo Artalaz Wetland. Colón, Argentina.	N-1 Intervention
• Activity 7.8. Remediation and intervention of vacant areas located between Defensa Norte and Barrio Cantera 25 de Mayo. Concepción del Uruguay,	N-1 Intervention

Activity	Reference to description of actions
Argentina.	
Output 8. Urban infrastructure and sustainable public services were implemented on safe ground for new resettlements.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 8.1 Environmentally sustainable hydrological management at Arroyo La Esmeralda - LAMINACIÓN. Fray Bentos, Uruguay. 	N-1 Intervention
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 8.2 Protection against coastal erosion, and sundry several repairs in the water treatment plant in the city of Concordia, Argentina. 	N-3 Water Intake works
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 8.3 Rehabilitation of the Access Bridge to the Pier and to the Coast in the San Javier locality. 	N-1 Intervention
Output 9. Solutions were designed, and financial mechanisms were implemented to promote CCA at medium-risk homes and business establishments .	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 9.1 Revolving Fund for city consolidated in medium-risk area, according to the Risk Map. Pilot case in Paysandú, Uruguay. 	N-4 Revolving Fund
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 9.2 Design of a flood insurance for business and tourist establishments in coastal areas. Entre Ríos, Argentina. 	N-5 Insurance

N-1 Intervention

This project shall undoubtedly be beneficial to women and girls who will have an opportunity to enjoy healthier and more social activities thanks to the presence of new green and recreational areas: Such is the opinion shared and expressed by the future beneficiaries of areas intervened.

In any case, assurances should be given that the park will be accessible and appropriable by men and women, accordingly, guidelines as follows are put forwards that each project should comply with at the time designs are finished, works have been executed, and spaces' maintenance is warranted.

Assurances shall be forthcoming that good practices as introduced in the Gender Evaluation³⁰ are abode by:

Security perception:

- Warranting perception of safety in urban spaces through adequate lighting and maximum visibility at all times.
- Seeking appropriation and identification of urban spaces by citizens by means of a clear signalling allowing for orientation without difficulties.
- When applicable, ensuring a lower number of, dead ends, stairs, tunnels, always supplying good visibility.

³⁰ Those being deemed as the most relevant vis-a-vis the characteristics of projects submitted are taken from the source: Azara Escribá and Gil Vila, March 2017. "Set para introducir la perspectiva de Género en el proceso Urbano. Recopilación de información en materia de arquitectura y urbanismo desde la perspectiva de Género". Housing, Public Works, and Vertebraction Consellería, Generalitat Valenciana, Spain.

- Elimination of opaque elements higher than 1.60M that reduce people visibility in public spaces due to their barrier effect.
- Reducing areas without activity (zoning). The mix of uses ensures concurrence of people at any time slot.

Accessibility:

- Arranging for accessibility to facilitate women's care tasks, beyond mandatory regulations, and elimination of architectural barriers; responding to a reality both physical and social.
- Creation of spaces for breastfeeding and baby hygiene in parks, squares and public spaces.
- Provision of public toilets for children or elderly people, the use of which is easy for them.
- Provision of public toilets for women and men distributed in such a proportion that the waiting time is similar.
- Increase of recreational spaces for minors, that are safe, pleasant, and respond to the different games of girls and boys.
- Creation of "neutral" recreation spaces that respect the socio-pedagogical evolution of minors in public parks.
- Design of suitable and distributed urban furniture thinking of proximity to children's areas.
- Creation of inclusive relationship spaces, thinking of all ages.
- Design of ramps with little slope and comfortable railings.

Representativeness and urban signage:

- Promote a non-discriminatory visual language in the iconography that is the basis for urban signage.
- Eradicate the use of stereotyped images in any urban element.
- Disseminate egalitarian urban signage.
- Control of exposed advertising elements, posters and advertisements to limit or condition those whose visual or written language is discriminatory.

N-2 Centre for risk prevention, and care for evacuees

The shelter will help improve women and girls' conditions during their stay over the emergency, when major events of gender violence become visible.

In the design of the building rehabilitation, specific needs of women in terms of space, privacy and hygiene are taken into account. International standards will be abode by, such as the "Humanitarian Charter and minimum standards for humanitarian response" stipulated in the Sphere Project (UNHCR), and the good practices of organizations such as UNFPA on sexual and reproductive health and gender violence in emergency situations.

Awareness-raising activities will be carried out involving men/women technicians and territorial referents that will be in contact with the affected population over emergencies.

N-3 Works at the River intake

This work does not imply elements that can maintain or exacerbate gender inequality or its impacts: benefits are for the entire city of Concordia, ensuring its water supply. In any case, the project brings benefits related to a resource in the absence of which women would probably be subject to a substantial impact because they usually have to carry a heavier domestic tasks and care burden.

N-4 Revolving Fund

The Fund's activity entails the creation of a revolving fund for residential and commercial buildings affected by lesser-occurrence flood events in medium-risk areas. This paper suggests a microcredit scheme accruing no interest, and technical advice from departmental governments to implement constructive adaptation actions on electrical installations, mezzanines, among others, as provided for in local plans.

Revolving funds are aimed at population under a medium-risk flooding event in the Port area. Therefore, this activity is not focused on the most vulnerable population in the area (people living in informal settlements), but, rather, on the population living in dwellings of which they are owners and for which a relocation process is not foreseen.

However, gender inequality could be exacerbated if the Revolving Fund does not entail facilities for women's access to the mechanism. Some measures should be incorporated to ensure that both, men and women, have access to this mechanism, taking into account that, traditionally, women have less access to control of economic resources.

During the design of the mechanism:

- Barriers that women in this neighbourhood may have to accessing the mechanism should be identified.
- Women opinions on the operation of the fund and eligible investments should be incorporated through a participatory process.
- Affirmative actions will be suggested to promote women participation in the mechanism.
- These instances will be documented.

Over Implementation:

- Access of men and women to the mechanism will be monitored, and this access will be evaluated after one year along with gender experts attached to the Executing Entity, in order for corrective actions to be taken if necessary.

N-5 Insurance

The insurance activity is limited to the insurance design, and not to the project implementation. This insurance design should consider gender issues when establishing the access mechanism. The design should:

- Include gender considerations in the characterization of potential beneficiaries.
- Include affirmative actions for access to the mechanism by establishments run by women, or employing a majority of women.

- Setting up a monitoring system to look into access of commercial and tourist establishments run by men and women, or with a majority of male employees, and a majority of women in charge.

2.2.3. Component 3

Table below shows relevant actions in the Gender Action Plan (GAP), by Activity.

Activity	Reference to description of actions
Output 10. Ecosystem services and their co-benefits were identified, including the CCA and the connectivity of the Uruguay River.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 10.1 Mapping and evaluation of ecosystem services and benefits bearing in mind their contribution to climate change adaptation and connectivity in Argentina y Uruguay. 	No interaction exists between the Activity and the population. However, particular attention should be paid to the identification of ecosystem services of which men and women are dependent upon.
Output 11. Ecosystem services and their co-benefits were evaluated, including CCA and connectivity of the Uruguay River ecosystems.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 11.1: Adequacy of infrastructure required to strengthen up CC resilience in vulnerable human activities in protected areas, including tourism, livestock and beekeeping in Argentina and Uruguay. 	N-6 Adaptation of productive activities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 11.2: Implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation pilot measures in the protected area Rincón de Franquía, Uruguay. 	No interaction exists between the activity and the local population.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 11.3: Restoration of specific vulnerable coastal ecosystems sites integrating control of invasive alien species and revegetation with native species. Argentina y Uruguay. 	Fostering of gender actions is not considered applicable due to the Activity being undertaken without interaction with the population.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 11.6: Structural consolidation of historical buildings, protection of the coastal canyon, and appraisal of the historical site Calera del Palmar o de Barquín, in the National Park El Palmar (PNEP). 	Fostering of gender actions is not considered applicable due to the Activity being focused on conservation of Historical Heritage.

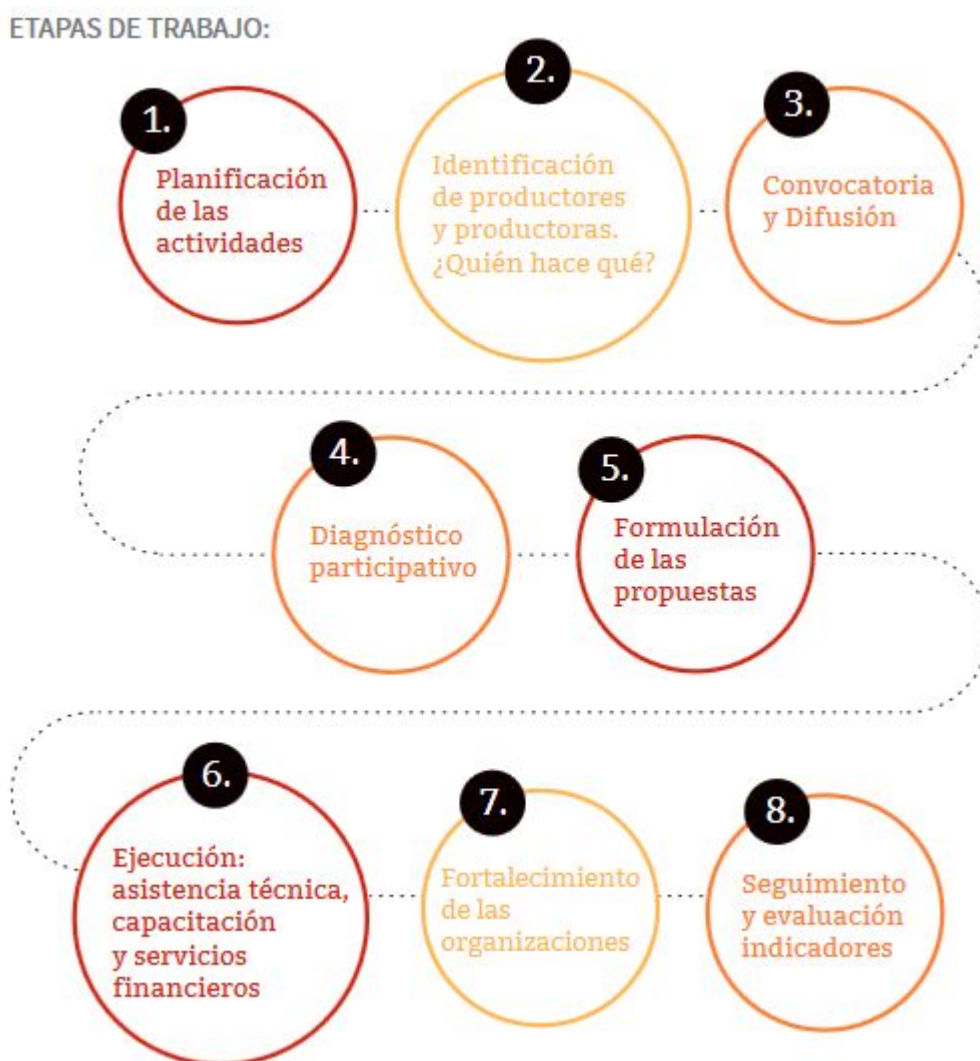
N-6 Adaptation of productive activities

A proposal for a gender approach with agricultural productive activities was incorporated into the Gender Assessment document, and a recommendation was made to abide by steps as suggested

in the practical guide for rural technicians³¹ (see Figure 6). These stages should be applied in the development of this activity.

It will be essential that a participatory process is implemented to ensure that adaptation measures are appropriable and adaptable to men and women, that it establishes a clear mechanism of equitable access for producers, and that it warrants technical accompaniment that incorporates gender mainstreaming. Affirmative actions towards participation of women in this activity should be proposed. Guidelines have also been provided for the call, accompaniment during implementation, and monitoring.

Figure 6. Practical criteria for incorporation of gender mainstreaming in productive projects.



³¹ F. Rojo and V. Blanco. Practical Guide for rural technicians, "El Desarrollo Rural desde el Enfoque de Género", 2014. Rural Change Unit (UCAR), Argentinian Agriculture, Cattle Raising, and Fishing Ministry.

2.2.4. Component 4

Four activities are suggested in Component 4 mainly addressing development of methodologies, surveys, strengthening, and exchange of experiences. Therefore, the main focus of gender actions will be on the promotion of equitable participation, while some other issues are also perused through.

In Table below relevant actions in this Gender Action Plan (GAP), by Product, are identified.

Output	GAP Actions
Output 12. Monitoring of social vulnerability and design of evaluation tools for each country incorporates a Human Rights, gender and generations approach.	Per se, these outputs seek to develop and implement instruments to monitoring and looking into social vulnerability, integrating the Human Rights, gender and generations outlook. Therefore, there is no need for complementary actions to be put forward.
Output 13. Review, estimation and / or analysis methodologies vis-à-vis social perception of risk were implemented towards construction of resilience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring participation of men, women, and vulnerable marginalized groups in activities focused on the social perception of risk. • Results disaggregated by sex, age group, and vulnerable group will be spelled out in the document addressing methodology and results. • The selection of pilot cases should include gender considerations among its criteria.
Output 14. Fostering of assistance strategies and additional work-related additional capacity-building for vulnerable population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring participation of men, women and young people in Activities • This includes considering schedules, physical access to capacity-building places (for example, access for people with disabilities), child care services, among others. • The Project's social expert should review conditions for access to capacity-building activities and places where these are held.
Output 15. Strengthening up of social networks by an Exchange of CCA best practices and local Risk Management strategies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions fostering participation by the different groups shall be implemented, bearing in mind the way how the Activity is scheduled, times, accessible places, among other.
Output 16. Implementation of communication, education, and dissemination strategies vis-a-vis reduction of vulnerability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions promoting participation by the different groups shall be promoted, bearing in mind the way how the Activity is scheduled, times, accessible places, among others. • A revision will be made of all communication materials and messages being conveyed by campaigns, so the latter contain a message and are written in an inclusive language.

Output	GAP Actions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regarding successful experiences, those to involving a visit, over preparation of methodological guidelines, due assurances shall be given that environmental and social issues-focused capacity building shall be warranted. At least two out of the successful experiences chosen (one per country) shall be focused on the Gender issue.

2.3. Monitoring and evaluation

As described in Section III in the Complete Proposal "Arrangements for Implementation", a Technician shall be attached to the project to monitor safeguards, complaints, and claims. This Technician will have proven work experience with international funding agencies safeguard, including a gender approach.

This Technician will be hired by the Regional Executing Entity and will be in charge of overseeing the implementation of the project's Environmental and Social Management Plan, and the Gender Action Plan. This Technician will be responsible for conveying semi-annual reports to the National and Regional Executing Entities. In addition, during quarterly meetings held to monitor project progress, this Technician will report any possible environmental and social and gender risks that may have originated and that have not been previously identified. This Technician will be responsible for updating the Environmental and Social Management Plan and the Gender Action Plan whenever unforeseen impacts and risks are identified.

The Implementing Entity will appoint a qualified and responsible officer to oversee compliance with the Gender Action Plan. This officer shall work together with the Adaptation Technician, the Safeguard Technician, and Executing Entities teams to ensure compliance with all conditions.

Main process steps are described below

Activities	Responsible Person
1. Implementation of the Gender Action Plan	Executing Entity
2. Monitoring of implementation of Gender Action Plan's measures and guidelines	Safeguards, grievances and complaints technician
4. Gender Action Plan Progress Report	Safeguards, grievances and complaints Technician Executing Entities Implementation Entity

Overall operating principles:

1. All Executing Agencies, and Technical Agencies, and the Implementing Agency shall ensure compliance with the Adaptation Fund Environmental, Social, and Gender Policy.

2. Once final works (green – grey) designs, and the operational plan regarding soft activities are in place (components 1 and 4), the Technician in charge of the monitoring safeguards, complaints, and claims Reports will carry out the assessment of Gender issues.
3. Before the execution of (green – grey) works gets under way, the relevant Gender Action Plan will be submitted by Executing Agencies with the support of the safeguards, complaints and claims monitoring Technician, and this Plan shall be approved by the Project Steering Committee.
4. The management plan shall define roles and responsibilities of all entities involved in the project, for implementation of the plan.
5. The Project Steering Committee shall become acquainted with the report and the Gender Action Plan.
6. The safeguards complaints, and grievances monitoring Technician shall submit a semi-annual report on the follow-up of projects to the Steering Committee.
7. The Implementation Entity shall incorporate these reports and their approval by the Steering Committee into its Annual Report to the Adaptation Fund.

REGIONAL PROGRAM PROPOSAL

“Climate Change adaptation in vulnerable coastal cities and ecosystems of the Uruguay River”

ANNEX 8. COST – BENEFIT ANALYSIS

Supported by:



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3. COST – BENEFIT OF SPECIFIC PROJECTS.....	6

1. COST - BENEFIT ANALYSIS (CBA). GENERAL DATA

A cost-benefit breakdown of investment projects in Component 2, and of one investment project in Component 3 has been undertaken. Annual damages avoided by the implementation of adaptation measures in cities chosen have been pinpointed as a measure of benefits being brought about by projects. The economic allocation of damages was made on the basis of Global Flood Analyzer (GFA) data (WRI, 2010), which estimates both, urban-level economic costs, and the population affected by floods in different regions in the world¹.

Damage assessment criteria are unified by this decision, an issue that is not standardized for any country, and no accurate data is available on the economic impact of floods for Argentine cities. Notwithstanding that data are indeed in place for Uruguay² (November 2009 flood impacts in Artigas, Salto and Paysandú, GGIR-UDELAR-UNDP) and to avoid a bias, a decision was made to use a single data source.

GFA data report flood losses in urban areas for 2010 and 2030 over a 25-year protection period, similar to the period used for the Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA). Based on these data, estimated per capita annual costs for floods were calculated for 2010 and updated, with a cumulative annual rate of increase to 2018, taking the damages increase rate estimated by WRI for the 2010-2030 period. This figure was subsequently extrapolated in terms of damage per square kilometre, considering population density in each of the cities intervened (densities taken over the consolidated urban area, not over the administrative area of municipalities). Damage data per square kilometre were applied to intervened areas, assuming that the project intervention protects the area from potential flooding risks and avoids product losses (infrastructure) in those areas. Finally, the cost-benefit breakdown considered the evolution of these costs -which are increasing year by year. The same linear extrapolation resulting from the 2010 and 2030 periods was taken over to identify this increase.

For project 11.4, the incremental benefit in monetary terms derived from the income received by visitors as from the date of implementation of the project was used.

Constraints. A significant number of benefits attributable to the construction of infrastructures and to the regeneration of spaces has not been included in this analysis, such as: Aesthetic value, water uptake, recreational benefits and social integration, economic activities generated, and the higher prices of land and buildings close to interventions areas, among others. The valuation of these attributes would have entailed greater benefits, which would have meant raising the profitability of each intervention. Thus, this is a conservative cost-benefit breakdown and, bearing in mind the results obtained, projects are socially profitable notwithstanding constraints found. No alternative assessment solutions are available.

Projects. A review was undertaken of ten projects in Component, and one project in Component 3. Notice should be taken that a decision was made to carry out the joint cost-benefit breakdown of projects 7.2 and 7.3, located in Salto, and projects 7.4 and 8.1, located in Fray Bentos, bearing in mind that these projects are interventions having an impact on areas close to each other in each municipality, and share some common similar characteristics.

Currency and Discount rates. A breakdown is made in current year 2018 dollars. A 7.5% discount rate has been used for projects in Uruguay, and a 12% discount rate applied for projects in Argentina. These rates are recommended and used in public investment projects in both countries. The point should be stressed that social discount rates currently used are much lower than those used in this review: for

¹ Except for projects 7.5 and 9.1, for which the 2009 Uruguay flood report assessments were used on account of the particular characteristics of these actions.

² Values spelled out in the November 2009 report are higher than those used in this report, so activities would be being evaluated from a conservative standpoint, and if the Uruguayan report data had been used, project yields could have been higher.

example, in the European Union countries, rates range from 3 to 6 percent; in the United States from 2 to 3 percent; while the Environmental Protection Agency uses rate values from 0.5 to 3 percent.

Costs. Investment costs for projects to be funded by the AF are included, together with additional amounts contributed by other funding sources that are specifically applied as regards the project in question (these amounts are detailed in the description by project revised):

- 7.1. Includes the budget to be funded by AF: US\$1 million; and US\$4.5 million originating in the investment for relocation of the 123 families currently settled in the area to be intervened.
- 7.2 and 7.3 Include the amount to be funded by AF in both projects: US\$ 1.1 million and, additionally, an equivalent amount that the municipality commits to finance to complete the intervention: US\$ 1.3 million.
- 7.6 includes US\$ 35,000 for purchase of land to set up shelter facilities.
- Capital replacement costs were calculated as a percentage of the initial investment, and are taken over to be allocated to major repairs, replacement of urban furniture, etc.
- Maintenance costs were calculated on an annual percentage of the initial investment of: 0.5% in all projects except for 8.2 project, in which a 15% was taken over, and 9.1, where a 30% concessional credit was calculated as a part of the expenses.

Benefits. Calculated on the basis of damages annually avoided depending on the protected / intervened area, except for: 7.7 where the population benefited by the shelter to be built was taken as a reference; 8.2 where the replacement cost of the water treatment plant was taken as a reference; and 9.1, where the damage to households was taken as a reference (estimated by the damage to homes as reflected in the November 2009 Report on Floods Impact in Artigas, Salto and Paysandú, GGIR-UDELAR-UNDP, updated to 2018). Annual benefits are the total estimated benefits' discounted value for the useful life of projects.

Project 11.4 benefits are equivalent to the additional monetary income accrued by park visits.

Life period. A 25-years lifespan has been calculated for all projects, except for:

- 8.2, Protection against coastal erosion and sundry repairs at the water treatment plant in the city of Concordia, Argentina, considering that the project entails the protection of a water treatment plant, thus the plant's operation span was raised to fifty (50) years; and,
- 9.1, Revolving fund for the city consolidated in a medium risk area, according to the Risk Map. Pilot case in Paysandú. A useful 5 years' life span period was calculated, which covers the target to care for 100 medium-risk homes, calculating a 30% fund decapitalization per each 4-year repayment period of loans granted.

CBA General Data per project

	Costos					Beneficios		Periodo vida útil, años	Tasa de descuento
	Inversión inicial	Reposición cada 5 años	Mantenimiento anual	Total	Anualizado	Total	Anualizado		
7.1	\$5,500,000	\$100,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 7,200,000	\$ 645,917	\$ 21,375,339	\$1,917,596	25	7.5%
7.2 y 7.3	\$2,400,000	\$240,000	\$ 120,000	\$ 6,480,000	\$ 581,325	\$ 15,901,225	\$1,426,510	25	7.5%
7.4 y 8.1	\$500,000	\$50,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 1,350,000	\$ 121,109	\$ 7,573,636	\$679,436	25	7.5%
7.5	\$335,000	\$30,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 490,000	\$ 43,958	\$ 2,946,926	\$264,371	25	7.5%
7.6	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 845,000	\$ 75,806	\$ 3,180,639	\$285,337	25	7.5%
7.7	\$1,000,000	\$100,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 2,700,000	\$ 344,250	\$ 31,834,055	\$4,058,841	25	12.0%
7.8	\$1,000,000	\$100,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 2,700,000	\$ 344,250	\$ 14,794,673	\$1,886,320	25	12.0%
8.2	\$1,000,000	\$100,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 9,350,000	\$ 1,125,896	\$ 30,000,000	\$3,612,500	50	12.0%
9.1	\$200,000	\$0	\$ 35,000	\$ 340,000	\$ 30,502	\$ 1,123,644	\$110,221	5	7.5%
11.4	675000	33,750.00	\$ 33,750	\$ 978,750	\$ 124,791	\$ 6,776,954	\$864,061	25	12%

Source: Author

2. OUTCOMES

On the basis of assumptions taken into account in the **CBA**, Component 2 projects samples, and in 11.4 in Component 3, all of these projects are profitable. Net current values are positive and the **IRR**s are higher in all cases than the Social Discount Rate, meaning that, in addition to covering the breakeven point (IRR equals the Discount Rate), they generate benefits to society.

Further, there is a substantial number of attributes that have not been economically valued, so internal rates of return on investment would surely be higher, bolstering a positive aspect vis-à-vis profitability of interventions.

Indicadores de rentabilidad ACB COMPONENTE 2			
	VAN	TIR	ICB
7.1	\$1,246,605	9%	0.21
7.2 y 7.3	\$1,336,249	11%	0.34
7.4 y 8.1	\$1,686,851	26%	2.07
7.5	\$666,667	26%	2.17
7.6	\$528,871	17%	1.01
7.7	\$4,909,289	52%	3.60
7.8	\$1,551,562	26%	1.14
8.2	\$2,313,737	44%	1.08
9.1	\$548,525	77%	1.86
11.4	\$216,431	14%	0.25

CBA Profitability Indicators ACB Component 2
VAN TIR ICB

3. COST – BENEFIT OF SPECIFIC PROJECTS

7.1. Intervention in the Unión Portuaria area, Ledesma, and urban edge in Paysandú, Uruguay

I. Data Base

The Project involves Intervention of an 85Ha. area located along the riverbank.

The requested investment amount is US\$1 million. The project also has access to some other counterparts for a total amount of US\$22 million for road works, relocations, Intervention, etc. An additional US\$20 million investment has been made in a OSE sanitation plant in the area.

II. Assumptions

- The investment accounted for is that requested to the AF: US\$1 million, plus an investment for relocation of the 123 families currently settled in properties to be intervened: US\$4.5 million.
- Specific investments are envisaged for sundry 10% replenishments on the Intervention investment (US\$100,000) every 5 years, and recurring 5% costs (US\$50,000)
- The protection of family assets and infrastructure located in the project area is taken on as a benefit.
- The valuation was made on the basis of WRI information related to flood damages to urban infrastructures in 2010.
- A useful 25 years' lifespan is foreseen.
- A 7.5% Social Discount Rate is used

Source Data and Estimates for Paysandú		
Damages in USD million, year	2010	8.60
	2030	36.90
Urban Poverty - Department		113,000
Damages in USD per inhabitant, year	2010	76.11
	2030	326.55
TCAA year		7.6%
Urban Sprawl km2		28
Core Population		80,000
Density hab/km2		2,857.14
Estimated Damage Km2		217,446.27
Intervened area Km2		0.925
Avoided damage estimated	2010	201,137.80
	2018	360,168

III. Results

	A1. Costos de capital		A2. Costos operativos		B. Beneficios: Ingresos		
Años	Inversiones complementarias	inversión FA y Reposición	Mantenimiento	A. Total Costos (A = A1 + A2)	Daños evitados	Beneficios totales	C. Flujo de Caja Neto (FCN= B - A):
1	4,500,000	1,000,000		5,500,000		0	(5,500,000.00)
2			50,000	50,000	330,965.0	330,965	280,964.99
3			50,000	50,000	355,965.9	355,966	305,965.94
4			50,000	50,000	383,642.5	383,642	333,642.48
5		100,000.00	50,000	150,000	413,470.9	413,471	263,470.87
6			50,000	50,000	445,618.4	445,618	395,618.44
7			50,000	50,000	480,265.5	480,265	430,265.49
8			50,000	50,000	517,606.4	517,606	467,606.38
9			50,000	50,000	557,850.5	557,851	507,850.53
10		100,000	50,000	150,000	601,223.7	601,224	451,223.69
11			50,000	50,000	647,969.1	647,969	597,969.13
12			50,000	50,000	698,349.1	698,349	648,349.06
13			50,000	50,000	752,646.0	752,646	702,646.05
14			50,000	50,000	811,164.7	811,165	761,164.66
15		100,000	50,000	150,000	874,233.1	874,233	724,233.12
16			50,000	50,000	942,205.2	942,205	892,205.18
17			50,000	50,000	1,015,462.1	1,015,462	965,462.10
18			50,000	50,000	1,094,414.8	1,094,415	1,044,414.79
19			50,000	50,000	1,179,506.1	1,179,506	1,129,506.09
20		100,000	50,000	150,000	1,271,213.3	1,271,213	1,121,213.28
21			50,000	50,000	1,370,050.7	1,370,051	1,320,050.75
22			50,000	50,000	1,476,572.9	1,476,573	1,426,572.88
23			50,000	50,000	1,591,377.2	1,591,377	1,541,377.16
24			50,000	50,000	1,715,107.5	1,715,108	1,665,107.54
25		100,000	50,000	150,000	1,848,458.0	1,848,458	1,698,458.01

IV: Conclusion

Investment profitability Indicators are positive. NPV is positive; TIR: 9%, is higher than the social Discount Rate used, and the **ICB** shows that a US\$0.21 benefit shall be obtained for each dollar invested.

Incorporating valuation of all other aspects not considered in this CBA would suppose higher profitability ratios, stressing the positive nature of this intervention over general well-being.

INDICADORES	
VAN	\$1,246,604.83
TIR	9%
ICB	0.21

7.2. Intervention and renovation of flooding-prone vacant lots after resettlement. Atahualpa area; and

7.3. Intervention and renovation of flooding-prone vacant lots at the Arroyo Sauzal mouth in Salto, Uruguay.

I. Base Data

The project involves Intervention in two areas covering an estimated 15 Ha area.

The investment amount requested is US\$1.1 million. Further, the project has access to some other counterparts for a total amount of US\$1.3 million, which are included in profitability calculations.

V. Assumptions

- The investment accounted for is that requested from the AF: US\$1.1 million, plus the additional investment, US\$1.3 million.
- Specific investments are envisaged for several 10% replenishments on the total investment (US\$240,000) every 5 years, and some recurring costs equivalent to 5% (US\$120,000)
- The protection of private assets and infrastructure in the project area is taken over as a benefit.
- The valuation was made on the basis of WRI information, for flooding damages to urban infrastructures in 2010.
- A lifespan of 25 years is foreseen
- A 7.5% Social Discount Rate is used
- A summary of data taken over for CBA calculations is shown in table below:

Source Data and Estimates for Salto		
Damages in USD millions, year	2010	16.40
	2030	79.00
Urban poverty in department		105,000
Damages in USD per inhabitant, year	2010	156.19
	2030	752.38
TCAA damage		8.2%
Urban Sprawl km2		21
Core population		117,000
Density hab./km2		5,571.43
Estimated damage Km2		870,204.08
Intervened area Km2		0.15
Estimated damage avoided	2010	130,530.61
	2018	244,808

II. Results

	A1. Costos de capital		A2. Costos operativos		B. Beneficios: Ingresos		
Años	Inversiones complementarias	inversión FA y Reposición	Mantenimiento	A. Total Costos (A = A1 + A2)	Daños evitados	Beneficios totales	C. Flujo de Caja Neto (FCN= B - A):
1	1,300,000	1,100,000		2,400,000		0	(2,400,000.00)
2			120,000	120,000	244,808.0	244,808	124,808.04
3			120,000	120,000	264,828.6	264,829	144,828.57
4			120,000	120,000	285,419.1	285,419	165,419.12
5		240,000.00	120,000	360,000	307,610.6	307,611	(52,389.40)
6			120,000	120,000	331,527.5	331,527	211,527.48
7			120,000	120,000	357,303.9	357,304	237,303.91
8			120,000	120,000	385,084.5	385,084	265,084.47
9			120,000	120,000	415,025.0	415,025	295,024.98
10		240,000.00	120,000	360,000	447,293.4	447,293	87,293.38
11			120,000	120,000	482,070.7	482,071	362,070.66
12			120,000	120,000	519,551.9	519,552	399,551.90
13			120,000	120,000	559,947.3	559,947	439,947.32
14			120,000	120,000	603,483.5	603,484	483,483.50
15		240,000.00	120,000	360,000	650,404.6	650,405	290,404.65
16			120,000	120,000	700,973.9	700,974	580,973.94
17			120,000	120,000	755,475.0	755,475	635,475.01
18			120,000	120,000	814,213.6	814,214	694,213.57
19			120,000	120,000	877,519.1	877,519	757,519.09
20		240,000.00	120,000	360,000	945,746.6	945,747	585,746.64
21			120,000	120,000	1,019,278.9	1,019,279	899,278.91
22			120,000	120,000	1,098,528.4	1,098,528	978,528.36
23			120,000	120,000	1,183,939.5	1,183,939	1,063,939.49
24			120,000	120,000	1,275,991.4	1,275,991	1,155,991.38
25		240,000.00	120,000	360,000	1,375,200.3	1,375,200	1,015,200.34

III. Conclusion

Investment Return Indicators are positive. The NPV is positive. The TIR, 11%, is higher than the social discount rate used, and the ICB shows that for each dollar invested, a US\$0.34 benefit will be obtained.

The project profitability would significantly improve by incorporating attributes not assessed for this analysis.

INDICADORES	
VAN	\$1,336,249.30
TIR	11%
ICB	0.34 INDICATORS

**7.4. Environmentally sustainable hydrological management in Arroyo Esmeraldas – INTERVENTION OF HOUSING COMPLEX ESMERALDAS NEIGHBOURHOOD, and
8.1. Environmentally sustainable hydrological management in Arroyo Esmeraldas - LAMINACIÓN. Fray Bentos, Uruguay.**

I. Data Base

Two projects are surveyed at the same time, along the Arroyo Esmeraldas channel Laminación together with protection of the areas in one section, and protection and Intervention activities in another section, for a total 0.15 Km2 area, and an estimated beneficiary population of 2,080 people.

II. Assumptions

- The investment accounted for is that requested to the AF: US\$0.5 million.
- Specific investments are envisaged for sundry replenishments of a10% on the total investment (US\$50,000) every 5 years, and recurring costs for 5% (US\$ 25,000)
- The protection of private assets and infrastructure in the project area is undertaken as a benefit.
- The valuation was made on the basis of WRI data, for damages due to flooding of urban infrastructures in 2010.
- A 25 years´ useful lifespan is foreseen
- A 7.5% Social Discount Rate is used
- Calculation of Benefits is in this case was made vis-à-vis the beneficiary population.
- Table below shows a summary of data taken over for the CBA calculations:

Source Data and Estimates for Rio Negro (Fray Bentos)		
Damages in USD millions, year	2010	1.70
	2030	7.60
Urban poverty in Department		55,000
Damages in USD per inhabitant, year	2010	30.91
	2030	138.18
TCAA damage		7.8%
Urban Sprawl km2		6
Core Population		25,000
Density hab./km2		4,166.67
Estimated damage Km2		28,787.88
Intervened area Km2		0.15
Estimated damage avoided	2010	4,290.91
	2018	117,030

III. Results

	A1. Costos de capital		A2. Costos operativos		B. Beneficios: Ingresos		
Años	Inversiones complementarias	inversión FA y Reposición	Mantenimiento	A. Total Costos (A = A1 + A2)	Daños evitados	Beneficios totales	C. Flujo de Caja Neto (FCN = B - A):
1		500,000		500,000		0	(500,000.00)
2			25,000	25,000	117,029.5	117,030	92,029.52
3			25,000	25,000	126,128.6	126,129	101,128.63
4			25,000	25,000	135,935.2	135,935	110,935.19
5		50,000.00	25,000	75,000	146,504.2	146,504	71,504.22
6			25,000	25,000	157,895.0	157,895	132,895.00
7			25,000	25,000	170,171.4	170,171	145,171.41
8			25,000	25,000	183,402.3	183,402	158,402.32
9			25,000	25,000	197,661.9	197,662	172,661.95
10		50,000	25,000	75,000	213,030.3	213,030	138,030.26
11			25,000	25,000	229,593.5	229,593	204,593.47
12			25,000	25,000	247,444.5	247,444	222,444.48
13			25,000	25,000	266,683.4	266,683	241,683.41
14			25,000	25,000	287,418.2	287,418	262,418.18
15		50,000	25,000	75,000	309,765.1	309,765	234,765.09
16			25,000	25,000	333,849.5	333,849	308,849.48
17			25,000	25,000	359,806.4	359,806	334,806.45
18			25,000	25,000	387,781.6	387,782	362,781.58
19			25,000	25,000	417,931.8	417,932	392,931.79
20		50,000	25,000	75,000	450,426.2	450,426	375,426.19
21			25,000	25,000	485,447.1	485,447	460,447.06
22			25,000	25,000	523,190.8	523,191	498,190.81
23			25,000	25,000	563,869.2	563,869	538,869.16
24			25,000	25,000	607,710.3	607,710	582,710.27
25		50,000	25,000	75,000	654,960.0	654,960	579,960.04

IV. Conclusion

Investment Return Indicators are positive. The NPV is positive. The TIR, 26%, is higher than the social discount rate used, and the ICB shows that for each dollar invested, a US\$2.07 benefit will be obtained.

INDICADORES	
VAN	\$1,686,851.48
TIR	26%
ICB	2.07

7.5. Risk Prevention and Evacuees Attention Centre. Bella Unión, Uruguay

I. Base Data

The intervention entails conditioning of a shelter with a 100 people accommodation capacity for people evacuated from flooded areas. The amount requested for this investment is US\$300 thousand.

II. Assumptions

- The investment accounted for is that requested to the AF: US\$300 thousand, plus land acquisition costs for US\$35,000.
- Specific investments are envisaged for sundry replenishments of 10% on the total investment (US\$ 30,000) every five years and recurring costs for 5% (US\$ 15,000)
- The evacuee cost avoided calculated on the basis of disbursements made over the 2009 floods in Artigas is taken over as a benefit.
- A 25-years lifespan is foreseen.
- A 7.5% Social Discount Rate is used.

A summary of data taken over for CBA calculations is shown in table below:

Source Data and Estimates for Artigas (Bella Unión)		
Damages in USD million, year	2010	8.80
	2030	38.90
Urban Poverty in Department		70,000
Damages in USD per inhabitant, year	2010	125.71
	2030	555.71
TCAA damages		7.7%
Urban Sprawl km2		3.5
Core Population		12500
Density hab./km2		3,571.43
Estimated damage Km2		448,979.59
Estimated Damage avoided	2018	49.175.24

III. Results

	A1. Costos de capital		A2. Costos operativos		B. Beneficios: Ingresos		
Años	Inversiones complementarias	inversión FA y Reposición	Mantenimiento	A. Total Costos (A = A1 + A2)	Daños evitados	Beneficios totales	C. Flujo de Caja Neto (FCN = B - A):
1	35,000	300,000		335,000		0	(335,000.00)
2			15,000.00	15,000	49,175.2	49,175	34,175.24
3			15,000.00	15,000	52,968.8	52,969	37,968.76
4			15,000.00	15,000	57,087.1	57,087	42,087.11
5		30,000.00	15,000.00	45,000	61,525.7	61,526	16,525.66
6			15,000.00	15,000	66,309.3	66,309	51,309.31
7			15,000.00	15,000	71,464.9	71,465	56,464.90
8			15,000.00	15,000	77,021.3	77,021	62,021.33
9			15,000.00	15,000	83,009.8	83,010	68,009.77
10		30,000.00	15,000.00	45,000	89,463.8	89,464	44,463.83
11			15,000.00	15,000	96,419.7	96,420	81,419.68
12			15,000.00	15,000	103,916.4	103,916	88,916.36
13			15,000.00	15,000	111,995.9	111,996	96,995.91
14			15,000.00	15,000	120,703.6	120,704	105,703.65
15		30,000.00	15,000.00	45,000	130,088.4	130,088	85,088.42
16			15,000.00	15,000	140,202.9	140,203	125,202.86
17			15,000.00	15,000	151,103.7	151,104	136,103.70
18			15,000.00	15,000	162,852.1	162,852	147,852.09
19			15,000.00	15,000	175,513.9	175,514	160,513.92
20		30,000.00	15,000.00	45,000	189,160.2	189,160	144,160.22
21			15,000.00	15,000	203,867.5	203,868	188,867.52
22			15,000.00	15,000	219,718.3	219,718	204,718.32
23			15,000.00	15,000	236,801.5	236,802	221,801.53
24			15,000.00	15,000	255,213.0	255,213	240,212.97
25		30,000.00	15,000.00	45,000	275,055.9	275,056	230,055.90

I. Conclusion

Investment Return Indicators are positive. The NPV is positive. The TIR, 17%, is higher than the social discount rate used, and the ICB shows that for each dollar invested, a US\$1.01 benefit will be obtained.

INDICADORES	
VAN	\$528,871
TIR	17%
ICB	1.01

7.6. Intervention of spaces released from irregular residential occupation. Bella Union, Uruguay

IV. Base Data

The intervention entails Intervention of an urban area that was released from irregular occupation in a high risk flood area. The amount requested for investment is US\$200.000.

V. Assumptions

- The investment accounted for is that requested to the AF: US\$200 thousand.
- Specific investments are envisaged for sundry 5% replenishments on the total investment (US\$ 10,000) every five years and recurring costs for 5% (US\$10,000)
- The protection of private assets and infrastructure in the project area is taken over as a benefit.
- The valuation was made based on WRI data for flood damage to urban infrastructures in 2010.
- A useful 25 years' lifespan is foreseen.
- A social discount rate of 7.5% is used.

A summary of data taken over for CBA calculations is shown in table below:

Source Data and Estimates for Artigas (Bella Unión)		
Damages in USD millions year	2010	8.80
	2030	38.90
Urban poverty in Department		70,000
Damages in USD per inhabitant, year	2010	125.71
	2030	555.71
TCAA Damages		7.7%
Urban sprawl km2		3.5
Core population		12500
Density hab./km2		3,571.43
Estimated damage Km2		448,979.59
Avoided / Estimated damages	2018	49.175.24

VI. Results

	A1. Costos de capital		A2. Costos operativos		B. Beneficios: Ingresos		
Años	Inversiones complementarias	Inversión FA y Reposición	Mantenimiento	A. Total Costos (A = A1 + A2)	Daños evitados	Beneficios totales	C. Flujo de Caja Neto (FCN= B - A):
1		200,000		200,000		0	(200,000.00)
2			10,000.00	10,000	45,561.9	45,562	35,561.86
3			10,000.00	10,000	49,076.6	49,077	39,076.63
4			10,000.00	10,000	52,892.4	52,892	42,892.36
5		10,000.00	10,000.00	20,000	57,004.8	57,005	37,004.77
6			10,000.00	10,000	61,436.9	61,437	51,436.92
7			10,000.00	10,000	66,213.7	66,214	56,213.67
8			10,000.00	10,000	71,361.8	71,362	61,361.82
9			10,000.00	10,000	76,910.2	76,910	66,910.24
10		10,000.00	10,000.00	20,000	82,890.0	82,890	62,890.05
11			10,000.00	10,000	89,334.8	89,335	79,334.79
12			10,000.00	10,000	96,280.6	96,281	86,280.61
13			10,000.00	10,000	103,766.5	103,766	93,766.48
14			10,000.00	10,000	111,834.4	111,834	101,834.37
15		10,000.00	10,000.00	20,000	120,529.6	120,530	100,529.55
16			10,000.00	10,000	129,900.8	129,901	119,900.79
17			10,000.00	10,000	140,000.6	140,001	130,000.64
18			10,000.00	10,000	150,885.8	150,886	140,885.76
19			10,000.00	10,000	162,617.2	162,617	152,617.20
20		10,000.00	10,000.00	20,000	175,260.8	175,261	155,260.77
21			10,000.00	10,000	188,887.4	188,887	178,887.38
22			10,000.00	10,000	203,573.5	203,573	193,573.47
23			10,000.00	10,000	219,401.4	219,401	209,401.41
24			10,000.00	10,000	236,460.0	236,460	226,459.98
25		10,000.00	10,000.00	20,000	254,844.9	254,845	234,844.86

II. Conclusion

Investment profitability indicators are positive. The NPV is positive, TIR, 26%, higher than the social Discount Rate used, and the ICB shows that for each dollar invested, a US\$2.17 benefit will be obtained.

INDICADORES	
VAN	\$666,667.16
TIR	26%
ICB	2.17

7.7. Protection and Intervention of the Humedal Arroyo Artaláz. Colón, Argentina.

I. Data Base

The work entails intervention of an urban area in the northern side of the city's core sector covering an estimated 68Ha area.

II. Assumptions

- The investment accounted for is that requested to the AF: US\$1 million.
- Specific investments are envisaged for sundry 10% replenishments on the total investment (US\$ 100,000) every five years and recurring costs for 5% (US\$50,000)
- The valuation was made on the basis of WRI data for flood damage to urban infrastructures in 2010.
- A useful 25 years' lifespan is foreseen.
- A social discount rate of 12% is used.

A summary of data taken over for CBA calculations is shown in table below:

Source Data and Estimates for Entre Ríos and Colón			
		Entre Rios	Colón
Damages in USD millions year	2010	220.30	
	2030	554.50	
Urban poverty in Department		1,310,000	26,000
Damages in USD per inhabitant, year	2010	168.17	168.17
	2030	423.28	423.28
TCAA Damages		4.7%	5%
Urban sprawl km2			8.5
Core population		135,994	26,000
Density hab./km2			3,058.82
Estimated damage Km2			514,396.05
Intervened Surface area Km2			0.68
Avoided / Estimated damages	2010	-	349,789.31
	2018	-	506,013

III. Results

	A1. Costos de capital		A2. Costos operativos	A. Total Costos (A = A1 + A2)	B. Beneficios: Ingresos		C. Flujo de Caja Neto (FCN = B - A):
Años	Inversiones complementarias	inversión FA y Reposición	Mantenimiento		Daños evitados	Beneficios totales	
1		1,000,000		1,000,000		0	(1,000,000.00)
2			50,000	50,000	506,012.6	506,013	456,012.63
3			50,000	50,000	529,914.4	529,914	479,914.39
4			50,000	50,000	571,115.5	571,115	521,115.50
5		100,000.00	50,000	150,000	615,520.0	615,520	465,520.01
6			50,000	50,000	663,377.0	663,377	613,377.00
7			50,000	50,000	714,954.9	714,955	664,954.90
8			50,000	50,000	770,543.0	770,543	720,543.00
9			50,000	50,000	830,453.1	830,453	780,453.10
10		100,000	50,000	150,000	895,021.2	895,021	745,021.25
11			50,000	50,000	964,609.6	964,610	914,609.60
12			50,000	50,000	1,039,608.5	1,039,608	989,608.48
13			50,000	50,000	1,120,438.6	1,120,439	1,070,438.56
14			50,000	50,000	1,207,553.2	1,207,553	1,157,553.22
15		100,000	50,000	150,000	1,301,441.1	1,301,441	1,151,441.09
16			50,000	50,000	1,402,628.8	1,402,629	1,352,628.78
17			50,000	50,000	1,511,683.9	1,511,684	1,461,683.87
18			50,000	50,000	1,629,218.1	1,629,218	1,579,218.05
19			50,000	50,000	1,755,890.6	1,755,891	1,705,890.57
20		100,000	50,000	150,000	1,892,411.9	1,892,412	1,742,411.95
21			50,000	50,000	2,039,547.9	2,039,548	1,989,547.92
22			50,000	50,000	2,198,123.8	2,198,124	2,148,123.80
23			50,000	50,000	2,369,029.0	2,369,029	2,319,029.02
24			50,000	50,000	2,553,222.2	2,553,222	2,503,222.22
25		100,000	50,000	150,000	2,751,736.5	2,751,737	2,601,736.52

IV. Conclusion

Investment profitability indicators are positive. The NPV is positive, TIR, 52%, higher than the social Discount Rate used, and the ICB shows that for each dollar invested, a US\$3.6 benefit will be obtained.

INDICADORES	
VAN	\$4,909,288.69
TIR	52%
ICB	3.60

7.8. Remediation and Intervention of vacant areas between Defensa Norte and Barrio Cantera 25 de Mayo. Concepción del Uruguay, Argentina.

I. Data Base

Urban Intervention project in flooded areas on an estimated 24Ha. area.

II. Assumptions

- The investment accounted for is that requested to the AF, US\$1 million.
- Specific investments are contemplated for various replenishments of 10% on the total investment (US\$100,000) every five years and a recurring cost of 5% (US\$50,000)
- The protection of private and public assets in the project area is taken over as a benefit.
- The assessment was made on the basis of WRI data, for damages due to flooding of urban infrastructures in 2010.
- A 25 years' lifespan is foreseen
- A 12% Social Discount Rate is used.
- A summary of data taken over for CBA calculations is shown in table below:

Source Data and Estimates for Entre Ríos and Concepción			
		Entre Rios	Concepción
Damages in USD millions year	2010	220.30	
	2030	554.50	
Urban poverty in Department		1,310,000	72,500
Damages in USD per inhabitant , year	2010	168.17	2,010.00
	2030	423.28	2,030.00
TCAA Damages		4.7%	0.0%
Urban sprawl km2			18
Core population		135,994	72,500
Density hab./km2			4,027.78
Estimated damage Km2			8,095,833
Intervened surface area Km2			0.24
Avoided / Estimated damages	2010		1,943,000
	2018		1,950,710

II. Results

	A1. Costos de capital		A2. Costos operativos		B. Beneficios: Ingresos		
Años	Inversiones complementarias	inversión FA y Reposición	Mantenimiento	A. Total Costos (A = A1 + A2)	Daños evitados	Beneficios totales	C. Flujo de Caja Neto (FCN = B - A):
1		1,000,000		1,000,000		0	(1,000,000.00)
2			50,000	50,000	235,166.1	235,166	185,166.13
3			50,000	50,000	246,274.3	246,274	196,274.31
4			50,000	50,000	265,422.3	265,422	215,422.27
5		100,000.00	50,000	150,000	286,059.0	286,059	136,058.98
6			50,000	50,000	308,300.2	308,300	258,300.21
7			50,000	50,000	332,270.7	332,271	282,270.70
8			50,000	50,000	358,104.9	358,105	308,104.92
9			50,000	50,000	385,947.8	385,948	335,947.76
10		100,000	50,000	150,000	415,955.4	415,955	265,955.39
11			50,000	50,000	448,296.1	448,296	398,296.13
12			50,000	50,000	483,151.4	483,151	433,151.38
13			50,000	50,000	520,716.6	520,717	470,716.64
14			50,000	50,000	561,202.6	561,203	511,202.62
15		100,000	50,000	150,000	604,836.4	604,836	454,836.40
16			50,000	50,000	651,862.7	651,863	601,862.74
17			50,000	50,000	702,545.4	702,545	652,545.39
18			50,000	50,000	757,168.6	757,169	707,168.65
19			50,000	50,000	816,038.9	816,039	766,038.89
20		100,000	50,000	150,000	879,486.3	879,486	729,486.32
21			50,000	50,000	947,866.8	947,867	897,866.82
22			50,000	50,000	1,021,563.9	1,021,564	971,563.94
23			50,000	50,000	1,100,991.1	1,100,991	1,050,991.05
24			50,000	50,000	1,186,593.7	1,186,594	1,136,593.66
25		100,000	50,000	150,000	1,278,851.9	1,278,852	1,128,851.91

III. Conclusion

Investment profitability indicators are positive. The NPV is positive, TIR, 26%, higher than the social Discount Rate used, and the ICB shows that for each dollar invested, a 1.14 benefit will be obtained.

INDICADORES	
VAN	\$1,551,561.76
TIR	26%
ICB	1.14

8.2. Protection against coastal erosion, and sundry repairs at the Water Treatment Plant, in the city of Concordia, Argentina

I. Data Base

This is a project entailing prevention of erosion and protection of a large hydraulic infrastructure in the city: a water treatment plant that supplies the whole urban area.

II. Assumptions

- The investment accounted for is that requested to the AF, US\$1 million.
- Specific investments are envisaged for sundry 10% replenishments on total investment (US\$100,000) every five (5) years and 15% Recurring Costs (US\$150,000)
- The protection of the water treatment plant and its replacement value, estimated at US\$30 million, is taken over as a benefit vis-à-vis the prices tendered for a similar work in the same location in 2018 (tender by the Ministry of Internal Affairs).
- A lifespan of 50 years is foreseen.
- A 12% Social Discount Rate is used.

II. Results

	A1. Costos de capital		A2. Costos operativos		B. Beneficios: Ingresos		
Años	Inversiones complementarias	Inversión FA y Reposición	Mantenimiento	A. Total Costos (A = A1 + A2)	Daños evitados	Beneficios totales	C. Flujo de Caja Neto (FCN = B - A):
1		1,000,000		1,000,000		0	(1,000,000.00)
2			150,000	150,000	600,000.00	600,000	450,000.00
3			150,000	150,000	600,000.00	600,000	450,000.00
4			150,000	150,000	600,000.00	600,000	450,000.00
5		100,000	150,000	250,000	600,000.00	600,000	350,000.00
6			150,000	150,000	600,000.00	600,000	450,000.00
7			150,000	150,000	600,000.00	600,000	450,000.00
8			150,000	150,000	600,000.00	600,000	450,000.00
9			150,000	150,000	600,000.00	600,000	450,000.00
10		100,000	150,000	250,000	600,000.00	600,000	350,000.00
11			150,000	150,000	600,000.00	600,000	450,000.00
12			150,000	150,000	600,000.00	600,000	450,000.00
13			150,000	150,000	600,000.00	600,000	450,000.00
14			150,000	150,000	600,000.00	600,000	450,000.00
15		100,000	150,000	250,000	600,000.00	600,000	350,000.00
16			150,000	150,000	600,000.00	600,000	450,000.00
17			150,000	150,000	600,000.00	600,000	450,000.00
18			150,000	150,000	600,000.00	600,000	450,000.00
19			150,000	150,000	600,000.00	600,000	450,000.00
20		100,000	150,000	250,000	600,000.00	600,000	350,000.00
21			150,000	150,000	600,000.00	600,000	450,000.00
22			150,000	150,000	600,000.00	600,000	450,000.00
23			150,000	150,000	600,000.00	600,000	450,000.00
24			150,000	150,000	600,000.00	600,000	450,000.00
25		100,000	150,000	250,000	600,000.00	600,000	350,000.00
26			150,000	150,000	600,000.00	600,000	450,000.00
27			150,000	150,000	600,000.00	600,000	450,000.00
28			150,000	150,000	600,000.00	600,000	450,000.00
29			150,000	150,000	600,000.00	600,000	450,000.00
30		100,000	150,000	250,000	600,000.00	600,000	350,000.00
31			150,000	150,000	600,000.00	600,000	450,000.00
32			150,000	150,000	600,000.00	600,000	450,000.00
33			150,000	150,000	600,000.00	600,000	450,000.00
34			150,000	150,000	600,000.00	600,000	450,000.00
35		100,000	150,000	250,000	600,000.00	600,000	350,000.00
36			150,000	150,000	600,000.00	600,000	450,000.00
37			150,000	150,000	600,000.00	600,000	450,000.00
38			150,000	150,000	600,000.00	600,000	450,000.00
39			150,000	150,000	600,000.00	600,000	450,000.00
40		100,000	150,000	250,000	600,000.00	600,000	350,000.00
41			150,000	150,000	600,000.00	600,000	450,000.00
42			150,000	150,000	600,000.00	600,000	450,000.00
43			150,000	150,000	600,000.00	600,000	450,000.00
44			150,000	150,000	600,000.00	600,000	450,000.00
45		100,000	150,000	250,000	600,000.00	600,000	350,000.00
46			150,000	150,000	600,000.00	600,000	450,000.00
47			150,000	150,000	600,000.00	600,000	450,000.00
48			150,000	150,000	600,000.00	600,000	450,000.00
49			150,000	150,000	600,000.00	600,000	450,000.00
50		100,000	150,000	250,000	1,200,000.00	1,200,000	950,000.00

III. Conclusion

Investment profitability indicators are positive. The NPV is positive, TIR, 44%, higher than the social Discount Rate used, and the ICB shows that for each dollar invested, a 1.08 benefit will be obtained.

INDICADORES	
VAN	\$2,313,736.68
TIR	44%
ICB	1.08 Indicators

9.1. Revolving Fund for city consolidated in a medium risk area, according to the Risks Map. Pilot case in Paysandú.

I. Base Data

A Revolving Fund with a useful 4-year life for medium-risk homes in the city of Paysandú. This Fund is expected to benefit one hundred homes.

II. Assumptions

- The investment accounted for is that requested to the AF: US\$200 thousand.
- Amounts resulting from the non-reimbursable fraction of loans are considered as additional expenses.
- A disbursement of 25 credits per year was estimated.
- Benefits are incremental since an estimation is made that loss of ownership of the beneficiary's dwellings can be avoided, entailing a higher number of beneficiaries, and the protection of the equivalent amount in 25 housing units per year.
- A useful four years' life span is expected, plus 1 year for creation of the Revolving Fund.
- A 7.5% Social Discount Rate is used.

III. Results

	A1. Costos de capital		A2. Costos operativos	A. Total Costos (A = A1 + A2)	B. Beneficios: Ingresos		C. Flujo de Caja Neto (FCN = B - A):
Años	Inversiones complementarias	inversión FA y Reposición	bonificación crédito		Daños evitados	Beneficios totales	
1		200,000		200,000		0	(200,000.00)
2			35,000	35,000	112,364.4	112,364	77,364.38
3			35,000	35,000	224,728.8	224,729	189,728.76
4			35,000	35,000	337,093.1	337,093	302,093.14
5			35,000	35,000	449,457.5	449,458	414,457.52

I. Conclusion

Assuming that loan amounts effectively contribute to the protection of property, the project is highly profitable in social terms. The NPV is positive, the IRR is 77% and the ICB is 1.86.

INDICADORES	
VAN	\$548,525.05
TIR	77%
ICB	1.86

11.4 Structural consolidation of historical buildings, protection of the coastal canyon, and appraisal of the historical site Calera del Palmar or Barquín, in the Parque Nacional El Palmar (PNEP).

I. Base Data

This is a project to enhance physical accommodation conditions to visit a series of assets in El Palmar National Park. Its concretion would help strengthen the attraction capacity of the park by increasing the number of visitors and, therefore, the economic income for the park's maintenance and management.

II. Assumptions

- The investment accounted for is that requested to the AF, US\$ 665.000.
- Punctual replenishment investments are estimated every 5 years, valued at 5% of the initial investment, and a recurrent annual expenditure of 5%.
- A lifespan of 25 years is considered
- The estimated project benefits are originated from the additional income due to the increase in the number of visitors estimated, on account of infrastructural improvements made.
- Visits in recent years have remained at an average of 175,000 people per year, with no noticeable increase over time. Thus, an assumption is made that the project will be able to draw a substantial share of the annual increase of visitors that National Parks have in Argentina.
- A conservative 70% annual increase in visitors to national parks in Argentina was estimated: Over the last decade, this figure was 5.8%, the annual growth rate for El Palmar is 4.1% per year.
- Income from sale of tickets was estimated at US\$ 2.25 per visitor (without real income data, we opted for a conservative average between the most expensive entry ticket of US\$8, and the cheapest entry ticket of US\$0, considering that more than 90% of visitors are people living in the area close by, a fact reducing income capacity due to the manifold discounts available).
- A 12% Social Discount Rate is used.

	Base	Year 25	
	2018	Without project	With project
Visitors average 2012-2017, Number	175,000	175,000	459,045
Income US\$	393,750	393,750	1,032,851.95
Additionality in year 25			
Visitors			284,045
Income			639,102
Estimated average value of entrance ticket			2.25
Estimated increase of visitors / year			4.10%

I. Results

	A1. Costos de capital		A2. Costos operativos	A. Total Costos (A = A1 + A2)	B. Beneficios: Ingresos		C. Flujo de Caja Neto (FCN = B - A):
Años	Inversiones complementarias	inversión FA y Reposición	Mantenimiento		Ingresos adicionales con proyecto	Beneficios totales	
1		675,000		675,000	-	0	(675,000.00)
2			33,750	33,750	16,143.75	16,144	(17,606.25)
3			33,750	33,750	32,949.39	32,949	(800.61)
4			33,750	33,750	50,444.07	50,444	16,694.07
5		33,750.00	33,750	67,500	68,656.03	68,656	1,156.03
6			33,750	33,750	87,614.67	87,615	53,864.67
7			33,750	33,750	107,350.62	107,351	73,600.62
8			33,750	33,750	127,895.75	127,896	94,145.75
9			33,750	33,750	149,283.23	149,283	115,533.23
10		33,750.00	33,750	67,500	171,547.59	171,548	104,047.59
11			33,750	33,750	194,724.79	194,725	160,974.79
12			33,750	33,750	218,852.26	218,852	185,102.26
13			33,750	33,750	243,968.95	243,969	210,218.95
14			33,750	33,750	270,115.42	270,115	236,365.42
15		33,750.00	33,750	67,500	297,333.91	297,334	229,833.91
16			33,750	33,750	325,668.35	325,668	291,918.35
17			33,750	33,750	355,164.50	355,164	321,414.50
18			33,750	33,750	385,869.99	385,870	352,119.99
19			33,750	33,750	417,834.41	417,834	384,084.41
20		33,750.00	33,750	67,500	451,109.37	451,109	383,609.37
21			33,750	33,750	485,748.61	485,749	451,998.61
22			33,750	33,750	521,808.05	521,808	488,058.05
23			33,750	33,750	559,345.93	559,346	525,595.93
24			33,750	33,750	598,422.87	598,423	564,672.87
25		33,750.00	33,750	67,500	639,101.95	639,102	571,601.95

IV. Conclusion

Considering Assumptions established for the CBA of this project as valid, the latter's execution results are beneficial from an economic and social point of view.

The NVP is positive, the IRR is 14%, higher than the Social Discount Rate used, and the ICB shows that an additional USD 0.25 is generated for every dollar invested over the project's lifespan.

INDICADORES	
VAN	\$216,431.49
TIR	14%
ICB	0.25

REGIONAL PROGRAM PROPOSAL

“Climate Change adaptation in vulnerable coastal cities and ecosystems of the Uruguay River”

ANNEX 9. Climate change vulnerability, adaptative capacity and risk analysis

Supported by:

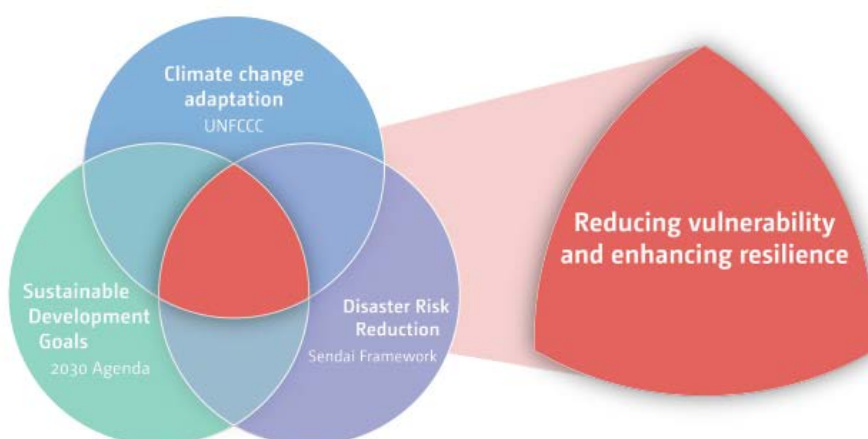
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1. Starting point: local governments, ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience in the Uruguay river lower basin

These days, local governments are being recognized, on the international agenda, as the main agents to be empowered to deal with issues related to climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and, as a whole, to achieve the goal of sustainable development (Project AI-Las, 2016). Working on a combination of these three frameworks of action has the common point of reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience, as noted in the Technical Document (May 2017) in Bonn¹, which reflects technical discussions based on experiences shared by the member countries. (Figure No.1).

Figure N°1: Overlapping of three UN Action Frameworks

Source: UNFCCC, 2017



As the first intermediary in the construction of public policies between the National States and their citizens, local governments play a key role. There are various initiatives in the region, with groups of cities that guide and promote actions leading to building resilience in an integrated manner. Such is the case of Mercociudades. The cities of Paysandú and Salto included in this project are also part of Mercociudades. It is also the case of initiatives such as the RAMCC (Argentine Network of Municipalities against Climate Change) in Argentina. The local and community levels in the implementation of climate change adaptive measures is central to this project, which acts in the line of Community-Based Adaptation (AbC, in Spanish). In the international context, there are special pioneer programs such as the "100 Resilient Cities" of the Rockefeller Foundation², which even define Urban Resilience as a new necessary trend in a changing world.

The project "*Adaptation to Climate Change in vulnerable coastal cities and ecosystems of the Uruguay River*" focuses on such that; on building resilience in riverside communities and local governments of the Uruguay river lower basin and reducing vulnerability to climate change. For reference purposes, there are the ten essential aspects defined by the Building Resilient Cities Campaign of UNISDR (2015), consisting of:

- Essential Aspect 1: Institutional and administrative framework. Establish the organization and coordination necessary to understand and reduce the risk of disaster, based on citizen participation.
- Essential aspect 2: Financing and resources. Assign a budget for disaster risk reduction.

² What is urban resilience? 100 resilient Cities, Rockefeller Foundation
<https://www.100resilientcities.org/resources/>

-Essential Aspect 3: Multi-threat risk assessment - Know your risk. Keep updated information on threats and vulnerabilities, conduct risk assessments on which to build city development plans and decisions.

-Essential Aspect 4: Infrastructure protection, enhancement and resilience. Invest in and maintain risk-reducing infrastructure to cope with climate change.

-Essential aspect 5: Protection of vital facilities. Evaluate the safety of all schools and health care facilities and improve them when necessary.

-Essential Aspect 6: Building regulations and territorial planning. Apply and enforce building regulations and principles for land use planning that contemplate risk aspects.

-Essential Aspect 7: Capacity-building, education and public awareness. Ensure educational and capacity-building programs on disaster risk reduction are instituted both in schools and in local communities.

-Essential Aspect 8: Protection of the environment and strengthening of ecosystems. Protect ecosystems and natural buffer zones to mitigate floods. Adapt to climate change by resorting to best practices.

- Essential Aspect 9: Preparedness, early warning and effective response. Install early warning systems and develop the capacities for emergency management in your city.

-Essential Aspect 10: Recovery and reconstruction of communities. After a disaster, "rebuild" the city better without reproducing the previous risk conditions, and by increasing the safety of the affected population.

Near the project area, in Argentina there is a leading case where these lines of work have been implemented. The city of Santa Fe has been selected as role-model in disaster risk reduction by the UN, having won even the Sasaskawa Award of the UNISDR³ and being the first Argentinean city within the 100 Resilient Cities - Rockefeller. Uruguay is also part of this program with the city of Montevideo.

The local riverside governments that make up the project correspond, for the case of Argentina, according to the administrative-political division of the province of Entre Ríos, to first-tier cities⁴ (more than 5,000 inhabitants): Concordia, Colón and Concepción del Uruguay.

In Uruguay, the definition of cities is recent⁵ - May 2010- and the third level of government and administration is a first in Uruguay. (Scheloto and Abreu, 2011). As sub-national administrative political government entities there are the departments and their government seats or "Intendencias". The following integrate the project (**Figure Nº2**): Paysandú and Salto, as capital cities of departments where the government seats are located; the city of Bella Union (Artigas Department); and the cities of Fray Bentos, Nueva Berlin and San Javier (the three belonging to Rio Negro Department).

Figure No.2: Map with cities and national parks location along the Uruguay river

³ Risk Management. City of Santa Fe <http://www.santafeciudad.gov.ar/blogs/gdr/>

⁴ Law Nº 3001 Municipalities

⁵ Law Nº 18567 on Decentralization and Citizen Participation

DATOS DE HABITANTES

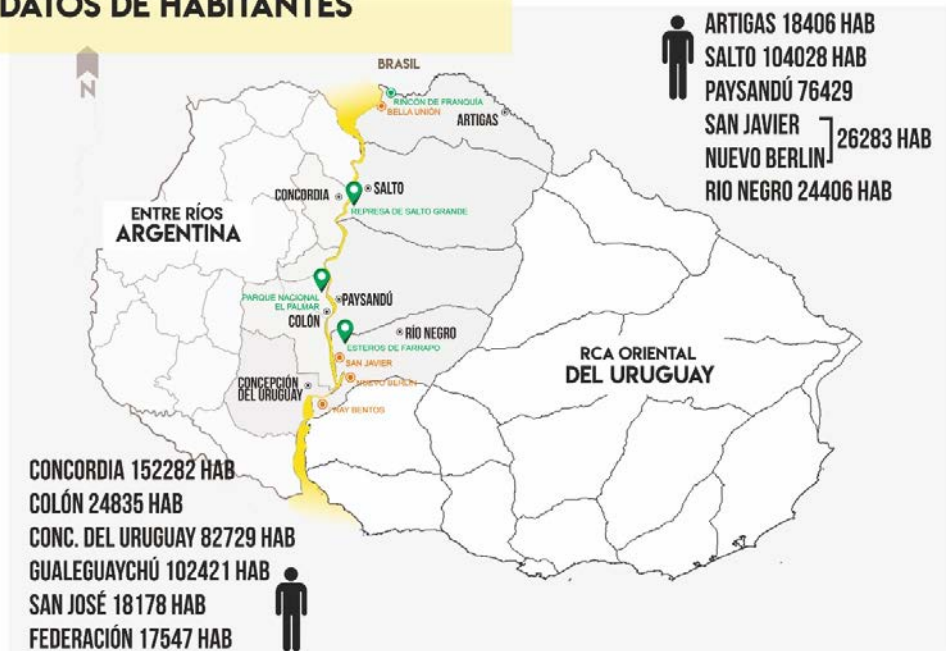
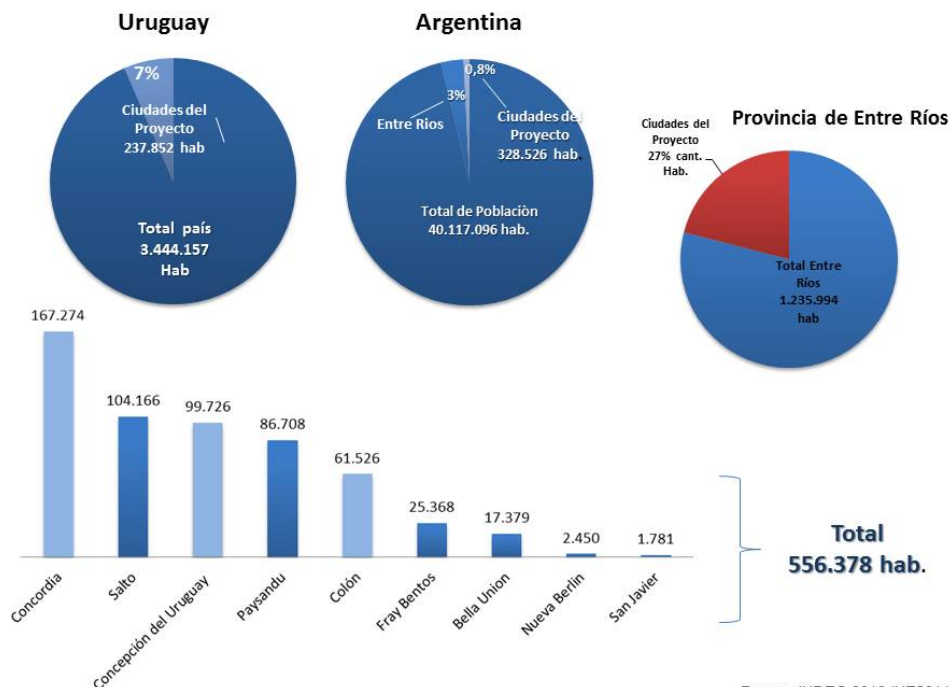


Chart No.1: Cities comprising the project, broken down per population

Source: prepared based on INDEC 201-INE2011 Censuses



The amount of population involved in the cities represents 7% of Uruguay's total population (237,852 inhabitants) and only 0.8% of Argentina's total population (328,526 inhabitants), whereas it represents 27% of the province of Entre Ríos. The cities, in aggregate, add up

to 556,378 inhabitants. These can be classified as intermediate and small cities (Martínez, et al, 2013, Manzano y Velázquez, 2015) in the city ranking of both countries (see **Chart Nº1**). This ranking is not only demographic but also functional, in the sense of concentrating administrative, technological, commercial, and educational activities for the relevant rural areas and areas of influence and for other population centers or urban areas.

These cities have a territorial reality on which their resilience is based. The challenge of recovering riparian ecosystems (wetlands) is presented as part of the development of sustainable urban habitat (UN-Habitat, 2015) in the line of Ecosystems-based Adaptation(AbE)⁶. Many of the interventions proposed in this project seek out the valorization and restoration of riparian ecosystems in urban areas as buffers for any surplus water, and in turn, as public recreational spaces that promote social inclusion.

On the other hand, the aim is to wrap up a cycle of relocation processes currently being carried out in some of the cities, avoiding new informal occupancy of these flood-prone lands and reducing the amount of population at risk in terms of floods.

A leading case of this mechanism in the project's region: Uruguay was acknowledged by the UNFCCC for its National Resettlement Plan aimed at reducing vulnerability of low-income population sectors and their exposure to floods. These actions are part of a human rights mainstreaming process in climate change adaptation actions, as proposed in the Geneva commitment on human rights related to climate action.

In relation with ecosystems within the project area, given that they have a different logic, where jurisdictional limits do not apply, it is necessary to understand their behavior as ecological corridors for their conservation and sustainability. The corner stone for this are two protected areas with category of national parks: *El Palmar* and *Esteros de Farrapos e Islas del río Uruguay*. Both are representative of the ecosystem of the Uruguay River lower basin and are considered within this project for their vulnerability to climate change.

Under the project mentioned, the general objective of this document is to carry out a climate risk analysis of the cities and ecosystems of the Uruguay river lower basin. Specifically, it is proposed:

- To identify climatic threats in the Uruguay River lower basin.
- To analyze sensitivity and adaptive capacities that cities have in a comparative manner in both countries.
- To analyze the exposure of cities against floods along the Uruguay River in a comparative manner in both countries.

2. Theoretic framework and proposed methodology

The concept of Climate Change Risk contributed by the IPCC (2015, a,b,c) AR5 report adopted for reference is that Climate Change Risk is the result of the interaction of Threat, Vulnerability (comprising Sensitivity and Adaptive Capacity) and Exposure (**Figure No.3**).

Threats can be defined as potentially damaging phenomena. In this analysis we will refer to climate threats in the context of climate change for the region, with special emphasis on flooding events of the Uruguay River, which will be altered in their frequency and magnitude. On the other hand, associated or sequential threats can be generated that together increase their potential damaging characteristic⁷, such is the case of Salto Grande dam for the cities of this project, downstream.

Vulnerability is the propensity or susceptibility of a community (or ecosystem) to be affected by the effects of climate change. In the case of a community, it refers to its demographic, social, economic, cultural and institutional aspects that make it susceptible to

⁶ Biodiversity Convention <http://www.un.org/es/events/biodiversityday/convention.shtml>

⁷ Sequential threats according to CRID: <http://www.cridlac.org/VCD/files/page38.html>

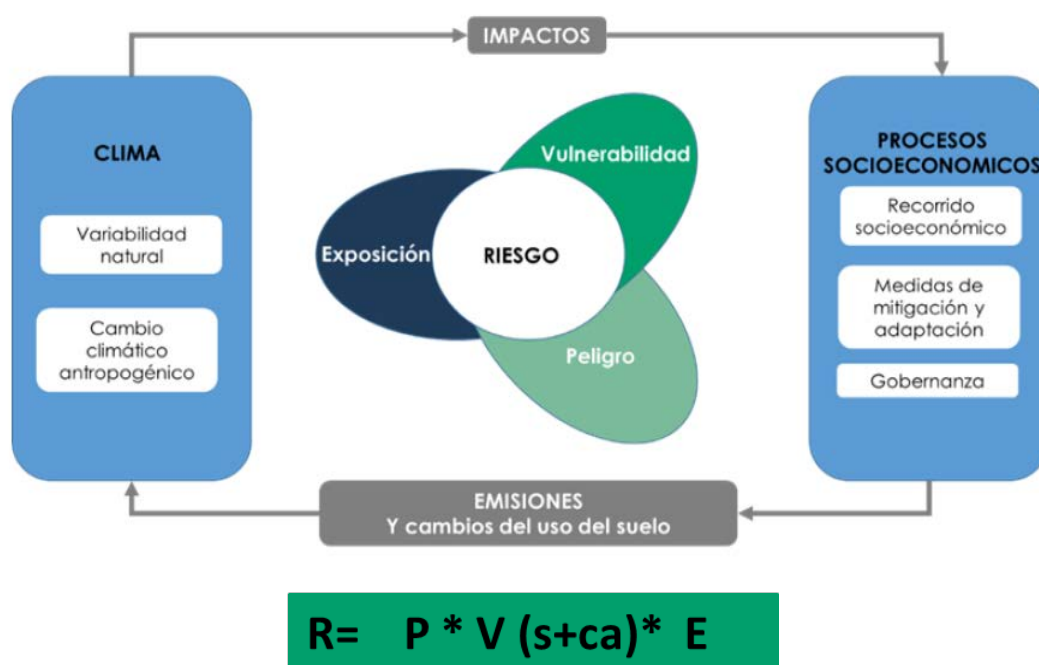
sustain damage. When measured, it is analyzed through sensitivity (negative aspects) and adaptive capacity (positive aspects):

- *Sensitivity* is defined by the intrinsic characteristics of a community (or ecosystem), that make it susceptible to effects. In a community, the population living in poverty, children, the elderly, the disabled, etc. will be more sensitive to the effects of climate change.
- *Adaptive capacity* refers to the aspects that strengthen the community (or system) to deal with climate change. Consideration is given to aspects linked to existing knowledge, planning, prevention policies, resource management, etc.

Exposure refers to the location; to the material territorial aspect of a community (or ecosystem) that can be directly impacted by the threat in question. It refers to infrastructure, location of houses, property and economic activities.

Figure No.3: Climate Change Risk

Source: IPCC (2015)



There is no single quantitative methodology either in the international field or regional field to assess Climate Risk in cities. However, the conceptual definition can be of use to build a Vulnerability Index to assess Sensitivity and Adaptive Capacity, and to build an Exposure Index, using qualitative, comparative valuation of indicators. Such indicators and their scoring are independent in each case, and a value from 0 to 10 is provided, as explained in the following paragraphs. The score of each indicator and its comparison to arrive at indexes will be performed through evaluation matrices. The rationale behind the matrix of **Figure No. 4** means: the greater Sensitivity is and the lower Adaptive Capacity is, the higher the level of Vulnerability will be, and the other way around.

Figure No.4: Vulnerability Scoring Matrix: Sensitivity and Adaptive Capacity

Sensitivity		
Low	Medium	High

			S1	S2	S3
Adaptive capacity	High	CA3	V1	V1	V2
	Medium	CA2	V1	V2	V3
	Low	CA1	V2	V3	V3

As regards climate Threats, this report mentions them, their tendencies and scenarios of climate change based on the study of Argentina and Uruguay National Communications. However, for this risk analysis, only the flood lines defined by the studies of PADE – Plan of Action During Emergencies - of Salto Grande are taken into account. The 100-year flood line is adopted, as established by Uruguay's National Land Management Policy, for the towns located along the river, extrapolating the same observation for the cities on the Argentinean side with the Q90,000 m³ discharge flood line. Even though both lines measure different situations, they are the ones available in both countries.

Lastly, the Vulnerability Index and the Exposure Index are factored in to arrive at a resulting Climate Risk level. **Figure No.5.**

Figure No.5: Climate Risk Scoring Matrix: Vulnerability and Exposure

			Exposure		
			Low	Medium	High
			E1	E2	E3
Vulnerability	Low	V1	RC1	RC1	RC2
	Medium	V2	RC1	RC2	RC3
	High	V3	RC2	RC3	RC3

2.1. Development of Indicators and territorial definition

This section addresses the territorial scale; the selection of indicators to analyze sensitivity, adaptive capacity, exposure; and the rationale behind such selection.

2.1.1. Territorial scale: The minimum territorial and governmental scale is adopted, defined as town, Department, or Municipality for Uruguay, and for the province of Entre Rios (Argentina). Besides, the national and/or provincial context is given for each indicator.

2.1.2. Sensitivity: to analyze Sensitivity, indicators were selected with available information for both countries, and bearing in mind the definition of vulnerable groups by the Adaptation Fund (2016). That definition refers to children, women, the elderly, aboriginal population, the disabled, illegal immigrants, etc. (AF, 2016). Three quantitative indicators were used for a short demographic and socio-economic characterization and comparison between the countries, extracted from the 2010 National Population Census in Argentina (INDEC) and the 2011 National Population Census in Uruguay (INE). Each indicator is in relation with the total population of each administrative unit. The indicators are:

-Population with Unsatisfied Basic Needs (UBN): direct method measuring population deemed to be poor. Useful indicator to understand situations of socio-economic urban

residential inequality and segregation, as it is possible to derive information at a scale of “barrios” or neighborhoods through census block groups, or exceptionally, at a scale of “street block”. Each country adopts different deficits to define UBNs. In Uruguay, 6 indicators are factored in: decent housing; potable water supply, sanitation facilities, electric power, basic comfort appliances, and education (INE, 2013). In Argentina, the indicators are 5: precarious housing, sanitation conditions, house crowding, school attendance and subsistence capacity (DINREP, 2014). In both countries, the presence of at least one of the above indicators is considered to define “population with UBNs”. Comparatively speaking, Uruguay considers a wider array of aspects, such as energy, and the definition of each indicator has “nuances” seeking to evaluate a higher standard of living. That is why, UBN values are found to be higher in Uruguay. On such account, scoring for this analysis is conducted differently for each country.

-Children and the Elderly dependency: this is the ratio of population 0 -14 years of age and 65-years and more with young and adult population (15 to 64). It provides an insight on the substantially more vulnerable demographics in the face of disasters.

-Families in informal settlements: this is considered another indicator of Sensitivity building on information provided by informants of the local governments. The estimated total number of families in informal settlements within each municipality/department is taken. One definition that characterizes this social phenomenon similarly in both countries is that of *“a group of more than 10 houses located in public or private lands built without the owner's authorization in irregular conditions without observing city planning regulations. Besides the foregoing characteristic, there is the deficit of all or any of the basic urban infrastructure utilities in most cases, and deficit or serious difficulty of access to social services”* (MVOTMA, 2011).

Scoring: each indicator has 3 (three) breaks - low to high -, and scores from 0 to 10. The statistical break used the function “natural breaks” of the Qgis program, and scoring is performed by the qualitative valuation of the analyst. The aggregate Sensitivity analysis had the lowest level below 14 points; the medium level, from 15 to 28 points; and the high level, from 29 to 40 points. Table No. 5, in the chapter of Sensitivity, shows these breaks and scoring.

2.1.3. Adaptive Capacities: to evaluate this indicator, the reference was the existence of planning and governance instruments for the reduction of risks based on the “Ten Essentials For Making Cities Resilient UNISDR”, including Adaptation to Climate Change. The analysis is based on documents furnished by the cities and on conversations held with key informants from the same local governments and national/provincial institutions (Secretariat of Environment, province of Entre Ríos; Entre Ríos Civil Defense; DINAGUA or National Water Directorate of Uruguay; and Climate Change Division of the MVOTMA - Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment of Uruguay.

-Risk maps: instrument for territorial analysis that helps visualize the distribution and levels of disaster risks. It combines threat and vulnerability. It is a functional instrument for territorial planning and for emergency preparedness. For the purposes of this analysis, in relation with the array of situations of the cities, the evaluation is qualitative with scoring (1 to 10) based on presence or absence of management instrument: None; Only draft version; In process of development; Official version in place; Official version in place and in process of community validation.

-DRR & CC land management plan (POT): technical instrument prepared to guide the development of local governments in the long run. It also helps with regulations governing uses, occupancy and transformation of physical space, both urban and rural. It is used to provide the foundations for Codes of Land Management and/or Land Use Zoning. When any Management Plan includes risk areas and potential impacts of climate change in the territory it becomes a powerful prevention instrument in the face of disasters and climate

change adaptation. As regards the array of situations of local governments, a qualitative assessment is conducted with scoring from 1 to 10 depending on whether the Land Management Plan includes risks and climate change: No Plan in place; No Updated Plan in place and there is no discussion or partial discussion of floods; Updated Plan in place and no discussion or only partial discussion of floods; Plan in place with a Risk and Climate Change Approach and in process of implementation.

-Early Warning System: it requires four aspects to work as such. Those are: information on the risk; monitoring of such risks; communication-warning to the community in the face of an event; and a Response or Contingency Plan (UNISDR, 2006). For the evaluation of this indicator in local governments, the following is assigned a score (from 1 to 10): Only Information/Monitoring; Formal Communication and Response mechanisms pending; Only Formal Response mechanisms (Contingency Plan) pending; All components are operational and are community-centered.

-Preparedness for Risk Management: this refers to the degree of coordination and institutionalization implemented by the provincial, department and local governments, together with the community, to reduce disaster risks. To evaluate this indicator, the following is taken into account: whether local governments have only firefighters and/or have a Response division which does not coordinate with other areas (scoring 1-5); whether they have a dedicated area to Response working in coordination with the rest of the cabinet (6-7); whether they are in the process of mainstreaming or integrating risk reduction in programs and/or plans from different municipal divisions not only centered around Response, also engaging the community.

-Recovery Fund: this indicator shows the economic resources available for the local government to cope with damage redress after an emergency or disaster. The more independent from other levels, whether national, provincial or international, the higher the capacity of the local government. To such end, scoring from 1 to 10 is assigned depending on whether: they have no funds of their own, or borrowed; they depend on funds from Nation/Province; they have fund in place and also aid from Nation/Province; they have fund of their own for these kinds of situations.

Scoring: for the valuation of the above five indicators, each one has a number of different categories depending on their specific characteristics and the diversity of situations existing in the cases under study. Scoring is 0 to 10 according to the analyst's qualitative valuation. The result of the Adaptive Capacity Analysis, maximum score will be 50 and will be divided into 3 levels: less than 16 points means low adaptive capacity; 17 to 33 means medium adaptive capacity; and 34 and more means high adaptive capacity.

2.1.4. Exposure: for the analysis, territorial information is taken into account to help study two aspects about flood-prone areas: population and land uses according to municipal regulations. Such flood-prone areas derive from the 100-year RT line of Salto Grande in its Contingency Plan. Observation and valuation of indicators are based on available information, that is, without generating any other information especially for this study.

- Percentage of population over total population, in flood-prone areas: information of the maps of the DINAGUA in Uruguay and census data (2011) are used, as well as information provided by cities of Entre Rios. In other cases, information was inferred from census block groups (2010). Score was assigned from 1 to 10 in three ranges depending on the number of families exposed: 0 to 50; 51 to 100; 100 or more.

-Use Zoning in flood-prone area: municipal zoning within the flood line is studied. Scoring from 1 to 10 is assigned depending on whether the uses allowed by the regulations should entail greater or lesser exposure over time. Categories are: area of nature reserve; tourist recreation-residential area; urban-residential area acknowledged by the regulations to be exposed; and consolidated mixed industrial-commercial-residential area.

Scoring: each one of these indicators have different categories subject to their own characteristics, and scoring goes from 0 to 10. The total to measure Exposure values go

from 0 to 20 divided into three: low exposure, with values below six (6); medium exposure, from seven (7) to fourteen (14); and high exposure, from fifteen (15) to twenty (20).

3. Context. Cities, floods and disasters in the shorelines of the Uruguay river.

The cities along the Uruguay river share a common history of settlement at the riverside, as most of the cities of the Rio de La Plata, marked by battles for land conquest, Jesuitical missions and trading interests. In late 19th century and on, the first settlements sprang up around the port as trading hubs for the export of raw materials. Some were born spontaneously, such as Salto and Paysandú; others were the result of State initiatives (Alvarez Lenzi, in Piperno et. al 2009) following the typical grid pattern of the Spanish crown, such as Concepción del Uruguay and Colón.

With waves of European immigration arriving in the early 20th century, cities began to grow and expand, aided by the railway (Piperno, et al 2009: 36). Subsequently, migration from rural to urban areas, drawing people in with the offer of services and sources of industrial jobs, boosted again the expansion of urban agglomerations. The prevailing hygienist view of the time, which subsequently gave rise to City Planning, justified the advance over, and occupancy of, flood-prone areas as well as the need to fill the river banks (Viand y González, 2013). Wetlands were viewed as land to be dredged, filled and reclaimed, for the growth of cities.

Overall, between 1930s and 1950s, European immigration and population growth of the Rio de La Plata cities brought about a strong process of expansion towards more economic, flood-prone lands. This allowed middle-income socio-economic sectors to acquire a place to build houses on, formally consolidating the occupancy of such areas (Viand y González, 2013). No doubt – seeing the present-day layout of cities on both sides of the river – such expansion occurred not only along the shores of the Uruguay river by means of embankments but also along the water course of affluents, which in many cases were culverted and integrated to the system of city drainage, giving rise to problems such as “chorraderas” (Piperno, et al 2009). In subsequent decades, mainly the 1990s, as a result of the region’s economic policies, expansion deepened, but now the actors were low-income population sectors in informal settlements on lands prone to floods.

It is worth mentioning that the above review of the history of how these cities and their growth came to be accounts for the generation of flood risks and their vulnerable condition in the context of climate change. Water knows no borders. Thus floods are a shared issue. The flood of 1959, the largest known, is engraved in the collective memory of the two shores. It is even the oldest reference of the Joint Technical Commission (CTM) for the construction of the Salto Grande Binational Hydroelectric power plant in 1974. From that decade on, the Rio de La Plata basin went into a humid period, and the ENOS phenomenon, in its “El Niño” phase, affects with recurring precipitation of considerable size. This was connected with the big floods of 1982-83; 1991-92; 1997-98; 2002, 2009 and 2015. As will be seen in the following paragraphs, those floods brought about the displacement of large quantities of people in the riverside cities (**Chart No.2**).

Records on damage sustained differ from one country to the other. Some databases such as Desinventar⁸ allow a comparative analysis with information on both countries until 2015 and allow understanding the impacts of big and small disasters. Another worldwide base is the EM-Dat⁹ from the Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium, which logs large disasters reported by national authorities when these appear in the international spotlight. In Uruguay, the SINAE (National Emergencies System) is responsible for recording and systematizing all information regarding the events and their impacts through Departmental

⁸ Desinventar <https://online.desinventar.org>

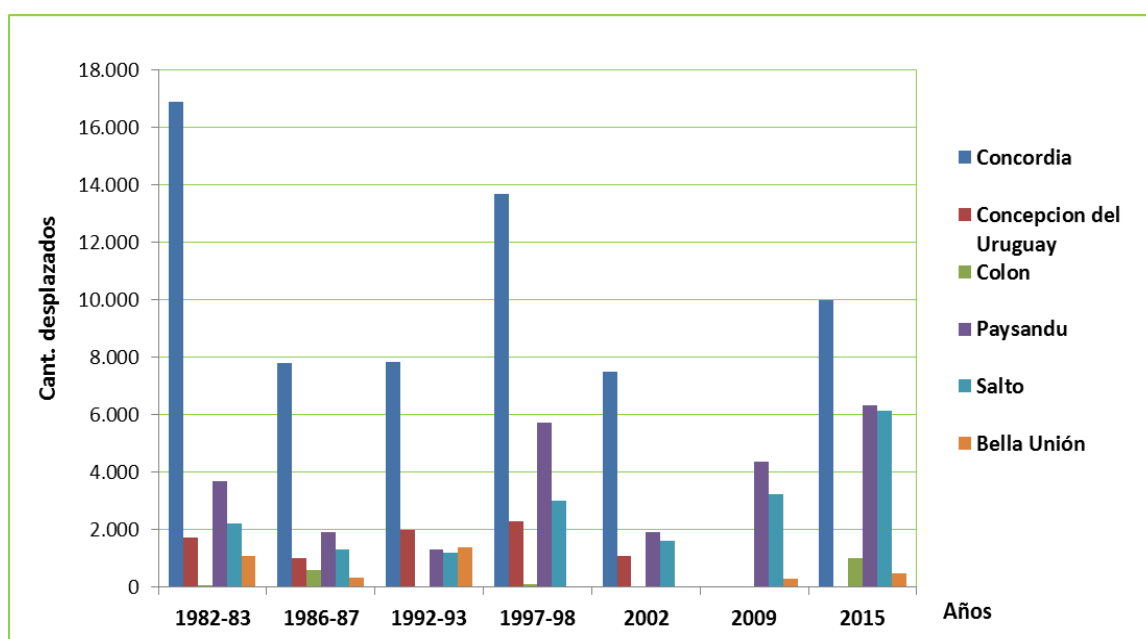
⁹ Em-Dat <https://www.emdat.be/>

Committees. In Argentina, information is not centralized and depends on the records taken by each municipality independently.

For the largest cities of the Project in both countries, Chart No. 2 shows the amount of people displaced (evacuation or self-evacuation) due to successive floods occurring every 3-7 years, in a period of just over three decades (from 1983 to 2015). Concordia is presented as the most affected during the entire period together with Paysandú and Salto, with about 17,000 affected in 1983. It is not only about the amount of people that need to leave their houses behind, but also the recurrence of those floods, which hints at the size of the economic damage and social impact they bring about.

Chart No.2: Quantity of people displaced (evacuation and self-evacuation) during large floods of the Uruguay river

Source: prepared by the authors based on Desinventar and SINAIE information.



Typically for both countries, hydrometeorological events are the most damaging ones. In Uruguay, such events represent 73% of the actions of the National Emergencies System (SINAIE). According to EM-DAT database for Argentina, between 1970 and 2015, 93% of large disasters were hydrometeorological in nature (floods and landslides due to heavy rain) affecting 14 million people and causing losses for USD 10 billion. Argentina was on the Top10 of countries affected by large disasters during 2016 with USD 1,000 billion (EM-DAT, 2016).

This context accounts for the need to consider actions of climate change adaptation oriented to disaster risk reduction.

4. Climate Threats

4.1. Natural physical characteristics and current climate situation

The area of implementation of the Project is located in the low basin of the Uruguay river (middle section), a transboundary watercourse with a drainage basin over the territories of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, covering an aggregate surface area of about 339,000 Km² and average flow rate of 4,500 m³/s. The Uruguay river has its headwaters at Sierra do Mar (Brazil), flowing along 1,800 km until its outlet in the Rio de La Plata. A 32% of its course flows through Brazilian territory, 38% forms the Brazil-Argentina boundary and a 30% forms the Argentina-Uruguay boundary.

The area's geomorphology is a homogenous relief without high altitudes, creating meandering waterways which frequently overflow, this being one of the main hydro-climatic threats enhanced by the effects of the climate change. Upstream of the Project area, the river features numerous rapids, waterfalls, and its shores have high banks.

The region's climate is of a humid temperate type, and the vast catchment basin of the Uruguay river is located in areas characterized by 2,000 mm/year rains in winter and spring, ranging from 70 mm to 132 mm in the region under study. The tropical and subtropical portion of South America typically features the South American Monsoon system, a seasonal atmospheric circulation system in South America and adjacent Oceans, controlled by seasonal solar radiation with a strong influence in the hydro-climatic regime of La Plata basin. One of its main characteristics is a defined annual life cycle of precipitation over the largest portion of the basin with records of maximum values in the summer and minimum values in the winter.

In the region under study, an increase in mean annual precipitation has been recorded from the 1970s. This, on the one hand, fostered the expansion of the agricultural frontier over the west periphery of the traditional wet region, and on the other hand, led to permanent or transient waterlogging of a large number of production fields.

Consistently, there has been a substantial increase in river discharge, and while this brought about benefits for the development of the hydro-electric sector, it also brought about more frequent floods. Likewise, a considerable increase in the frequency of extreme precipitation was recorded in the region, which worsened in the 1990s.

Added to the increase in mean annual precipitation and in extreme precipitation, a series of changes have come about in the basin's hydrology system: the decrease in the infiltration capacity and in the water storage capacity of the soil, the reduction of the volume stored in groundwater layers on account of erosion and compaction resulting from inadequate agricultural practices, planting of exotic species, and the clearing of native vegetation. This translates into an increase in floods at the time of maximum precipitation and an increase in droughts at the time of scarce precipitation.

4.2. Climate Change Scenarios

The anticipated climate change (CC) scenarios for the region can be found in the Third National Climate Change Communication of Argentina (TCNCC Argentina, 2015[1]) and in the National System of Climate Change Risk Maps of Argentina SIMARCC (<http://simarcc.ambiente.gob.ar>).

Projections anticipate a tendency towards more extreme precipitations, which could lead to an increase in the frequency of river overflow and floods, and thus to unplanned migrations and resettlements, impacts on basic services and environmental services, internal connectivity, access to health care centers and educational institutions, increased health risk on account of vectors and contamination, impacts on primary economic activities in urban fringe areas, and tourist activities, among others.

The Oceans and Atmosphere Research Center (CIMA) of Argentina projects likely changes for the 2020/2040 period through a high-resolution climate model and the outputs of several global climate models, and estimates that high frequency of heavy precipitation and

floods in the currently affected areas will continue, with ensuing negative impacts (physical, economic, social and environmental).

The above mentioned communication (TCNCC Argentina, 2015) prioritizes, for the design and application of adaptation measures, the increase in mean annual precipitation for almost all Argentina's territory (particularly the Northeast and the periphery of the traditional wet region), as well as the increase in extreme precipitation over a large portion of the country's East and Center, as shown in **Table 1**. The results show an increase in precipitation and temperature for the Uruguay river lower basin.

Table No. 1. Results of regional climate model ETA (10 km) for future scenarios (compared with 1961 – 1990 period). Source: CIC

Macro Basin	Precipitation			Temperature		
	Periods					
	2011-2040	2041-2070	2071-2100	2011-2040	2041-2070	2071-2100
Upper Paraguay	Decreases all year	Decreases DJF	Decreases DJF	Increases all year >2°C DJF>3.5°C	Increases all year >3°C	Increases all year >3°C DJF>4°C
Lower Paraguay	Decreases SON-DJF	Increases MAM	Increases MAN-SON	Increases all year >2°C	Increases all year >2.5 °C	Increases all year >2.5 °C
Upper Paraná	Decreases all year	Decreases DJF	Increases MAM-JJA-SON	Increases all year >2°C	Increases all year >2°C	Increases all year >2.5 °C
Lower Paraná	Increases MAM-DJF	Increases MAM-DJF	Increases MAM-DJF	Increases all year >2°C	Increases all year >2°C	Increases all year >2.5 °C
Upper Uruguay	Increases MAM-SON	Increases MAM-JJA-SON	Increases all year	Increases all year >2°C	Increases all year >2.5 °C	Increases all year >2.5 °C
Lower Uruguay	Increases DJF	Increases JJA-DJF	Increases MAM-DJF	Increases all year >1°C	Increases all year >2°C	Increases all year >2.5 °C
Río de la Plata	Increases DJF	Increases DJF	Increases MAM-DJF	Increases all year >1°C	Increases all year >2°C	Increases all year >2.5°C

According to the studies conducted for Uruguay's Fourth National Communication, based on the best suitable global climate models (CMIP5, IPCC 2013) with socio-economic RCPs forcing, and the generation of AR5 climate models (IPCC 2013), for the 1979 – 2005 and 2001 – 2014 periods, the following is observed for Uruguay's territory:

- a. the evolution of the change of the mean annual temperature on ground level has a similar behavior until 2030 (+0.5 °C) for both scenarios (RCP 4.5; RCP 8.5). However, increases by +1.0 °C for scenario RCP 4.5 and by +1.5 °C for scenario RCP 8.5 have been anticipated for year 2050.
- b. concerning the evolution of the change of the mean annual precipitation conditions for the country, slight increases under scenario RCP 4.5, and increases by +0.10 to +0.15 mm/day for 2030 are expected; whereas under scenario RCP 8.5 values of +0.15 to +0.20 mm/day are expected to be recorded for 2050.

Projections suggest the number of days with frost will decline, the number of temperate nights will increase significantly, the duration of the heat waves will rise, and precipitation

will be significantly more intense. Extreme events (intense rain and winds, storms, hail, etc.) will continue to be more frequent. According to global and regional based predictions, these events are also expected to get more frequent and intense over time.

Regardless of climate change projections presented by Argentina and Uruguay in their National Communications, and climate change projections developed for the La Plata Basin, other relevant studies corroborate that future climate change projections will increase the threat of flooding in the Uruguay river due to higher mean and extreme flows for more precipitation and more extreme events: CEPAL with the support of UKAID, AECID, Cooperation from the EU, Germany and Denmark, and the IADB (Barros, Vicente "Escenarios hidrológicos de flujos medios en los ríos Uruguay y Paraná ", CEPAL 2013.) developed climate change scenarios for the flow of the Uruguay river using temperature and rain PRECIS climate projections.

These scenarios showed increases in the mean flow by 33%, under B2 emission scenario in the 2016-2026 period, and up to a 57% increase in A2 emission scenario for the 2091-2100 period, in relation with the 1990-1999 period.

Another research, conducted by Inés A. Camilloni, Ramiro I. Saurral and Natalia B. Montroull in 2013 on "*Proyecciones hidrológicas de inundaciones fluviales en el Uruguay y cuencas del Paraná bajo diferentes escenarios de cambio climático*" [Hydrological projections of river overflows in the Uruguay river and Parana basins under various climate change scenarios], published by the International Journal of River Basin Management (11:4, 389-399) included projections on ten-year frequency of 24-hour events with water levels above the evacuation threshold at Paso de los Libres under B2 and A2 emissions scenarios according to the VIC model with the forcing results of the PRECIS model without deviations.

These hydrologic scenarios of the Uruguay river show such an increase in the frequency of flood events that by 2091-2100 floods will almost double those of the period of reference (1990-1999).

Furthermore, during some decades, floods will be more frequent in low-emission scenarios (B2) (2026-2035, 2046-2055 and 2091-2100) than in high-emission scenarios (A2).

5. Sensitivity to Climate Change

Next the indicators selected to prove Sensitivity to Climate Change are addressed for each city: Population with UBN; Dependency of Children and of the Elderly; and lastly information on Informal Settlements.

5.1. Population with Unsatisfied Basic Needs (UBN)

To measure the latest poverty conditions, some indicators available for both countries, other than UBN, are worth mentioning. For the second half of year 2017, 27.5% of the Argentinean population was deemed poor. In Concordia, one of the cities measured by the Permanent Household Survey (EPH Encuesta Permanente de Hogares) and part of this project, 36% of its population was below poverty line, and 4.8%, below indigence line (EPH INDEC, 2017), thus being one of the country's five poorest urban centers. In Uruguay, for the same period, the estimation was 5.2 %, with Montevideo (7.3%) being the region with greatest incidence of households below Poverty Line (LP), right alongside the departments of Artigas (which includes the municipality of Bella Unión, part of this project) and of Rivera, with levels in excess of 8% (EPMI, 2018).

Having stated the above, there follows the UBN in the project's cities according to 2010 and 2011 Censuses, as shown in Table No. 2.

Table No.2: Cities stated as percentages of Unsatisfied Basic Needs (UBN) over total population

Source: Prepared based on INDEC, 2010- INE, 2011

Country	Cities	Population	With UBN	%UBN	Scoring
Argentina	Concordia	167,274	32,585	19.5	9
	Concepción	99,726	8,691	8.7	7
	Colón	61,526	6,401	10.4	8
Uruguay	Salto	104,166	49,728	47.7	9
	Paysandú	86,708	34,263	39.5	8
	Fray Bentos	25,368	9,337	36.8	7
	Bella Unión	17,379	10,407	59.9	10
	Nuevo Berlín	2,450	996	40.7	7
	San Javier	1,781	550	30.9	5

SCORING Population with UBN	
Argentina	Uruguay
>15%: 9-10	>47%: 9-10
7-14%: 6-8	32-46%: 6-8
<7 %: 5	< 31%: 5

Country-wide, for the 2010 census, the UBN indicator for Argentina is 12.5% over total population, and for the province of Entre Ríos, 11.3%. In Uruguay, UBN is higher, with 33.8% over total population, according to 2011 Census. The differences of index construction between the countries must be taken into account.

Concordia shows the highest value of the three Argentine cities, with 19.5% of its population with UBN, followed by Colón and Concepción. For the case of Uruguay, the city of Bella Unión, with 59% of its population with UBN, has the highest value, followed by Salto, Nuevo Berlín and Paysandú.

5.2. Dependency of Children and Elderly Population

Dependency ratios for passive ages above active ages¹⁰ show high dependency in small cities of San Javier and Nueva Berlín. This would mean a substantial number of people in the more vulnerable age groups – children and the elderly – in those places. Secondly, there is a similar tendency in Paysandú, Fray Bentos and Salto. In contrast, Concordia, Fray Bentos, Colón and Concepción show a stronger dependency of children, that is those cities have a younger population structure. **Table No. 3** shows the above ratios.

¹⁰ Note: The potential dependency ratio reflects the number of people potentially not working, who would need be supported by the total of the potentially working population.

Ratio of total potential dependency: share of population under 15 years of age and older than 64 years of age in relation with population from 15 to 64 years, by one hundred.

Ratio of potential child dependency: share of population under 15 years of age in relation with population from 15 to 64 years, by one hundred.

Ratio of potential elderly dependency: share of population of 65 years and more in relation with population from 15 to 64 years, by one hundred.

Table N°3: Cities per Children and the Elderly Dependency Ratio w/ Total Working Population

Source: Prepared based on INDEC, 2010- INE, 2011

Country	Cities	Children DR	Elderly DR	Total DR
Argentina	Concordia	46.7	13.1	59.8
	Concepción del Uruguay	39.9	18.6	58.5
	Colón	39.6	18.1	57.6
Uruguay	Salto	43.2	19.1	62.3
	Paysandú	41.0	22.3	63.4
	Fray Bentos	44.5	20.2	64.7
	Bella Unión	42.0	17.3	59.3
	Nueva Berlín	46.3	20.1	66.4
	San Javier	49.6	24.5	74.0

SCORING	
The elderly population	Children population
>30:9-10	>60:9-10
30 to 21:5-8	30 to 49:5-8
<21:5-1	<30:5-1

5.3. Families in informal settlements

The presence of informal settlements in cities points at those social sectors more vulnerable and exposed to climate change. The informality refers to multiple aspects. It is not only their location outside urban regulations, but also the lack of basic services of water, sanitation, and power, to which access is possible in many cases through illegal connections. It is also about housing with low-quality material and crowding conditions for the dwellers. Furthermore, in most cities, Settlements are located in flood prone areas, with no value in the real estate market, being the first affected when a flood or strong storm hits.

According to surveys conducted by municipal authorities, Argentinean cities Concordia and Concepción are the ones with the largest number of families (according to the records) in housing informality, followed by Colón, as shown in **Table No.4**.

Presently in Argentina, there is no one direction in that regard. However, design of policies within the Ministry of Social Development has begun, with the National Register of Informal Settlements¹¹, together with an incipient Plan of Social Housing of the Home, Public Works and Housing Ministry¹². Another program present, currently executing a housing plan jointly with the municipality of Colón -70% funds from National government and 30%, municipality – is the National Program of Water Emergency (IADB loan) for the relocation of 80 families

¹¹ National Register of Informal Settlements

<https://www.argentina.gob.ar/barriospopulares/mapa>

¹² Social Housing Plans

<https://www.mininterior.gov.ar/viviendayhabitat/pdf/Promocion%20de%20la%20Vivienda%20Social.pdf>

in flood-prone areas of stream Artalaz surrounding the city. In other cities, for the time being, actions are being defined in that regard with the national programs available.

Table No. 4: Cities per number of families in informal settlements

Source: Prepared based on information of local governments

Country	Cities	Families in settlements
Argentina	Concordia	1300
	Concepción del Uruguay	600
	Colón	80
Uruguay	Salto	666
	Paysandú	372
	Fray Bentos	0
	Bella Unión	0
	Nueva Berlín	0
	San Javier	34

SCORING
Families in informal settlements

>1000 : 9-10

500 to 999: 6-8

< 499: 5

In Uruguay there has been a National Housing Plan since 2005, which has consolidated through five-year programs. The 2015-2019 Housing Five-Year Plan of the MVOTMA defined priorities to consolidate policies that help generate sustainability conditions and continue the processes to reverse housing precariousness from a right-to-the-city perspective. This way, the MVOTMA and Departmental Governments created housing plans to relocate population from flood-prone areas and contaminated sites. Those initiatives are executed with national budget and supplemented with funding from the Inter-American Development Bank through the OPP – Office of Planning and Budget – of the Presidency of the Republic.

Fray Bentos and Nueva Berlín have recently executed a relocation plan from flood-prone areas with housing plans. Similarly, in Bella Unión, in barrio Las Láminas, 290 social houses were inaugurated last year¹³, resulting from relocations. Paysandú is going through a similar process, where in addition a work restructuring plan is in place, as is Salto, with a fewer number of families.

5.4. Scoring. Sensitivity

When comparing the different conditions of the cities, each indicator is assigned a score from 1 to 10 according to the values used to categorize. For example, the higher the value

¹³ <https://www.elpais.com.uy/informacion/inauguran-viviendas-barrio-laminas.html>

of UBN, the score assigned will be higher. The same applies to all other indicators. A Sensitivity level is assigned to the aggregate of those values in ranges: low-medium- high. **Table No.5** shows this analysis: none of the cities under study feature low Sensitivity. Rather, they feature high Sensitivity: Concordia, Paysandú and Salto, with the rest of the cities featuring medium level.

**Table No.5: Level of Sensitivity to Climate Change per city
(Sensitivity indicators and scoring)**

Country	Cities	Population with UBN	The elderly dependency	Children dependency	Families in informal settlements	TOTAL	Sensitivity level
Argentina	Concordia	9	5	8	9	31	High
	Concepción	7	5	7	8	27	Medium
	Colon	8	5	7	5	25	Medium
Uruguay	Salto	9	5	7	8	29	High
	Paysandú	8	7	7	8	30	High
	Fray Bentos	7	5	7	1	20	Medium
	Bella Unión	10	5	7	1	23	Medium
	Nuevo Berlín	7	5	8	1	21	Medium
	San Javier	5	9	8	5	27	Medium

REFERENCES

Population with UBN		The elderly population	Children population	Families in informal settlements	TOTAL SENSITIVITY INDEX
Argentina	Uruguay				
>15%: 9-10	>47%: 9-10	>30:9-10	>60:9-10	>1000 : 9-10	>29-40 High (S3) 15-28 Medium (S2) <14 Low (S1)
7-14%: 8-6	32-46%	30 to 21:5-8	30 to 49:5-8	500 to 999: 6-8	
<7 %: 5	< 31%	<21:5-1	<30:5-1	< 499: 5	

6. Adaptive Capacities

As mentioned in the methodology section, climate change adaptive capacities for the purposes of this analysis mean those instruments of public management related to planning, risk preparedness, and resilience-building in the cities.

6.1. Risk Maps

These are a valuable instrument in territorial planning and in emergency preparedness even more so when it builds on knowledge of the community residing in the areas with risks.

The availability of risk maps varies widely depending on the country, thus reflecting the public policies that require such maps. Whereas Argentina has not any public policy requiring and developing risk maps, in Uruguay, they are part of the National Waters Policy defined by Law No. 18610, (2009) of the National Water Directorate (DINAGUA) under the MVOTMA. Also, the Law of the National Emergency System (SINAE) (Law No. 8621, year 2009) fosters this instrument. Risk mapping and subsequent technical validation with the departments and cities is promoted together with processes of territorial planning or planning of urban waters being developed in the different towns. Such mapping seeks to conform criteria of new paradigms and move away from the definition of a flood-prone area to that of risk areas. This means replacing the definition provided in the Act of Population Centers (Law No. 10723, year 1946) whereby a flood-prone area is defined by the maximum flood level known plus 50 cm through probabilistic criteria and the use of a return period as threshold parameter. Besides, special attention is paid to zoning vulnerability and exposure components. Flood risk maps are built in Local Land Management and Sustainable Development Plans. The 100-year RT line is included in the National Directives of Land Management as a limit to authorize specific actions within the city. For the case of the shoreline of the Uruguay river, the Uruguayan Delegation of the Joint Technical Commission (CTM) of Salto Grande, was requested to calculate it based on the lines defined in its PADE.

For Argentina, water resources are subject to the provinces after the 1994 Constitutional Reform. Therefore, the definition of the shoreline and the Waters Code is defined by each province. In Entre Ríos, law N°9008, 1996, was enacted to define and outline the shoreline as well as to obtain water risk maps (that is, the threat) for rivers Paraná, Uruguay, plus inland water courses of the Province fit for navigation. The objective was to have instruments in place capable of outlining restricted areas. Even though it was only a start, the Law was not regulated, and thus mapping and zoning have not taken place.

Bearing in mind the above, the cities of Concordia, Concepción and Colón do not have an official risk map in place. Rather, under this project, the province's Secretariat of Environment identified areas with UBN, building on maps of flow rate lines furnished by Salto Grande (PADE). With the purpose of assessing this instrument as an Adaptive Capacity, scoring was 1 (one-low). **See Table N°6**

Today, Uruguayan cities, except for Fray Bentos, have risk maps developed by DINAGUA, and with technical validation by the Departments. Therefore, scoring is 7 (seven-high). In the case of Paysandú, in addition, workshops to validate the map with the community have been held, that is why, this is deemed an even bigger achievement, and scoring as Capacity is even higher, 9 (nine-high). Independently of these meaningful steps, it is necessary to strengthen this process sustainability in terms of updating mechanisms; technical training; communication with the community; and their use in different aspects of risk management (taxes, insurance-compensation, contingencies, etc.)

Risk maps proposed by DINAGUA build on the overlapping of information on threat, vulnerability and exposure. The result is fourfold zoning from higher to lower risk: high, medium, low and potential risk.

"The proposals typically take into account whether in the area there are already incompatible uses (existing risk). In those cases, two zones are defined: one of high risk (red zones) where the transformation of the territory is proposed based on a specific action program, which may entail relocation, housing demolition, forestation, or other measures. And zones of medium or low risks (yellow zones) where mitigation measures are proposed, including retrofitting of housing stock (internal sanitation and electricity), promotion of early warning system, among others. For areas not developed under pressure of occupancy (potential risk), preventive measures are proposed to avoid occupancy, promoting compatible uses with water, keeping it in a natural rural category. This map is built in the definition of the use and occupancy categories of the Local Plan"[AC1].

Table No. 6: Adaptive Capacities – Scoring: Availability of Risk Maps

Country	Cities	RISK MAPS
<i>Argentina</i>	Concordia	1
	Concepción del Uruguay	1
	Colón	1
<i>Uruguay</i>	Salto	9
	Paysandú	9
	Fray Bentos	6
	Bella Unión	7
	Nueva Berlín	7
	San Javier	7

Categories: None available: 0 /Only draft available: 1-3/ In process of development: 4-6/Official version available 7-8/ Available and in process of Community validation: 9-10

6.2. DRR-driven Land Management Plans

In Uruguay there are consolidated regulations connecting territorial planning with climate change. In the year 2008, the Land Management and Sustainable Development Law (LOTDS) (Law No. 18308) became effective, fostering local land management plans to include risk maps in line with the National Water Policy. This policy defined by Law No. 18.610, section 17, states that all public institutions responsible for developing and/or executing development plans, sectoral strategic plans and/or land management plans, whether at the national, department or local scales, shall include mandatory planning, analysis and zoning processes of threats and risks so that objectives, policies, plans, programs and projects arising from such process should allow for any necessary actions or resources to reduce any identified risks and see to emergencies and disasters stemming from them. The cities and instruments already effective are:

- Local Land Management and Sustainable Development Plan for the city of Paysandú, and its Micro-region,
- Land Management and Sustainable Development Plan for the city of Salto and its Micro-region
- Local Plan of Fray Bentos and its area of influence (Risk map, still being developed)
- Local Plan of Bella Unión
- Local Plan of Nueva Berlín and San Javier (undergoing validation)

Local plans define criteria with a greater detail than Department's directives. Local plans regulate land uses, the location of different socio-economic activities, services, infrastructure and housing. Go to <http://sit.mvotma.gub.uy/listainstrumentos/PlanesLocales> for consultation.

Score for the comparative analysis of Capacities is 8 (eight) for Uruguayan cities, because even though the risk and climate change perspective has been built in, the technical and financial mechanisms still need consolidating before they can be implemented and updated on an ongoing basis.

In Argentina, from 2004 till 2011, the Territorial Strategic Plan (PET) took place, which defined infrastructure projects across the country and factored in the disaster risk reduction issue, serving as guide for the provinces when conducting their plans. In turn, the provinces should encourage the cities to do the same. However, not being backed by a National regulation – bills have been drafted but none of them has been enacted¹⁴-,

¹⁴ http://www.cafedelasciudades.com.ar/planes_96_1.htm

regulations differ from one province to the other, and also from one city to the other. In most cases, the provisions of the Urban (or Territorial) Management Codes or Land Use Zoning should be backed by a plan. This is not the case for every city. At provincial scale, in Entre Ríos, there are the Territorial Strategic Plan¹⁵ and the Municipal Organization Law (2011) of the province of Entre Ríos, which specify that the cities are responsible for managing and planning their territory with a perspective of sustainable development, with the only obligation of Zoning Uses. The cities included in this project have the following plans and regulations in effect:

- 2008 Plan of Territorial Development, Urban Projects and Management Instruments of Concordia /2014 General Plan of Urban Management / 2004 Urban Management Code.
- 2009 Strategic Plan of Concepción del Uruguay 2009 /Code of Urban Management
- Planning for Environmental Urban Development of Colón, Argentina, 2011 / 2013 Code of Urban Management.

The three plans combined mention the environmental issue, but it is restricted to the definition of green areas, waste management and contamination. As regards issues such as floods, the problem of the flood line is mentioned for some sectors, but without further development. Taking into account this information, and given that some of them are outdated or do not address the risk and climate change issue, they simply cannot be deemed useful instruments for adaptation. Therefore, the scoring for those cities is low, between 1 and 4. See **Table No. 7**.

Table No. 7: Adaptive Capacities - Scoring: DRR&CC Land Management Plans (POT)

Country	Cities	RISK & CC POT
<i>Argentina</i>	Concordia	3
	Concepción del Uruguay	4
	Colón	1
<i>Uruguay</i>	Salto	8
	Paysandú	8
	Fray Bentos	6
	Bella Unión	7
	Nueva Berlín	6
	San Javier	6

Scoring categories: No Plan Available: 0 /Outdated Plan in terms of “floods”: 1-3 /Updated Plan in terms of “floods”: 4-6 / Risk & CC Plan: 7-10

6.3. Early Warning System (EWS)

At meetings held with national, departmental, and municipal authorities, and with beneficiaries of the intervention projects during the Mission (late July and September 2018), a consultation on the components of an EWS was conducted. From such consultation the following derived:

-As regards components of risk information and monitoring, departmental authorities have access to cartography on flood levels of the Uruguay river as modelled by the CTM for the PADE (the Action Plan during Emergencies) of Salto Grande. Recurrence times (RT) for Uruguay’s shoreline and the elevation or height above ground level that could be reached

¹⁵

https://www.entrerios.gov.ar/ambiente/index.php?codigo=&cod=1109&codtiponoticia=1¬icia=ver_noticia&modulo=noticia

by floods for both countries are included therein. With that baseline information, DINAGUA mapped the above mentioned risks.

For the monitoring of the hydrologic situation there are daily reports by the CTM-Salto Grande¹⁶, including the anticipated operation of the dam, and the forecasting of river levels at different points downstream. The Hydrology Division of the CARU - Uruguay River Administrative Commission (*Comisión Administradora del Río Uruguay*) – runs a real-time mathematical model of floods that helps understand water rise levels and water rise time periods, with the resulting flood maps. Recently, the CTM has launched an app for phones with warnings. Information from some automatic gauging stations is provided by the CARU¹⁷ and by Argentina's Coast Guard, with a monitoring network readily legible in the web for the general public and the authorities¹⁸. Besides these institutions, in Argentina, the National Water Institute (INA - Instituto nacional del Agua -) with the Hydrologic Alert of the La Plata Basin carries out a forecast and surveillance system with weekly reports¹⁹.

As regards meteorological matters, there are the alerts issued by Argentina's National Weather Service (SMN - *Servicio Meteorológico Nacional*), and those of Uruguay's National Weather Institute (INUMET - *Instituto Nacional Uruguayo de Meteorología*), which draw information for forecasting from Brazilian and Argentinean radars. Both institutes are nation-wide and their warnings air through different mass media, in addition to preventive forecast sent out under restricted circulation to provincial Civil Defense agencies and/or Hydraulic Offices (Entre Ríos) and SINAIE (Uruguay) for preparedness.

Even though hydrologic forecasting instruments and models may be perfected, Information and Monitoring components that make up an EWS are sufficient and available for all riverside cities from both countries.

- *Communication and Response*: according to representatives of the Departmental Emergency Committees of the SINAIE-Uruguay, coordination and communication with the CTM in the face of floods works and allows to evacuate in time. The CTM contacts directly the SINAIE, and in turn the SINAIE contacts the Departmental Committees to alert their population. Each Departmental Emergency Committee is bound (by law of the SINAIE) to develop plans and protocols of action for flood related emergencies. The warning allows to go “door-to-door” in the areas to be affected. In Paysandú, for example, this was orally corroborated by the communities in risk areas. In the rest of the project's cities, coordination among Departmental agencies of the SINAIE and the cities is also enough and allows to send out a warning and response in time to evacuate. In Bella Unión (Artigas), as mentioned in another section of the project, to fulfill the warning actions it is necessary to refurbish an evacuee reception center for the population in risk areas classified as “red” (according to DINAGUA risk map), that is, highly vulnerable areas. In Salto, however, consultation with the community in the risk areas showed the absence of warning and information on the phenomena of “enchorradas” (flash floods on account of rainfall) of streams Sauzal and Ceibal.

In the case of Argentina, the CTM contacts the Civil Defense agencies or the heads of municipal governments before discharging more water, reporting elevations the water can reach with time enough to evacuate. Entre Ríos' Civil Defense is also in touch with the CTM and is responsible for verifying the information reaches the municipality.

In the case of Concepción del Uruguay, it has been reported that even though the Head of the Municipal government and the rest of the cabinet make up the Defense Civil Board, as requested by the applicable regulation (Provincial Executive Order No. 1724/1973), coordination is not good enough. Therefore, the development of contingency plans is necessary as well as any formal actions this may entail. In Colón, for example, a specific

¹⁶ Press Releases Salto Grande <https://www.saltogrande.org/docs/hidrologia/CaudalesNiveles.pdf?>

¹⁷ CARU <http://190.0.152.194:8080/alturas/web/app.php/user/alturas>

¹⁸ River monitoring Argentina Coast Guard <http://sitiowcontingencia.prefectura naval.gov.ar/alturas/index.php>

¹⁹ INA's Monitoring of the La Plata Basin <https://www.ina.gov.ar/legacy/alerta/index.php>

area devoted to launching the warning and the response has not been created. However, whenever the CTM warns the Head of the municipal government of a flood, the help of the Firefighters and the Area of Social Action of the municipality is summoned as these have the families listed that need be evacuated depending on the water level of the river, to start warning. In both cases, residents consulted stated that warning came mainly through the radio, through other residents and through firefighters or municipality staff. They also rely on the Coast Guard web that provide station readings. In the case of Concordia, there is a protocol in place to respond to CTM warnings containing elevation values subject to flooding, with sufficient time to let the population know. Even though the cooperation among areas of the municipality, Firefighters, Army, among others, is deemed good enough, with time to anticipate, they need to coordinate and provide more reception centers for evacuation purposes.

Bearing in mind the above, the score for Uruguayan cities is assigned considering all EWS components are operational, with some aspects to improve, though, on a case by case basis (8-eight), particularly that of communication in Salto. For most Argentinean cities, score is assigned considering it is necessary to reinforce formal mechanisms of Communication and Response (5-five). See **Table No. 8**.

Table No. 8: Adaptive Capacities – Scoring: Early warning

Country	Cities	EARLY WARNING
Argentina	Concordia	7
	Concepción del Uruguay	5
	Colón	5
Uruguay	Salto	8
	Paysandú	8
	Fray Bentos	8
	Bella Unión	8
	Nuevo Berlín	6
	San Javier	6

Scoring categories: None of the components available: 0/ Only Monitoring / Flood map available: 2-4 /No formal mechanisms of Communication and Response available: 5-6/ No formal response mechanism available: 7 /All components available: 8-10

6.4. DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) Preparedness

In Uruguay, the law creating the National Emergency System in 2009 (Law No.18621/09) in the sphere of Presidency, appoints SINAIE as responsible for risk management throughout its stages, with an integral view. SINAIE is not only a liaison in the face of disasters coordinating different spheres of the State, but also promotes strategies to reduce, prevent, mitigate, assist, prepare for, step in, restore and recover, being also

responsible for evaluating the stages as a whole. That is, SINAE's objective is to mainstream risk reduction into the different sectors of the State.

SINAE's territorial strategy is embodied in the Departmental Emergency Committees with a Coordinator in each Department. Thus represented, actions are coordinated by the Departments with the cities for each type of contingency. Within each Department and city, coordination reaches inside the entire Cabinet or Staff. The Department with greatest coordination, given the progress made in various aspects (prevention, warning and response) is Paysandú. Even though it may be considered that Departments' capital cities are covered by the Departmental Committees, the challenge is to develop local Committees to integrate the third level of government in Uruguay (the municipalities).

In Argentina, the National System for Comprehensive Risk Management was created in 2016 (Law No. 27287)²⁰, and the Secretariat for Integral Treatment of Catastrophes and Civil Protection, under the National Ministry of Security, was appointed as application authority. Even though the SINAGIR – the National System for Comprehensive Risk Management – has been created with a cross-cutting perspective, its role has been more connected with response, being in the sphere of a ministry which traditionally housed Civil Defense. However, nowadays efforts are being devoted to developing the National Disaster Risk Reduction Plan integrating several agencies of the National State and encouraging the provinces to adhere to the System. Federal meetings of the SINAGIR invite the Civil Defense Service of each Province. However, the province of Entre Ríos has not changed yet the approach to the issue.

Cities included in the project feature response preparedness with presence of staff devoted to Civil Defense, with little coordinated actions with other areas except for Social Development or Social or Health Policies at the time of performing evacuations. This approach is far from a cross-cutting perspective related to risk reduction and disaster prevention. That is why scoring goes from 4 to 6 (four to six) in all cities depending on the level of response preparedness. See **Table No.9**.

As we mentioned in the starting point, an example of cross-cutting work internationally acclaimed is the municipality of Santa Fe (Argentina). In year 2008, a Municipal Risk Management System was created reporting to the Head of the Municipal Government, thus coordinating actions with all areas of the Cabinet (Ordinance No. 11512)²¹.

Table N°9: Adaptive Capacities-Scoring: DRR Preparedness

Country	Cities	DRR PREPAREDNESS
<i>Argentina</i>	Concordia	6
	Concepción del Uruguay	4
	Colón	4
<i>Uruguay</i>	Salto	9
	Paysandú	7
	Fray Bentos	7
	Bella Unión	7
	Nueva Berlín	7
	San Javier	7

²⁰Law creating the SINAGIR <http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/265000-269999/266631/norma.htm>

²¹ Santa Fe Municipal Risk Management System http://santafeciudad.gov.ar/blogs/gdr/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/ORDE_11512.pdf

Scoring categories: only Firefighters or any area devoted to Response with no coordination with other areas (1-5); area available devoted to Response coordinated with the rest of the Cabinet (6-7); in process of mainstreaming risk in programs and/or plans of different municipal areas other than Response (8-10).

6.5. Recovery Funds

Funds to redress damage sustained by families, shops, businesses, etc. come from the national and/or provincial governments, in the case of all local governments involved in the project. The possibility of redressing damage after a flood is out of the cities' reach. This means more paperwork for the governments, deferring solutions and without the chance of assisting their "flooded" population promptly. Even during response, in many cases, such assistance may exceed the capacity of the local government.

There are initiatives in Argentina – in Project stage still – of creating municipal recovery funds, such as that of San Antonio de Areco (Province of Buenos Aires) withholding a minimum percentage of the municipal rates to set aside a reserve for hydrometeorological contingencies.

On the other hand, in June 2017, the mayors of the cities of Entre Rios along the Uruguay river came together to claim for compensations from firm Salto Grande on account of the floods of that year. As a result, a letter was presented to both governments to be submitted to the company of the hydroelectric power plant.

Scoring of Adaptive Capacities in this case was the same for all cities. See **Table No. 10**

Table No.10. Adaptive Capacities-Scoring: Recovery Funds

Country	Cities	FUNDS
<i>Argentina</i>	Concordia	3
	Concepción del Uruguay	3
	Colón	3
<i>Uruguay</i>	Salto	3
	Paysandú	3
	Fray Bentos	3
	Bella Unión	3
	Nueva Berlín	3
	San Javier	3

None available: 0 / Dependent on Nation-Prov funds: 3 / Local government funds and Nation-Prov.support: 5 /Local government fund available: 10

6.6. Adaptive Capacities Scoring

To sum up, as shown in **Table No. 11**, the analysis evidences the strengths of the several regulatory, land management and risk reduction instruments implemented by the Uruguayan State, made available for the cities as climate change adaptive capacities. As a result of the scoring, all cities show a medium adaptive capacity except for Paysandú, which stands out for having enhanced capacities. Conversely, for Argentinean cities, the instruments examined would hint at a low adaptive capacity for the three cities of the project.

Table No.11. Adaptive Capacities – Total Score per city

Cities		RISK MAP	DRR & CC POT	EARLY WARNING	DDR PREPAREDNESS	RECOVERY FUND	TOTAL	Resulting Adaptive Capacity
ARGENTINA	Concordia	1	3	7	6	3	20	Low
	Concepción	1	4	5	4	3	17	Low
	Colón	1	1	5	4	3	14	Low
URUGUAY	Salto	9	8	8	9	3	37	High
	Paysandú	9	8	8	7	3	35	High
	Fray Bentos	6	6	8	7	3	30	Medium
	Bella Unión	7	7	8	7	3	32	Medium
	San Javier	7	6	6	7	3	29	Medium
	Nuevo Berlín	7	6	6	7	3	29	Medium

REFERENCES
Valuation of adaptive capacity:

>34	High (CA3)
17-33	Medium (CA2)
<16	Low (CA1)

7. Vulnerability Index

Given the high sensitivity and the low capacities, Argentinean cities feature High Vulnerability to climate change (See **Table No.12**). For the case of Uruguay, large cities such as Paysandú and Salto are also highly vulnerable according to this analysis. Even though the former has a high adaptive capacity, it also has a high level of sensitivity. For the rest of the Uruguayan cities, the vulnerability levels are intermediate.

Table No.12. Climate Change Vulnerability Index per cities

Country	Cities	S	CA [Adaptive capacity]	Vulnerability
Argentina	Concordia	S3	CA1	V3 (High)
	Concepción	S2	CA1	V3 (High)
	Colón	S2	CA1	V3 (High)

Uruguay	Salto	S3	CA3	V2 (Medium)
	Paysandú	S3	CA3	V2 (Medium)
	Fray Bentos	S2	CA2	V2 (Medium)
	Bella Union	S2	CA2	V2 (Medium)
	San Javier	S2	CA2	V2 (Medium)
	Nuevo Berlin	S2	CA2	V2 (Medium)

Sensitivity: Low =S1 Medium= S2 High= S3
Adaptive Capacity: Low= CA1 Medium=CA2 High=CA3
Vulnerability V1=Low V2=Medium V3=High

8. Exposure Index

To analyze Exposure, a 100-year recurrence time flood Threat is taken into account for Uruguay, and the Q 90,000 m³ discharge line of Salto Grande, for Argentina, subject to two indicators: population below the flood water level, and land use regulation for flood areas.

8.1. Population in flood-prone area

An analysis was conducted with official information provided by DINAGUA (Uruguay) in its risk maps for each city. For the case of Entre Ríos, such information was provided by municipal authorities and/or was inferred visually connecting census block groups (INDEC, 2010) and flood lines of Salto Grande. The amount of population exposed for each city is included in **Table No. 13** below.

Table No.13: Population in flood-prone area and scoring

Country	Cities	Population	Population in flood prone areas	% flood prone area	Exposure score
Argentina	Concordia	167,274	11,843	7.08	10
	Concepción del Uruguay	104,166	5,208	5.00	5
	Colón	61,526	2,695	4.38	5
Uruguay	Salto	104,166	9,469	9.09	10
	Paysandú	86,708	6,251	7.21	10
	Fray Bentos	25,368	97	0.38	3
	Bella Unión	12,201	1801	14.76	10
	Nuevo Berlín	2,450	14	0.57	3

	San Javier	1,781	32	1.80	3
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SCORING Share of population in flood-prone area
Affected population > 7 % = 10
Affected population 4-6.9 % = 5
Affected population < 3.9 % = 3

The cities with largest proportion of population exposed are: Concordia, Salto, Paysandú and Bella Unión, followed by Colón, Concepción, and lastly Fray Bentos, Nueva Berlín and San Javier.

8.2. Zoning of Land Uses below flood level

For the evaluation of this exposure indicator, the Land Use regulations prevailing in flood-prone areas in each city are studied. Scoring arises from the degree in which those land uses create more or less exposure (See **Table No. 14**). However, regulations are not always observed, as is the case of buffer areas near levees occupied by informal settlements, for example, Concordia, where according to Civil Defense, 600 families have settled there, who are frequently evacuated with each flood. Regardless of the actual land uses, the regulation specifies residential land use in most flood areas. That is why scoring is the highest, 10 (ten). Similarly, in Concepción del Uruguay there are families settled in buffer areas near levees, and the prevailing regulations specify urban-residential and industrial land uses connected with the port. Scoring for this city is also high, 9 (nine). In the case of Colón, mixed recreational-tourist and residential land uses prevail in flood-prone areas. Therefore, exposure scoring is lower, 6 (six).

In the case of Paysandú, even though the city has consolidated urban areas in flood zone, the regulations see these areas as areas prone to be flooded, for which reason interventions are necessary. These uses are referred to as “6.5 m elevation urban fringe project” and “stream reclamation areas” in the south of the city. Besides, a portion of these areas near the stream are undergoing relocation processes of informal settlements. Scoring is eight (8).

In Salto, the areas of the streams that discharge into the Uruguay river and go through the city are described in the regulations as “consolidated urban land with high environmental sensitivity”, as are some areas near the shoreline of the Uruguay river described as “non-consolidated urban land with high environmental sensitivity”. These uses account for the flooding issue, for which interventions are necessary to reduce such sensitivity. That is why this area is rated with exposure scoring of 8 (eight).

In Bella Unión, the flood line coincides with that of the “right-of-way” accepted by Salto Grande and occupies an entire consolidated urban sector. Therefore, the exposure rating is 8 (eight).

In Fray Bentos, mixed industrial-residential uses are established by the regulations, scoring nine (9). Conversely, San Javier and Berlín, recreational-tourist uses give them a rating of 4 (four).

Table No.14: Zoning of Land Uses in flood-prone areas and scoring

Country	Cities	Land Uses Scoring
<i>Argentina</i>	Concordia	10
	Concepción del Uruguay	9
	Colón	6
<i>Uruguay</i>	Salto	8
	Paysandú	8
	Fray Bentos	9
	Bella Unión	8
	Nueva Berlín	4
	San Javier	4

Nature reserve area: 1-3; recreational-tourist-residential area: 4-6; urban-residential area where exposure is considered by regulations: 7-8 and consolidated mixed industrial-commercial-residential area: 9-10

8.3. Exposure Index Scoring

The result of exposure indicators of the cities can be seen in **Table No.15**. The cities of Salto, Paysandú, Concordia and y Bella Unión are the ones with the highest exposure. This means they have the largest population in flood areas, and in turn, the land use regulation validates the residential use. Only in the case of Salto and Paysandú where there are consolidated urban areas, the regulations contemplate the problem, for which intervention measures against flooding are necessary. The cities of Concepción, Fray Bentos and Colón follow with a medium level. In these cities, the number of population exposed is lesser, population being the prevailing indicator in the result. Lastly, San Javier and Berlin feature a low level of exposure, where the population and the recreational uses of flood prone areas make this rating more patent.

Table No.15 Exposure Levels in Cities

Cities	Population	Zoning of Uses	Total	Exposure level
Argentina	Concordia	10	10	High
	Concepción	5	9	Medium
	Colón	5	6	Medium
Uruguay	Salto	10	8	High
	Paysandú	10	8	High
	Fray Bentos	3	9	Medium
	Bella Unión	10	8	High
	Nuevo Berlín	3	4	Low

				7	
	San Javier	3	4	7	Low

REFERENCES Exposure Index Values:	
>15	High (E3)
7-14	Medium (E2)
<6	Low (E1)

9. Conclusions: Climate Risk Index

To sum up, the analysis conducted so far, when overlapping the valuation results of Vulnerability and Exposure for each city, the result is a climate change risk level, shown in **Table No. 16** below. The cities of Concordia, Paysandú, Salto, Concepción del Uruguay, Colón and Bella Unión have the highest climate change risk, given that these featured high levels in both indexes (vulnerability and exposure). Then, followed by a medium risk level there is: Fray Bentos. Lastly, the smallest cities of Nueva Berlín and San Javier feature a low risk level in the face of climate change compared with the rest of the cities.

A constraint of this analysis to be taken into account is that the risk level is a general value for the entire city, in comparison with the rest of the cities along the river included in the Project and does not account for an absolute risk level of such cities in the context of their relevant countries or which the specific risks are for each city. The challenge is to understand with greater detail the diversity of vulnerability and exposure conditions for each place. This means and stresses the importance of a local risk analysis including not only scientific-technical knowledge but also the perception of the community that co-exists with the risk.

Another element to take into account is that when comparing indicators, only information available shared by both countries was adopted, leaving aside any other information available inherent to each country, which could enhance each specific case. This choice, being a constraint though, opens up to the possibility of exploring the construction of joint indicators during project execution. Furthermore, it must be considered that the methodology stresses the Exposure variable, unlike other methodologies of, for example, Disaster Risk analysis, where the values of vulnerability, capacities and exposure are on equal footing.

Given these results, the next section includes recommendations to be addressed by the Project's activities.

Table No.16 Climate Risk Index in Cities of the Uruguay river

Country	Cities	Vulnerability	Exposure	Risk
Argentina	Concordia	V3	E3	RC3
	Concepción	V3	E2	RC3

	Colón	V3	E2	RC3
Uruguay	Salto	V2	E3	RC3
	Paysandú	V2	E3	RC3
	Fray Bentos	V2	E2	RC2
	Bella Unión	V2	E3	RC2
	Nuevo Berlín	V2	E1	RC1
	San Javier	V2	E1	RC1

Vulnerability: Low =V1 Medium= V2 High= V3

Exposure: Low= E1 Medium=E2 High=E3

Risk R1=Low R2=Medium R3=High

10. Recommendations for the Project

Sensitivity/Exposure indicators: identify vulnerable population from various information sources or develop independent records and surveys, especially in areas experiencing flooding or waterlogging due to rains. Bear in mind indicators such as: female breadwinners; disabled people; livelihoods and their connection with times of emergency; children-elderly population; illegal immigrants, etc.

Identify critical and strategic infrastructure, including: schools, hospitals, nursing homes, key transport routes, strategic communication ways for the community and evacuation routes, location of evacuee reception centers, etc. in areas experiencing flooding or waterlogging due to rains.

Damage logging: based on existing information, develop a compatible logging system for both countries of the cities involved in the project regarding shared flood events and agree on a similar and comparable way to survey damage or losses.

Risk maps: work in risk mapping for Entre Ríos following a similar methodology to that applied by DINAGUA for Uruguayan cities, so that both shorelines attain equal territorial information on risks. Both countries need to move forward with community validation processes to contribute perception aspects and build a technical-community knowledge process.

Land Management Plans: once the risk maps should have been developed for the cities on the Argentinian side, develop management plans including the variables at hand and start conforming land use regulations to risk identification (Consider plans of DINOT-Uruguay as role model). For the Uruguayan case, review local land use regulations and consider improvements and/or intervention measures. In both cases, carry out the above processes in a participatory manner engaging the different stakeholders.

DRR Preparedness: strengthen risk management preparedness from within the local governments through regulations; sensitization and capacity-building of municipal agents; networking with the different sectors (private, neighbors, NGOs) with actions towards preventing disasters and adapting to climate change. Promote community-based risk management.

Early warning: develop a community-centered early warning program to strengthen the weak points of each component of the EWS, specifically in each local government. Actions

may be oriented to preparing a protocol of communication and warning among the different stakeholders (Salto Grande, Coast Guard, Local Response Agencies, NGOs, community leaders); create a community-based communication strategy including signaling evacuation routes; volunteers and leaders of each city sector or “barrio” to support preparedness; specifically address the vulnerable population (children, the elderly, the disabled, etc.); integrate women's key roles; preselection and retrofitting of evacuees centers; formalize preparedness and response procedures through local/municipal regulations; carry out emergency drills and adjustment of communications for the municipal cabinet; capacity-building at schools, sports clubs, cultural centers; and other activities that help the community improve communication and prevention-preparedness in the face of a flood.

In the monitoring aspect, it is also possible to explore including a geographic information model for the real-time display of the actual and potential area affected and for the estimation of the probable number of people evacuated as well as key infrastructure at risk. This could help better anticipate to reduce population vulnerability in risk areas who sustain frequent dislodgments. In the city of Durazno in the Negro river and the city of Artigas along the Cuareim river, a similar EWS approach is undergoing development (See Retrospectiva, 2013) in Bibliography.

Recovery fund: identify mechanisms of self-funding of local governments in order to restore community life through municipal rates and/or other revenue.

Citizen awareness of Climate Change and Risks: it is recommended studying whether an indicator related to community awareness should be included. An informed community knowledgeable on natural and social dynamics of the environment they inhabit have greater chances of adaptation than a community that experiences the problem “as it comes”, with prior, but short, notice. The social meanings will vary hugely, and so shall the practices that emerge from those meanings. One possible indicator could be “Level of citizen awareness”, with categories from 1 to 10: No awareness-building on CC and DRR / Informative actions for preparedness or response upon a specific event are implemented / Awareness-building actions are carried out on a regular basis.

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Regulations:

Argentina:

Law No. 3001 Municipalities System. Province of Entre Ríos (*Régimen de Municipalidades. Provincia de Entre Ríos*)

Law No. 27287 National System for Comprehensive Risk Management and Civil Protection - SINAGIR (*Sistema Nacional para la Gestión del Riesgo y la Protección Civil- SINAGIR*)

Uruguay

Law No. 18.308 Land Management and Sustainable Development Law (*Ley de Ordenamiento Territorial y Desarrollo Sostenible*)

Law No. 18.610 National Water Policy Law (*Ley de Política Nacional de Aguas*)

Law No. 18567 on Decentralization and Citizen Participation (*Descentralización y Participación Ciudadana*)

Law No. 18621. National Emergency System (*Sistema Nacional De Emergencias*)

Third National Communication

Capítulo 2: Análisis de las tendencias del clima observado a nivel nacional, fundamentalmente de la temperatura de superficie y de la precipitación en sus valores medios y en algunos índices de sus valores extremos [Chapter 2: Analysis of climate tendencies nation-wide, mainly surface average temperature and precipitation, and some extreme values] http://ambiente.gob.ar/wp-content/uploads/Mod.Clim_.Cap2_.pdf

Capítulo 3: Proyecciones del clima para el resto del siglo XXI y descripción de la metodología utilizada. Escenarios de temperatura y precipitación para futuro cercano, 2015-2039 y de fin de siglo, 2075-2099. [Chapter 3: Climate projections for the remainder of the 21st century and description of the methodology used. Temperature and precipitation scenarios for the near future, 2015-2039, and for the turn of the century, 2075-2099] http://ambiente.gob.ar/wp-content/uploads/Mod.Clim_.Cap3_.pdf

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ANNEX 10. Overview cities climate risk profiles

Supported by:

1.1. Concordia

Concordia (Argentina)				
Total Population: 167,274 (INDEC, 2010)				
Sensitivity Index: HIGH				
Population with UBN 32,585 (18.5%)	Elderly Population Rate 13.1	Children Population Rate 46.7	Families in Informal Settlements 1,300	
Capacities Index: LOW				
Risk and Climate Change (CC) Land Management Plan (POT) None	Risk Map Draft version	Early Warning Only formal Response mechanism is pending	DRR preparedness Response entity coordinated with cabinet	Recovery Funds Depend on Provincial/National Governments
VULNERABILITY INDEX: HIGH				
Exposure Index: HIGH				
Population in Flood Prone Areas: 11,843 (7%)	Use Zoning: Mixed urban residential-commercial industrial / Settlements in buffer zones			
CLIMATE RISK: HIGH				
Additional information: It is one of the Permanent Household Survey (EPH)'s cities. According to the last 2017 survey, the poverty rate is 36%				

1.2. Concepción del Uruguay

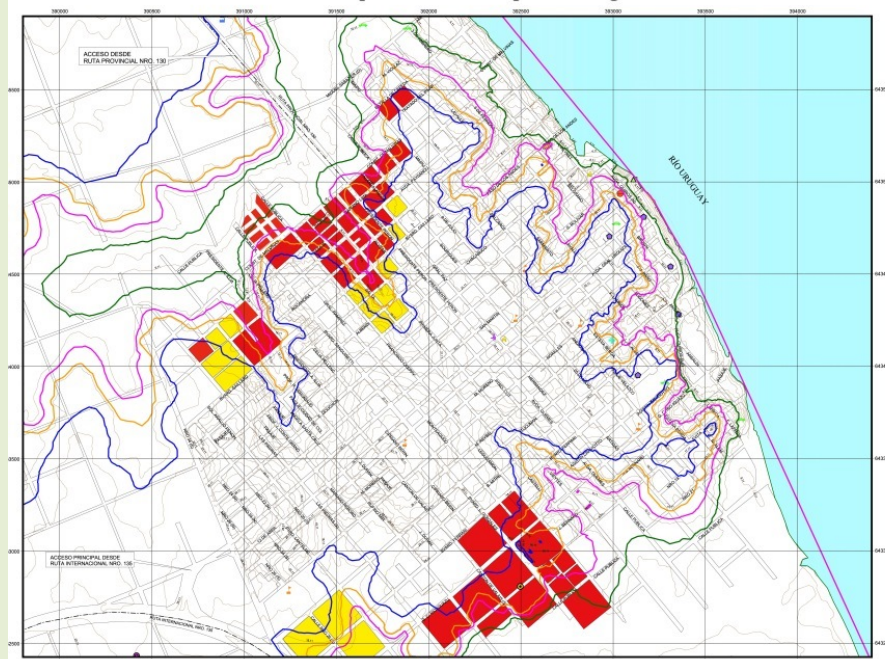
Concepción del Uruguay (Argentina)				
Total Population: 99,726 (INDEC, 2010)				
Sensitivity Index: MEDIUM				
Population with UBN 8,691 (%8.7)	Elderly Population Rate 18.6	Children Population Rate 39.9	Families in Informal Settlements 600	
Capacities Index: LOW				
Risk and CC Land Management Plan (POT) Outdated and does not include risk (2009)	Risk Map None	Early Warning Formal response and communication mechanisms are pending	DRR Preparedness Only Response agencies	Recovery Funds Depend on Provincial/National Governments
VULNERABILITY INDEX: HIGH				
Exposure Index: MEDIUM				
Population in Flood Prone Areas: 5,208 (5%)	Use Zoning in Flood Prone Areas: Urban residential and port uses / Settlement in buffer areas nearby levees			
CLIMATE RISK: HIGH				
Additional information:				

1.3. Colón

Colón (Argentina)

Total Population: 61,526 (INDEC, 2010)

Mapa B - Colón - República Argentina



Sensitivity Index: MEDIUM

Population with UBN 6,401 (10.4%)	Elderly Population Rate 18.1	Children Population Rate 39.6	Families in Informal Settlements 80
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Capacities Index: LOW

Risk and CC Land Management (POT) Updated but does not provide for the risk/CC dimension	Risk Map Draft version	Early Warning Formal response and communication mechanisms are pending	DRR Preparedness Firefighters only	Recovery Funds Depend on Provincial/National Governments
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VULNERABILITY INDEX : HIGH

Exposure Index: MEDIUM

Population in Flood Prone Areas: 2,695 (4.8%)	Use Zoning: Mixed recreational touristic residential uses
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CLIMATE RISK: HIGH

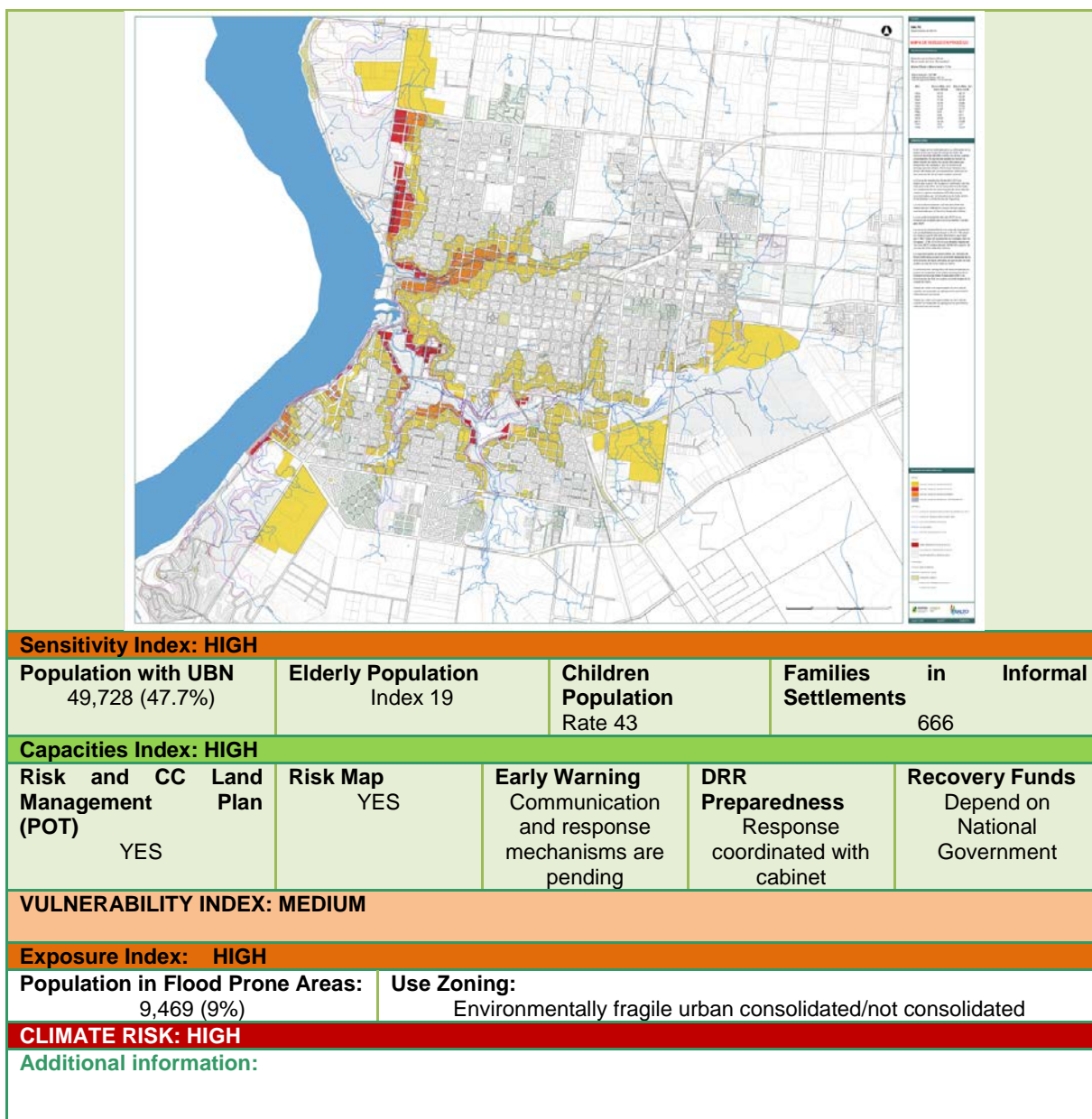
Additional information:

Artalaz stream buffer area resettlement plan. National Water Emergency Program (*Programa de Emergencia Hídrica Nación*) (with 30% financing by the Municipality)

1.4. Salto

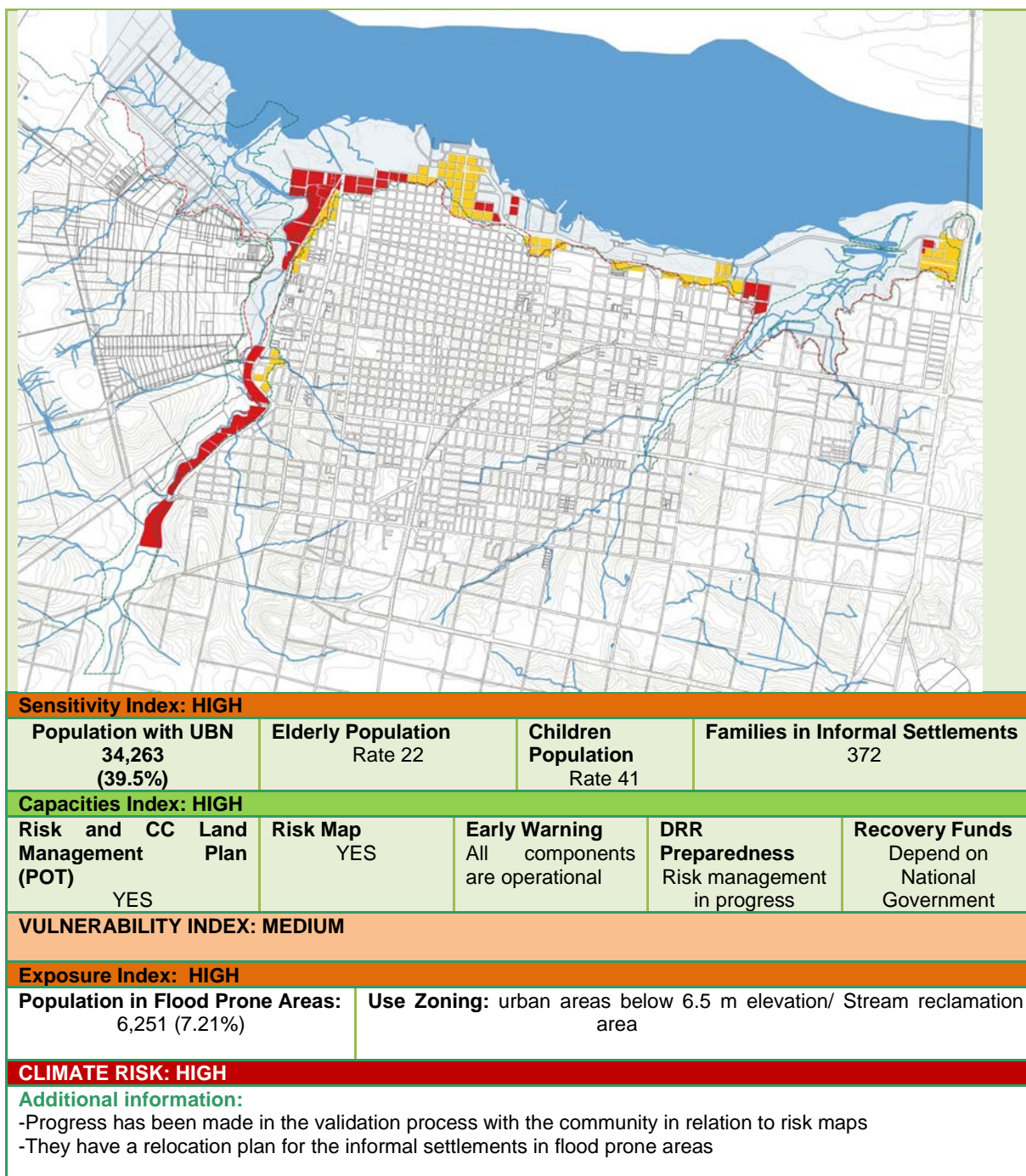
Salto (Uruguay)

Population 104,166 (INE, 2011)



1.5. Paysandú

Paysandú (Uruguay)
Total Population: 86,708 (INE, 2011)



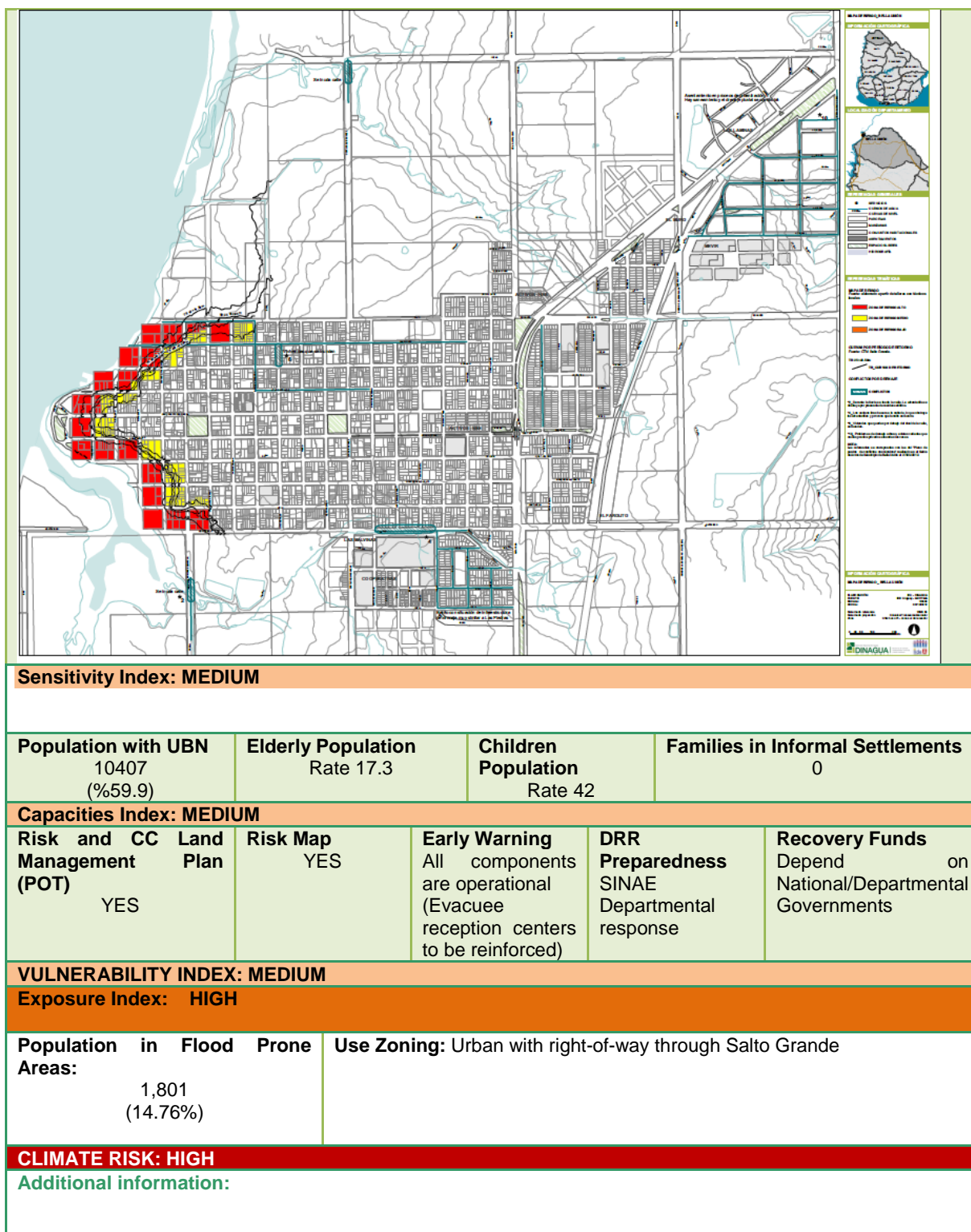
1.6. Fray Bentos

Fray Bentos (Uruguay) Total Population: 25,368 (INE, 2011)			
Sensitivity Index: MEDIUM			
Population with UBN 9,337 (%36.8)	Elderly Population 20.2	Children Population 44.5	Families in Informal Settlements 0
Capacities Index: MEDIUM			

Risk and CC Land Management (POT) YES (risk areas missing)	Risk Map NO	Early Warning All components are operational	DRR Preparedness Depend on the departmental SINAE - National Emergencies System	Recovery Funds Depend on the National/Departmental Government
VULNERABILITY INDEX: MEDIUM				
Exposure Index: MEDIUM				
Population in Flood Prone Areas: 97 (0.38%)		Use Zoning: Consolidated urban		
CLIMATE RISK: MEDIUM				
Additional information:				

1.7. Bella Unión

Bella Unión (Uruguay) (Department of Artigas)
Total Population: 17,379 (INE, 2011)



1.8. Nuevo Berlín

Nuevo Berlín (Uruguay)
Total Population: 2,450 (INE, 2011)

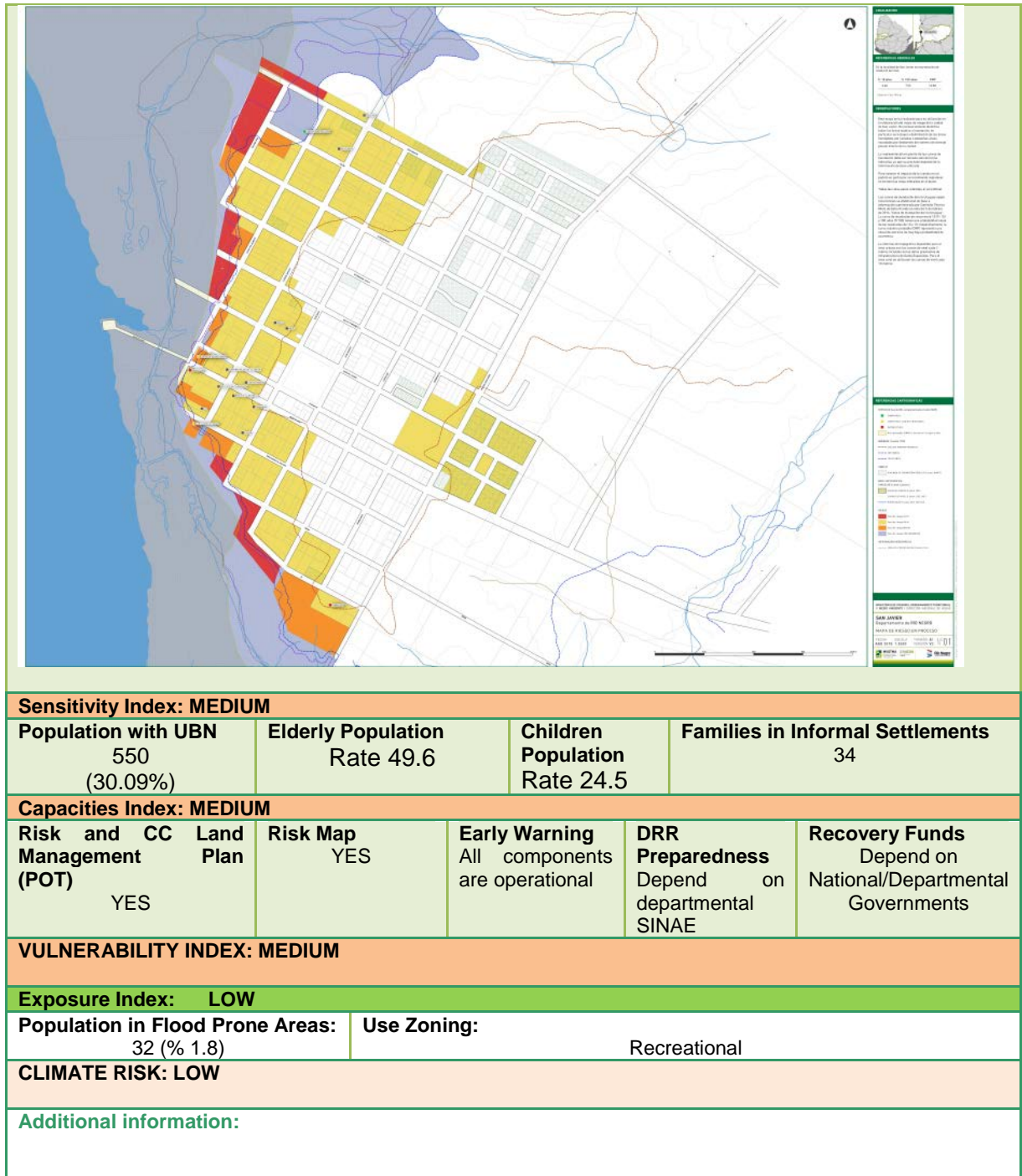
Sensitivity Index: MEDIUM

Population with UBN	Elderly Population	Children	Families in Informal Settlements
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996 (% 40.7)	20.1	Population 46.3	0
Capacities Index: MEDIUM			
Risk and CC Land Management (POT) YES	Risk Map YES	Early Warning All components are operational	DRR Preparedness Depend on departmental SINAIE
Recovery Funds Depend on National/Departmental Governments			
VULNERABILITY INDEX: MEDIUM			
Exposure Index: LOW			
Population in Flood Prone Areas: 14 (% 0.57)	Use Zoning: Recreational		
CLIMATE RISK: LOW			
Additional information:			

1.9. San Javier

San Javier (Uruguay)
Total Population: 1,781 (INE, 2011)



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ANNEX 11. Vulnerability Analysis of Coastal Ecosystems

Supported by:

Ecosystemic Vulnerability Analysis

Vulnerability is the propensity or susceptibility of an ecosystem to be affected by the effects of climate change. In order to perform a survey, the coastal ecosystem of the Uruguay river is analyzed through information gathered from the several nearby priority Argentinean and Uruguayan areas. For such purpose, a preliminary qualitative analysis mainly based on the information provided by both countries was carried out, in addition to the knowledge obtained from technical experts from official entities and local consultants. This also implied gathering bibliographical information (reports from the Ministry of Housing, Land Management and Environment - *Ministerio de Vivienda, Ordenamiento Territorial y Medio Ambiente*-, reports from Foundation Hábitat y Desarrollo, bibliography on Important Bird Areas from Argentina and Uruguay (BirdLife International), information on Private Protected Areas provided by their owners, among other sources) to subsequently establish a priority of highly vulnerable areas. The order of priority below is based on the following three criteria or main problems recorded for the coastal ecosystems of the Uruguay river at a regional level:

1. A first factor related to the **Erosion Process** recorded in the coastal ecosystem of the Uruguay river (FE).
2. A second factor associated to the **Intervention Effects and Anthropogenic Impacts** (which includes problems such as intentional fires, poaching, pollution of the water resource and the modification of the coastal habitat through deforestation) (FEA) and,
3. A third factor related to the **Presence and Advance of Invasive Exotic Species (EEI)** – (FEEI).

By adding the above three factors, without establishing beforehand any priority among them, the most vulnerable areas within the areas identified in Argentina and Uruguay have been determined.

$$\text{VULNERABILITY OF PRIORITY AREA } n = \Sigma (\text{FE} + \text{FEA} + \text{FEEI})$$

The values assigned to each factor are measured within a range of 0=no impact, 1=low impact, 2=medium impact, 3=high impact.

In maps, visualization follows a traffic-light color code, where green is for additions with values between 0 and 1, under the NO IMPACT category, yellow is for additions with values between 2 and 3, under the LOW category, orange is for additions with values between 4 and 5, under the MEDIUM category and red is for additions with values between 6 and 9, under the HIGH category.

PRELIMINARY ECOSYSTEM VULNERABILITY MATRIX IN THE IDENTIFIED PRIORITY AREAS

CATEGORY	ECOREGION	AREA HA (MEASURED)	Erosion Factor (FE)	Anthropogenic effects (fires, deforestation, habitat modification, pollution) Factor (FEA)	EEI Factor	Ecosystem Vulnerability (FE+FEA+FEEI) Index	CODING
MUNICIPAL	Delta e Islas del Paraná	1809	0	1	2	3	LOW VULNERABILITY
PRIVATE	Espinal	2087	1	2	3	6	HIGH VULNERABILITY
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT	Espinal	22879 RAMSAR; 39752 IBAS	2	2	3	7	HIGH VULNERABILITY
PRIVATE	Espinal	267	1	2	1	4	MEDIUM VULNERABILITY
PRIVATE	Espinal	198	0	2	2	4	MEDIUM VULNERABILITY
PRIVATE	Espinal	416	3	2	1	6	HIGH VULNERABILITY
PRIVATE	Espinal	3004	1	3	2	6	HIGH VULNERABILITY
PRIVATE	Espinal	383	1	3	2	6	HIGH VULNERABILITY
PRIVATE	Espinal	1968	1	3	2	6	HIGH VULNERABILITY
PRIVATE	Espinal	798	1	3	2	6	HIGH VULNERABILITY
PRIVATE	Espinal	3754	0	2	2	4	MEDIUM VULNERABILITY
PRIVATE	Espinal	963	0	2	2	4	MEDIUM VULNERABILITY
MUNICIPAL	Espinal	105	3	1	1	5	MEDIUM VULNERABILITY

MUNICIPAL	Espinal	215	0	2	2	4	MEDIUM VULNERABILITY
PRIVATE		6169	0	2	1	3	LOW VULNERABILITY
PRIVATE		23	0	1	0	1	NO IMPACT
PRIVATE		7	0	1	0	1	NO IMPACT
PRIVATE		23	0	1	0	1	NO IMPACT
PRIVATE		139	0	1	0	1	NO IMPACT
MUNICIPAL	Espinal	330	0	2	0	2	LOW VULNERABILITY
PRIVATE		76266	0	3	0	3	LOW VULNERABILITY
PRIVATE		70520	0	3	0	3	LOW VULNERABILITY
PRIVATE		36182	0	3	0	3	LOW VULNERABILITY
PRIVATE		14389	0	3	0	3	LOW VULNERABILITY
MUNICIPAL		66	3	1	1	5	MEDIUM VULNERABILITY
PRIVATE		2722	1	3	2	6	HIGH VULNERABILITY
Managed resources protected area		19969	0	1	1	2	LOW VULNERABILITY
Managed resources protected area		23441	1	2	2	5	MEDIUM VULNERABILITY
Habitat and/or species management area		1550	0	0	1	1	NO IMPACT
Habitat and/or species management area		3879	1	3	2	6	HIGH VULNERABILITY

National Park		16810	1	2	3	6	HIGH VULNERABILITY
Habitat and/or species management area		1229	3	2	1	6	HIGH VULNERABILITY

Values are analyzed on a qualitative basis and rated 0=no impact, 1=low impact, 2=medium impact, 3=high impact

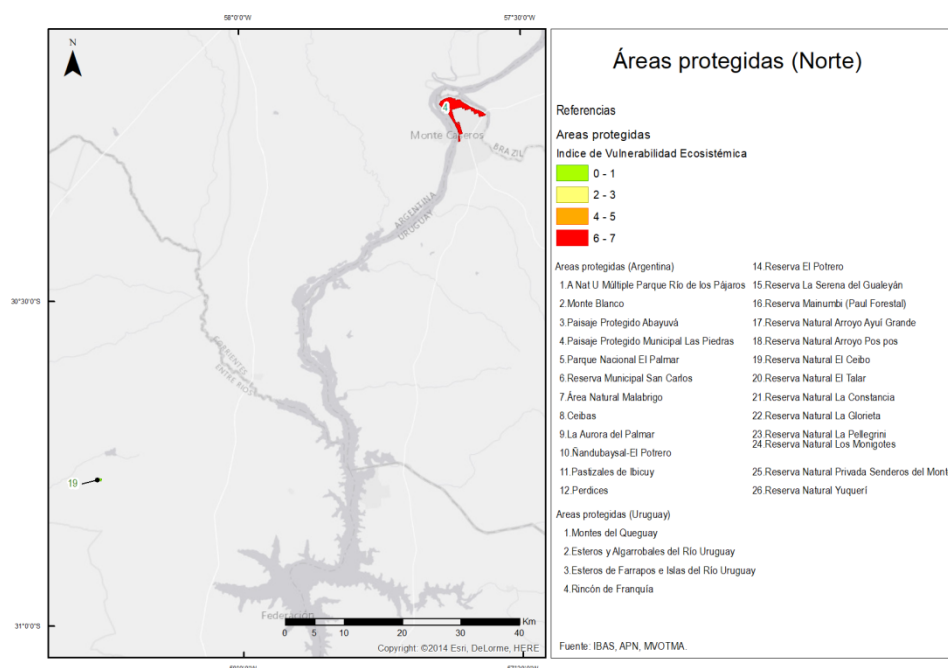


Figure 1 North. Ecosystemic Vulnerability Index (IVE) for protected Areas and identified priority areas considering as influence area the Uruguay river with boundaries between the province of Entre Ríos and counterpart margins on the Uruguayan departments.

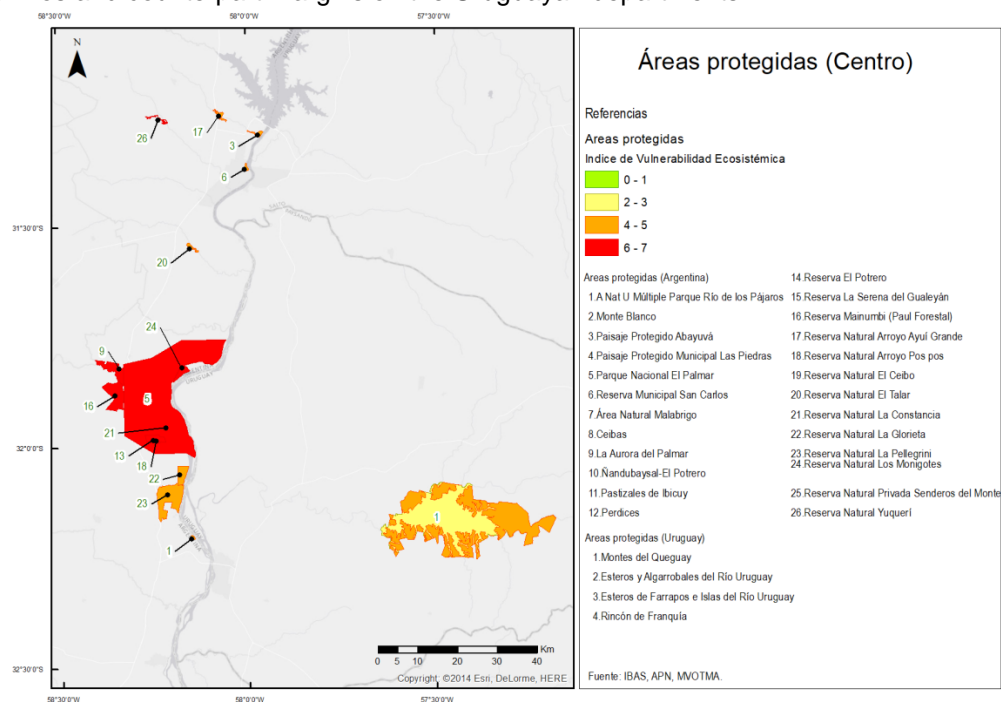


Figure 2 Center. Ecosystemic Vulnerability Index (IVE) for protected Areas and identified priority areas considering as influence area the Uruguay river with boundaries between the province of Entre Ríos and counterpart margins on the Uruguayan departments.(For further information, see Figures 1-4 North, Center and South).

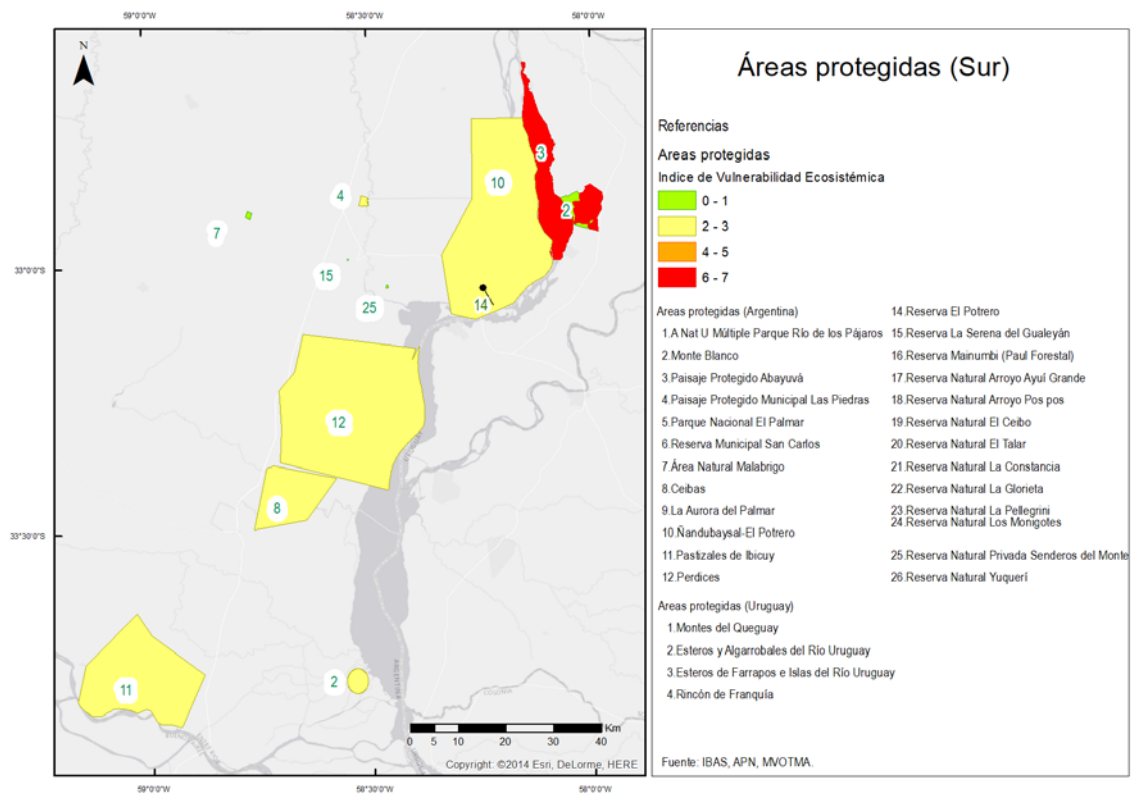


Figure 3 South. Ecosystemic Vulnerability Index (IVE) for protected Areas and identified priority areas considering as influence area the Uruguay river with boundaries between the province of Entre Ríos and counterpart margins on the Uruguayan departments.

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ecosystems of the Uruguay River”**

ANNEX 12. Terms of Reference for Executing Entities
Components 1 and 4

Supported by:



Responsibilities of the Executing Entity (EE – C1y4) Components 1 and 4

1. **EE – C1y4** will provide the following services to support project implementation:
 - a. Staff identification and recruiting
 - i. Argentina's Project Coordinator to do follow-up of the general project for Argentina
 - ii. Uruguay's Project Coordinator to do follow-up of the general project for Uruguay
 - iii. Climate change adaptation technician to be in charge of the ToR, technical product development for Argentina
 - iv. Climate change adaptation technician to be in charge of the ToR, technical product development for Uruguay
 - v. Technician in charge of monitoring safeguards, grievances and complaints. Part time reports for each country (1 for Argentina and Uruguay)
 - b. Identification and recruiting of specific staff for components 1 and 4 activities
 - c. Acquisition of goods and services (software, hardware, cloud space, among others, for components 1 and 4)
 - d. Identification and enabling of capacity-building activities
 - e. Ensuring implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plans in line with the Project approved
 - f. Checking compliance with the Environmental & Social and Gender Policy of the AF during project execution
 - g. Articulating climate change under a regional vision and understanding in territorial planning instruments
 - h. Articulating climate change with the civil society under a regional vision and understanding in the learning, sensitization and capacity-building processes and monitoring tools
 - i. Components 1 and 4 must be fully managed by **EE – C1y4**
 - j. Designing the annual work plan and delivering execution reports of Components 1 and 4 during the meetings of the Steering Committee for its approval
2. **EE – C1y4** will attend the meetings of the Steering Committee and National Subcommittees through the point of contact delegated for such purpose.
3. **EE – C1y4** will send to CAF the progress reports related to the provision of its services to support project implementation, as well as the costs involved.

Economic and Financial Management

4. The global budget delivered by the Adaptation Fund to CAF for the execution of the project will be delivered to **EE – C1y4**, who will be in charge of all hirings and acquisitions according to the budget approved by the Adaptation Fund in the project document. **EE – C1y4** will manage and execute such funds as planned in the project document.

Hirings and Acquisitions

5. The terms of reference for hiring staff and consultancy services for project execution as well as the subscription of agreements with other entities, for example, universities and research centers, will be prepared by the project coordinators and approved by the project's National Subcommittees.

6. Both the acquisition of goods and services as well as staff recruiting by **EE – C1y4** will be performed according to its policies, rules, procedures and regulations, which must comply with:
 - a. A transparency policy
 - b. A policy for the prevention and control of the risk of asset laundering
 - c. The Steering Committee must agree with the hiring process to be included in the annual work plan for its approval.
7. Payment and hiring requests must be submitted to **EE – C1y4** by each Project Coordinator once the products delivered have been approved.

Social and Environmental Protection

8. All Executing Agencies, Technical Agencies and the Implementing Agency must see that the Adaptation Fund's Environmental & Social and Gender Policy are followed.
9. With the final designs of the works (green – grey), the technician in charge of monitoring safeguards, grievances and complaints will conduct the environmental and social impact assessment.
10. Before starting works execution (green or grey), the pertinent Social and Environmental Management Plan will be submitted by the Executing Agencies of Components 3 and 4 supported by the technician in charge of monitoring safeguards, grievances and complaints, which will be approved by the Project's Steering Committee.
11. The environmental and social management plan must define the roles and responsibilities of all entities involved in the project for the implementation of the plan.
12. The project's Steering Committee will learn of the environmental impact assessment report and the environmental and social management plan.

Monitoring and Evaluation

13. The program will be permanently subject to monitoring and evaluation by the Project's national Subcommittees and the National Steering Committee and its members.

Reporting

14. Project Coordinators supported by Project Managers will prepare quarterly progress reports of the project, reflecting compliance with the planned activities and actions, milestones achieved, any difficulties encountered and the work proposal for the following period.
15. Project Coordinators will prepare semi-annual reports to be submitted for the consideration of the Project's Steering Committee and, once approved, CAF will compile and store them as evidence of the project's progress.

Resources of the Adaptation Fund cannot finance:

- Current and/or capital expenses of the beneficiary - executing entity. Current expenses include those incurred by a financial entity not intended to create assets but rather for

consumption; that is, expenses intended for hiring human resources and acquiring the necessary goods and services for developing administrative functions;

- Personal services of the beneficiary - executing entity (wages, salaries, benefits, air tickets, traveling expenses, hotel cancellation, vehicle gas oil or rental);
- General utilities (water, Internet, power and telephone bills, among others);
- VAT as well as any other taxes and fees;
- Capital expenses related to the creation of an asset such as the purchase and/or lease of lands, buildings, vehicles;
- Capital expenses (reimbursements) made before submitting the Application for technical cooperation with CAF;
- Expenses not related to the project's activities;
- Financial expenses incurred as a result of any actions taken in the course of the project;
- Representation expenses and alcohol beverages of the beneficiary - executing entity;
- No speculation activities or transactions, gambling or transactions related to the war industry.

Other terms and obligations of the Executor

1. As for the execution of the project, the executor must
 - a) Commit to be bound by the terms and obligations specified below, and consequently ensure that personnel carrying out activities related to the Project within the framework of this Agreement comply with these obligations;
 - b) Commit to comply with the execution of the Environmental and Social Management Plan of the Project approved by the AF.
 - c) Not request or accept instructions related to the activities provided in this Agreement from any other government or other authority outside CAF;
 - d) Abstain from any conduct that may discredit CAF and not participate in any activity that is incompatible with the purposes, objectives or mandate of CAF;
 - e) Maintaining the primary responsibility for ensuring the successful completion of the Project from the technical and operational point of view. This responsibility can not be delegated or transferred to the contractor (s);
 - f) Maintaining the primary responsibility for ensuring a successful administration of the Project, strict control of resources and monitoring budget execution. This responsibility can not be delegated or transferred to the contractor (s).
 - g) Before disclosing confidential information, the terms of express written consent of the other parties. In any case, such confidential information will not be used for individual benefit. The Project Director can communicate with the communication. In any case, we must comply with the Communication and Visibility Policy of the FA, including the Brand Guidelines and Standards for AF Graphic Standards (<https://www.adaptation-fund.org/>).
 - h) Ensure that the Resources transferred by CAF and granted by the AF are used exclusively for the purposes of the Project;
 - i) Notify the Steering Committee in writing of any expected variation in the Project's budget on an annual basis;
 - j) Providing CAF with the Project Acquisition Plan, before initiating a contract, and no later than two weeks after the signing of the Agreement, which must be approved by CAF and must be updated semiannually;
 - k) Submit periodic physical inventories to CAF on an annual basis and provide the information and detail of the results. CAF or whoever it designates for it, may, in a discretionary manner, carry out on-site inspections of said inventories.

- l) To facilitate the space and office tools that the members of the Project Team require to carry out the tasks and responsibilities related to the execution of the Project.
- m) Deliver to CAF all the reports required, according to the agreed formats and deadlines, that allow CAF to efficiently comply with the delivery of progress reports to the Secretariat of the AF Board.
- n) Update every six months the format of the Annual Progress Report (Project Performance Report -PPR) approved and published by the AF regarding the technical aspects;
- o) Maintain the primary responsibility to ensure the successful completion of the Project in the technical and operational aspects. This responsibility can not be delegated or transferred to the contractor (s);
- p) Be responsible for the custody, maintenance and care of all non-expendable equipment, acquired with FA funds, if applicable. The Executor will be responsible for the protection of such equipment and materials during the execution of the Project and must obtain adequate insurance in the amounts incorporated into the Project's budget. The Executor must be the sole beneficiary of the aforementioned insurance policies.
- q) Comply with the provisions of the project proposal approved by the AF
- r) Commit to making reasonable efforts, consistent with its standard and procedures, including those related to the fight against the financing of terrorism, to ensure that the AF Resources are used for the purposes envisaged in the Project and do not deviate to terrorists.
- s) Will not use the AF Resources for any payment to persons or entities, or for the importation of goods, if such payment or importation is prohibited by a decision of the United Nations Security Council taken under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, including Resolution 1373 of the Security Council of the United Nations and related resolutions;
- t) Reimburse CAF for the Resources when, at the sole discretion of CAF, said resources have been used for purposes other than the Project.

2. With respect to the contracts between the Executor and its contractor (s), the Executor must:

- a) Establish all subcontracts in writing, which includes but is not limited to reporting and audit obligations that are deducted from subcontracts;
- b) Maintain the primary responsibility to ensure the successful completion of the Project in the administrative and fiduciary aspect of the resources. This responsibility can not be delegated or transferred to the contractor (s)
- c) Monitor the performance of its contractors and ensure that they comply with all the applicable terms and conditions of their Agreement;
- d) Ensure compliance by contractors with the Project objectives assigned to them in their contract, as established in the Project proposal approved by the FA.

3. With respect to the fiduciary standards, the Executor shall:

- a) Exercise a "sound financial management, including the use of international fiduciary standards" in accordance with the fiduciary standards established by the AF and the CAF as the Regional Implementation Entity of the AF, which govern the use, disbursement and presentation of reports , which covers the following aspects:
 - (i) Integrity and financial management:
 - Accurately and regularly record transactions and balances adhering to widely

accepted good practices, which are audited periodically by an independent auditor;

- Manage and disburse funds efficiently and with safeguards to recipients in a timely manner;
- Prepare projections and financial budgets;

Maintain its legal status to sign agreements with CAF and with third party.

(ii) Institutional capacity:

- Apply as a minimum the guidelines or policies for the acquisition of CAF goods and services that provide transparent practices, wide dissemination and even competition;
- Ability to perform monitoring and evaluation;
- Ability to identify, develop and evaluate projects / programs;
- Competence to manage or supervise the execution of the project / program, including the ability to manage subcontractors and support the delivery and implementation of the project / program.

(iii) Transparency and powers of self-investigation:

- Competence to handle financial mismanagement and other forms of negligence.

4. With regard to the administration of personnel, the Executor must:

- a) Be the only and totally responsible for all the services provided by its personnel, agents, employees or contractors (hereinafter, "Personnel")
- b) Ensure that the personnel comply with the highest qualification standards and technical and professional competence necessary to achieve the objectives and results of the Project, and that decisions on employment related to the Project must be free of discrimination of any kind. The executor must ensure that all personnel are free of any conflict of interest in relation to the activities of the Project and that they comply with national legal requirements;
- c) Recruit the respective personnel for the Project Team in accordance with the terms of reference prepared by the Executor and approved by the Executive Committee, which should be in line of the roles and responsibilities described in the project proposal approved by the AF for members or staff that will be part of the Project Team;
- d) In the event that the executor assigns or ascribes an existing employee to the Project, the terms of reference and the contractual conditions related to the assignment / ascription must be shared and previously agreed upon with CAF, including the amount and the source (s) of the remuneration and the time allotted to perform the tasks assigned in the framework of the Project.
- e) Assume responsibility for the timely payment of remuneration to each employee of the Project Team, taking into account social and tax laws in accordance with the regulations of local laws.

5. With regard to procurement, the Executor must:

- a) Ensure that the procurement of consulting goods and services financed by AF funds are aligned with the activities described in the budget and planning of the project proposal approved by the AF;

- a) Carry out the procurement activity in accordance with internationally accepted procurement principles, good procurement practices for goods and services, and procurement and procurement regulations of CAF;
- b) Observe the highest ethical standards during the acquisition of goods and services and execution of the Project;
- c) Take into account the evaluation and recommendations given by CAF, without affecting the rules and regulations of the AF and CAF;
- d) Use the funds provided by CAF in full compliance with the approved project proposal by the AF and the provisions of the CAF-AF Agreement;
- e) Maintain complete and accurate records of non-fungible material acquired with funds from the AF Project, as well as review and corroborate the results of the physical inventory takings made by the Executor.

6. Regarding cost overruns, the Executor must:

- a) Ensure that, under this Agreement, the total expenses incurred by the Executor do not exceed the budget approved by the AF for each of its components, as well as for the project as a whole.
- b) The executor must be authorized to make variations of up to five (5) percent in any product of the Project budget, provided that the total assigned by CAF for that specific component of the budget is not exceeded, and after consulting with the participants of the Project Steering Committee. Any variation that exceeds five (5) percent in any area that is necessary for the correct execution and success of the Project will be subject to prior consultations with and approval of the Project Steering Committee and CAF. In this case, a revision of the Project document that modifies the budget will be issued by CAF. In the absence of such approval of CAF, the cost overruns will be the sole responsibility of the Executor.

7. Regarding the execution of the Project budget, The executor must ensure that it does not exceed the amount approved by the AF. Any variation in the budget must be authorized by the Project Steering Committee, based on a justification that indicates the reasons for budget restructuring.

8. Regarding record keeping the Executor must:

- a) Maintain records, in digital, separate, accurate and up-to-date, and documents in relation to all expenses made with the funds made available by CAF to ensure that all expenses comply with the provisions of the Project document. For each of the reports, the appropriate supporting documentation will be maintained, including original invoices, sales tickets, receipts for professional fees, among others; documents that must comply with the format approved by the local regulatory entities.
- b) To the operational conclusion of the Project or the termination of this Agreement, maintain all records pertinent to the Project for a period of at least 10 years.

9. With respect to unused balances, if a balance of the total budget approved by the AF remains after the operational completion or termination of the Project, the Executor must return the unused funds to CAF, in the same currency in which they were disbursed, within 2 months after the end of the project, expiration or termination of this Agreement. In the event that there is any delay in such disbursement, the Executor will be financially responsible for any adverse movement in the exchange rates. If any of the financial,

background and evaluation reports indicate that the funds provided for in this Agreement were not used for the purposes established, due to: i) Actions of the Executor; and / or ii) the action of a third party as a result of the executor's gross negligence or willful misconduct, the Executor must immediately return to CAF the amount of AF resources indicated by said report that have not been used for the purposes set forth in the Agreement. , in the same currency in which they were disbursed.

10. The Executor's personnel, contractors or any other person who works for the Executor in the execution of the Project or in other subjects, are not employees of CAF and are not covered by the privileges and immunities applicable to CAF and its personnel. CAF will not accept any responsibility for the claims derived from the activities carried out under the Agreement, or any claim for death, bodily injury, disability, property damage or other risks that may be suffered by the Executor's personnel, as a result of its work corresponding to the Project under this Agreement.

The Executor will carry out all the activities leading to the development of the Project, including the hiring of personnel or consultants, in its own name and for its own exclusive account and risk. In this regard, the Executor will be solely responsible for compliance with the legal obligations that they assume with their staff or consultants as employer or contracting party.

Additionally, the Parties recognize and agree:

- a) The opinions and recommendations of the consultants hired by the Executor do not commit CAF in any way;
 - b) CAF does not have any responsibility whatsoever with respect to the products, studies or results of the hiring carried out in the development of this Agreement and that such responsibility rests exclusively with the corresponding Consultants;
 - c) CAF will not be responsible for the commitments assumed by the Consultants to the Executor, to the Technical Executor or vice versa;
 - d) CAF does not guarantee or assume any responsibility in relation to the success or failure of the pretensions or interests of the Executor, their officers, employees, managers, agents or representatives, related to the object of this Agreement. Consequently, CAF will not be responsible: (i) in the event that the consultants decide for any reason not to participate in the Project, or having agreed to participate, fail to comply with their obligations; or (ii) that the product of the contracts is not useful for the purposes of the executor's projects;
 - e) CAF will not be liable to the Executor, officials, employees, managers, agents or representatives, nor to any government entity for any type of claims, collections, contentious processes, losses, damages, costs, penalties or expenses that arise from (i) any act or omission of CAF in the development of this Agreement, nor when carrying out the activities envisaged therein, unless they have a direct causal link in their own willful conduct, as determined by a final decision of a competent judicial authority, nor (ii) by any act or omission of the Consultants;
 - f) Executor will hold CAF harmless from the actions or claims that the consultant or third parties may attempt against CAF when executing this Agreement or contracts related to it.
11. In cases of damage, theft or other loss of property placed at the disposal of the Executor, the latter must provide a complete report, including the police report, when appropriate, and any other evidence providing all the details of the events that led to the loss of property.

12. The Executor must obtain authorization from CAF, in case it intends to have equipment or supplies that have been acquired with AF resources during the duration of the project. Within 2 months of the date of the operational conclusion of the Project or upon termination of this Agreement, the Executor shall submit to CAF a final inventory of equipment and a proposal for the elimination / transfer of said equipment, unless otherwise agreed between the Parties, and in consultation with the coordinating authority of the governments participating in the Project.

13. The Executor must maintain an account in United States dollars, in a financial institution of the first line for the exclusive use of the Project. All Project accounts will be subject to audit by CAF. For this they must:

- a) Provide the bank details to CAF in a form to be agreed with CAF;
- b) Request subsequent cash advances using the formats to be agreed with CAF;
- c) Comply with the reporting requirements. Otherwise, CAF may withhold future disbursements, or may suspend the Project until such time as the Executor fulfills its financial and operational obligations;
- d) Application form for Authorized Signatures with model to be defined with CAF.

14. Regarding excesses in execution time, The Executor will ensure that, under this Agreement, the duration of the project does not exceed the period approved by the AF. Any variation in the execution time that is necessary for the correct execution and the success of the Project will be subject to prior consultations and approval of the Project Steering Committee and the AF, based on justification stating the reasons for expansion and the bases for the extension of the execution time.

15. With respect to reporting:

- a) The Executor must prepare the reports or reports required by CAF for the administrative and financial management of the Project as established in the Project Proposal approved by the FA Board.

This point refers to the financial chapters that will be included in the following documents that CAF must submit to the AF Board Secretariat:

- Boot Workshop Report, to be delivered to CAF within the first fifteen (15) days after the Workshop was held;
- Half-Year Procurement Plan, the first of which must be delivered to CAF on the day of the Start-up Workshop;
- Semi-annual Progress Report of the Project or Project Performance Report - PPR, which must be delivered to CAF thirty (30) days after the delivery of the Half-Year Procurement Plan. All financial information included as support to the PPRs must be signed by the highest executor accountant;
- Midterm report, which must be delivered within ninety (90) days of the mid-term date of the Project;
- Project completion report, which must be delivered within ninety (90) days of the completion date;
- Audited financial statement, which must be delivered to CAF within ninety (90) days at the close of the fiscal year. The parties agree that the auditor will be hired by the Executor.

As well as any other report to be required by CAF and according to agreed formats.

In addition, the Executor must provide all the information and support required by CAF that will allow it to develop all the documents that the latter will evaluate and present to the Board of the AF Secretariat.

- b) Financial statements: All financial information must be in US dollars. Any type of expense that has been caused in the currency of legal tender of the corresponding country must be accounted for within the total budget in US dollars and express the official exchange rate used.
- c) Basis of accounting: The financial reports have been designed to reflect the operations of a Project based on cash, and therefore must include only the disbursements made by the Executor and not the commitments;
- d) The Executor will submit to CAF, for review and compliance, a final statement of accounts signed up to 30 days after the operational conclusion of the Project activities, using a format to be agreed upon no later than the half term of the execution period of the project.
- e) Miscellaneous Income: The Executor must accredit and report those additional revenues to the Project as a receipt of funds against the agreed requirements of the Project. Miscellaneous income will include, among other things, profits or accounts receivable for the sale of any item or property provided for in the Project that is the subject of this Agreement, as well as any banking interest accrued or accrued on project funds remitted by CAF and that have been deposited or temporarily placed in an interest-bearing account;
- f) Reimbursement of a subcontractor: Any reimbursement received by the Executor from a supplier / third party will be reflected in the financial report as a reduction of disbursements in the component to which it refers.

REGIONAL PROGRAM PROPOSAL
**“Climate Change adaptation in vulnerable coastal cities and
ecosystems of the Uruguay River”**

ANNEX 12. Terms of Reference for Executing Entities
Components 2 and 3 and a specific activity of Component 4

Supported by:



**Responsibilities of the Executing Entity
Components 2 and 3 and a specific activity of Component 4
(hereinafter, EE – C2y3)**

1. **EE – C1y4** will provide the following services to support project implementation:

- a. Staff identification and recruiting
 - i. Project Manager for the Uruguay river (relevant country)
- b. Identification and recruiting of specific staff for the activities of component 2 for the relevant country

Uruguay

- Resignification of the areas Unión Portuaria, Ledesma and the urban border of Paysandú, Uruguay
- Resignification and renovation of flood-prone, vacant lots after resettlements. Atahualpa Area in Salto, Uruguay
- Resignification and renovation of flood-prone, vacant lots in Sauzal stream mouth in Salto, Uruguay
- Environmentally sustainable hydrologic management at the Esmeraldas Stream - Resignification of the esmeraldas neighbourhood housing complex, Fray Bentos, Uruguay
- Risk prevention and evacuees care centre Bella Unión, Uruguay
- Resignification of spaces recovered from irregular residential occupation. Bella Unión, Uruguay
- Refurbishing of the Access bridge to the Pier and the Coastal areas of the San Javier town.
- Revolving fund for the consolidated city in medium-risk area, according to the Risk Map. Pilot case in Paysandú

Argentina

- Protection and resignification of the Artaláz Stream wetland. Colón, Argentina
- Remediation and resignification of vacant lots located between Defensa Norte and Cantera 25 de Mayo neighbourhood. Concepción del Uruguay, Argentina
- Environmentally sustainable hydrologic management at Esmeraldas Stream – Retarding basin. Fray Bentos, Uruguay.
- Protection against coastal erosion, and sundry repairs at the water treatment plant in the city of Concordia, Argentina
- Design of flood insurance for commercial and tourist premises in coastal areas. Entre Ríos, Argentina

- c. Identification and recruiting of specific staff for activities of component 3 for the relevant country

Uruguay

- Identification, mapping and evaluation of ecosystem benefits on account of their contribution to climate change adaptation and connectivity in Argentina and Uruguay

- Adequacy of infrastructure required to upgrading resilience to CC in vulnerable human activities in protected areas, including tourism, livestock and beekeeping in the Estero de Farrapos Protected Area in Uruguay.
- Implementation of climate change ecosystem-based adaptation measures in the Rincón de Franquía Protected National Area in Uruguay.
- Restoration of vulnerable coastal ecosystems through monitoring of exotic species and planting of native species.

Argentina

- Identification, mapping and evaluation of ecosystem benefits on account of their contribution to climate change adaptation and connectivity in Argentina and Uruguay
 - Restoration of vulnerable coastal ecosystems through monitoring of exotic species and planting of native species.
 - Structural consolidation of historical buildings, protection of the coastal canyon and valorisation of the historic site Calera del Palmar or de Barquín, in El Palmar National Park (PNEP).
- d. Identification and recruiting of specific staff for the activities of component 4 for the relevant country

Uruguay

- Development and implementation of labour reconversion strategies and resettled families' productive activities in Paysandú, Uruguay

Argentina

- Socio-occupational capacity-building and labour reconversion projects' development in Entre Ríos, Argentina
- e. Acquisition of goods and services (software, hardware, cloud space, among others, for components 2 and 3)
- f. Identification and enabling of **capacity-building** activities specific for components 2 and 3 of the corresponding country
- g. Ensuring that the development of the activities related to components 2 and 3 corresponding to the pertinent country are complied with according to the Work plan approved by the National Steering Committee
- h. Components 2 and 3 must be fully managed by **EE – C2y3** corresponding to the pertinent country
- i. Designing the annual work plan and delivering execution reports of Components 2 and 3 corresponding to the pertinent country during the meetings of the Steering Committee for its approval
2. **EE – C2y3** will attend the meetings of the National Steering Committee and National Subcommittees through the points of contact delegated for such purpose.
3. **EE – C2y3** will send to CAF the progress reports related to the provision of its services supporting the project implementation, as well as the costs involved.

4. **EE – C2y3** will submit the work plan on an annual basis to the National Steering Committee for its approval.
5. **EE – C2y3** will submit the work plan on an annual basis to the National Steering Committee for its approval.

Economic and Financial Management

6. The global budget delivered by the Adaptation Fund to CAF for the execution of the project will be delivered to **EE – C2y3** for the pertinent country, who will be in charge of all hiring and acquisitions according to the budget approved by the Adaptation Fund in the project document.
7. Each country's **EE – C2y3** will manage and execute such funds as planned in the project document.

Hirings and Acquisitions

8. The terms of reference for hiring staff and consultancy services for project execution as well as the subscription of agreements with other entities, for example, universities and research centers, will be prepared by the project manager corresponding to the pertinent country and approved by the Project's National Subcommittees.
9. Both the acquisition of goods and services as well as staff recruiting by **EE – C2y3** for the relevant country will be performed according to its policies, rules, procedures and regulations, which must comply with:
 - a. A transparency policy
 - b. A policy for the prevention and control of the risk of asset laundering
 - c. The Steering Committee must agree with the hiring process to be included in the annual work plan for its approval.
10. Payment and hiring requests must be made to **EE – C2y3** for the relevant country by each Project Coordinator once the products delivered have been approved.

Social and Environmental Protection

11. All Executing Agencies and Technical Agencies and the Implementing Agency must see that the Adaptation Fund's Environmental & Social and Gender Policy are followed.
12. With the final designs of the works (green – grey), the technician in charge of monitoring safeguards, grievances and complaints will conduct the environmental and social impact assessment.
13. Before starting works execution (green or grey), the pertinent Social and Environmental Management Plan will be submitted by **EE – C2y3** corresponding to the pertinent country supported by the technician in charge of monitoring safeguards, grievances and complaints, which will be approved by the Project's Steering Committee.
14. The environmental and social management plan must define the roles and responsibilities of all entities involved in the project for the implementation of the plan.
15. The project's Steering Committee will learn of the environmental impact assessment report and the environmental and social management plan.

Monitoring and Evaluation

16. The program will be permanently subject to monitoring and evaluation by the Project's national Subcommittees and the National Steering Committee and its members.

Reporting

17. The Project Manager corresponding to each country will support the preparation of quarterly progress reports of the project, reflecting compliance with the planned activities and actions, milestones achieved, any difficulties encountered and the work proposal for the following period.

Resources of the Adaptation Fund cannot finance:

- Current and/or capital expenses of the beneficiary - executing entity. Current expenses include those incurred by a financial entity not intended to create an asset but for consumption; that is, expenses intended for hiring human resources and acquiring the necessary goods and services for developing administrative functions;
- Personal services of the beneficiary - executing entity (wages, salaries, benefits, air tickets, traveling expenses, hotel cancellation, vehicle gas oil or rental);
- General utilities (water, internet, power and telephone bills, among others);
- VAT as well as any other taxes and fees;
- Capital expenses related to the creation of an asset such as the purchase and/or lease of lands, buildings, vehicles;
- Capital expenses (reimbursements) made before submitting the Application for technical cooperation with CAF;
- Expenses not related to the project's activities;
- Financial expenses incurred as a result of any actions taken in relation with the project;
- Representation expenses and alcohol beverages of the beneficiary - executing entity;
- No speculation activities or transactions, gambling or transactions related to the war industry.

Other terms and obligations of the Executor

1. As for the execution of the project, the executor must
 - a) Commit to be bound by the terms and obligations specified below, and consequently ensure that personnel carrying out activities related to the Project within the framework of this Agreement comply with these obligations;
 - b) Commit to comply with the execution of the Environmental and Social Management Plan of the Project approved by the AF.
 - c) Not request or accept instructions related to the activities provided in this Agreement from any other government or other authority outside CAF;
 - d) Abstain from any conduct that may discredit CAF and not participate in any activity that is incompatible with the purposes, objectives or mandate of CAF;
 - e) Maintaining the primary responsibility for ensuring the successful completion of the Project from the technical and operational point of view. This responsibility can not be delegated or transferred to the contractor (s);
 - f) Maintaining the primary responsibility for ensuring a successful administration of the Project, strict control of resources and monitoring budget execution. This responsibility can not be delegated or transferred to the contractor (s).
 - g) Before disclosing confidential information, the terms of express written consent of the

other parties. In any case, such confidential information will not be used for individual benefit. The Project Director can communicate with the communication. In any case, we must comply with the Communication and Visibility Policy of the FA, including the Brand Guidelines and Standards for AF Graphic Standards (<https://www.adaptation-fund.org/>).

- h) Ensure that the Resources transferred by CAF and granted by the AF are used exclusively for the purposes of the Project;
- i) Notify the Steering Committee in writing of any expected variation in the Project's budget on an annual basis;
- j) Providing CAF with the Project Acquisition Plan, before initiating a contract, and no later than two weeks after the signing of the Agreement, which must be approved by CAF and must be updated semiannually;
- k) Submit periodic physical inventories to CAF on an annual basis and provide the information and detail of the results. CAF or whoever it designates for it, may, in a discretionary manner, carry out on-site inspections of said inventories.
- l) To facilitate the space and office tools that the members of the Project Team require to carry out the tasks and responsibilities related to the execution of the Project.
- m) Deliver to CAF all the reports required, according to the agreed formats and deadlines, that allow CAF to efficiently comply with the delivery of progress reports to the Secretariat of the AF Board.
- n) Update every six months the format of the Annual Progress Report (Project Performance Report -PPR) approved and published by the AF regarding the technical aspects;
- o) Maintain the primary responsibility to ensure the successful completion of the Project in the technical and operational aspects. This responsibility can not be delegated or transferred to the contractor (s);
- p) Be responsible for the custody, maintenance and care of all non-expendable equipment, acquired with FA funds, if applicable. The Executor will be responsible for the protection of such equipment and materials during the execution of the Project and must obtain adequate insurance in the amounts incorporated into the Project's budget. The Executor must be the sole beneficiary of the aforementioned insurance policies.
- q) Comply with the provisions of the project proposal approved by the AF
- r) Commit to making reasonable efforts, consistent with its standard and procedures, including those related to the fight against the financing of terrorism, to ensure that the AF Resources are used for the purposes envisaged in the Project and do not deviate to terrorists.
- s) Will not use the AF Resources for any payment to persons or entities, or for the importation of goods, if such payment or importation is prohibited by a decision of the United Nations Security Council taken under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, including Resolution 1373 of the Security Council of the United Nations and related resolutions;
- t) Reimburse CAF for the Resources when, at the sole discretion of CAF, said resources have been used for purposes other than the Project.

2. With respect to the contracts between the Executor and its contractor (s), the Executor must:

- a) Establish all subcontracts in writing, which includes but is not limited to reporting and audit obligations that are deducted from subcontracts;
- b) Maintain the primary responsibility to ensure the successful completion of the Project in the administrative and fiduciary aspect of the resources. This responsibility can not be delegated or transferred to the contractor (s)
- c) Monitor the performance of its contractors and ensure that they comply with all the applicable terms and conditions of their Agreement;
- d) Ensure compliance by contractors with the Project objectives assigned to them in their contract, as established in the Project proposal approved by the FA.

3. With respect to the fiduciary standards, the Executor shall:

- a) Exercise a "sound financial management, including the use of international fiduciary standards" in accordance with the fiduciary standards established by the AF and the CAF as the Regional Implementation Entity of the AF, which govern the use, disbursement and presentation of reports , which covers the following aspects:

(i) Integrity and financial management:

- Accurately and regularly record transactions and balances adhering to widely accepted good practices, which are audited periodically by an independent auditor;
- Manage and disburse funds efficiently and with safeguards to recipients in a timely manner;
- Prepare projections and financial budgets;

Maintain its legal status to sign agreements with CAF and with third party.

(ii) Institutional capacity:

- Apply as a minimum the guidelines or policies for the acquisition of CAF goods and services that provide transparent practices, wide dissemination and even competition;
- Ability to perform monitoring and evaluation;
- Ability to identify, develop and evaluate projects / programs;
- Competence to manage or supervise the execution of the project / program, including the ability to manage subcontractors and support the delivery and implementation of the project / program.

(iii) Transparency and powers of self-investigation:

- Competence to handle financial mismanagement and other forms of negligence.

4. With regard to the administration of personnel, the Executor must:

- a) Be the only and totally responsible for all the services provided by its personnel, agents, employees or contractors (hereinafter, "Personnel")
- b) Ensure that the personnel comply with the highest qualification standards and technical and professional competence necessary to achieve the objectives and results of the Project, and that decisions on employment related to the Project must be free of discrimination of any kind. The executor must ensure that all personnel are free of any conflict of interest in relation to the activities of the Project and that they comply with national legal requirements;
- c) Recruit the respective personnel for the Project Team in accordance with the terms of reference prepared by the Executor and approved by the Executive Committee, which should be in line of the roles and responsibilities described in the project proposal approved by the AF for members or staff that will be part of the Project Team;
- d) In the event that the executor assigns or ascribes an existing employee to the Project, the terms of reference and the contractual conditions related to the assignment / ascription must be shared and previously agreed upon with CAF, including the amount and the source (s) of the remuneration and the time allotted to perform the tasks assigned in the framework of the Project.
- e) Assume responsibility for the timely payment of remuneration to each employee of the

Project Team, taking into account social and tax laws in accordance with the regulations of local laws.

5. With regard to procurement, the Executor must:

- a) Ensure that the procurement of consulting goods and services financed by AF funds are aligned with the activities described in the budget and planning of the project proposal approved by the AF;
- a) Carry out the procurement activity in accordance with internationally accepted procurement principles, good procurement practices for goods and services, and procurement and procurement regulations of CAF;
- b) Observe the highest ethical standards during the acquisition of goods and services and execution of the Project;
- c) Take into account the evaluation and recommendations given by CAF, without affecting the rules and regulations of the AF and CAF;
- d) Use the funds provided by CAF in full compliance with the approved project proposal by the AF and the provisions of the CAF-AF Agreement;
- e) Maintain complete and accurate records of non-fungible material acquired with funds from the AF Project, as well as review and corroborate the results of the physical inventory takings made by the Executor.

6. Regarding cost overruns, the Executor must:

- a) Ensure that, under this Agreement, the total expenses incurred by the Executor do not exceed the budget approved by the AF for each of its components, as well as for the project as a whole.
- b) The executor must be authorized to make variations of up to five (5) percent in any product of the Project budget, provided that the total assigned by CAF for that specific component of the budget is not exceeded, and after consulting with the participants of the Project Steering Committee. Any variation that exceeds five (5) percent in any area that is necessary for the correct execution and success of the Project will be subject to prior consultations with and approval of the Project Steering Committee and CAF. In this case, a revision of the Project document that modifies the budget will be issued by CAF. In the absence of such approval of CAF, the cost overruns will be the sole responsibility of the Executor.

7. Regarding the execution of the Project budget, The executor must ensure that it does not exceed the amount approved by the AF. Any variation in the budget must be authorized by the Project Steering Committee, based on a justification that indicates the reasons for budget restructuring.

8. Regarding record keeping the Executor must:

- a) Maintain records, in digital, separate, accurate and up-to-date, and documents in relation to all expenses made with the funds made available by CAF to ensure that all expenses comply with the provisions of the Project document. For each of the reports, the appropriate supporting documentation will be maintained, including original invoices, sales tickets, receipts for professional fees, among others; documents that must comply with the format approved by the local regulatory entities.
- b) To the operational conclusion of the Project or the termination of this Agreement,

maintain all records pertinent to the Project for a period of at least 10 years.

9. With respect to unused balances, if a balance of the total budget approved by the AF remains after the operational completion or termination of the Project, the Executor must return the unused funds to CAF, in the same currency in which they were disbursed, within 2 months after the end of the project, expiration or termination of this Agreement. In the event that there is any delay in such disbursement, the Executor will be financially responsible for any adverse movement in the exchange rates. If any of the financial, background and evaluation reports indicate that the funds provided for in this Agreement were not used for the purposes established, due to: i) Actions of the Executor; and / or ii) the action of a third party as a result of the executor's gross negligence or willful misconduct, the Executor must immediately return to CAF the amount of AF resources indicated by said report that have not been used for the purposes set forth in the Agreement. , in the same currency in which they were disbursed.
10. The Executor's personnel, contractors or any other person who works for the Executor in the execution of the Project or in other subjects, are not employees of CAF and are not covered by the privileges and immunities applicable to CAF and its personnel. CAF will not accept any responsibility for the claims derived from the activities carried out under the Agreement, or any claim for death, bodily injury, disability, property damage or other risks that may be suffered by the Executor's personnel, as a result of its work corresponding to the Project under this Agreement.

The Executor will carry out all the activities leading to the development of the Project, including the hiring of personnel or consultants, in its own name and for its own exclusive account and risk. In this regard, the Executor will be solely responsible for compliance with the legal obligations that they assume with their staff or consultants as employer or contracting party.

Additionally, the Parties recognize and agree:

- a) The opinions and recommendations of the consultants hired by the Executor do not commit CAF in any way;
- b) CAF does not have any responsibility whatsoever with respect to the products, studies or results of the hiring carried out in the development of this Agreement and that such responsibility rests exclusively with the corresponding Consultants;
- c) CAF will not be responsible for the commitments assumed by the Consultants to the Executor, to the Technical Executor or vice versa;
- d) CAF does not guarantee or assume any responsibility in relation to the success or failure of the pretensions or interests of the Executor, their officers, employees, managers, agents or representatives, related to the object of this Agreement. Consequently, CAF will not be responsible: (i) in the event that the consultants decide for any reason not to participate in the Project, or having agreed to participate, fail to comply with their obligations; or (ii) that the product of the contracts is not useful for the purposes of the executor's projects;
- e) CAF will not be liable to the Executor, officials, employees, managers, agents or representatives, nor to any government entity for any type of claims, collections, contentious processes, losses, damages, costs, penalties or expenses that arise from (i) any act or omission of CAF in the development of this Agreement, nor when carrying out the activities envisaged therein, unless they have a direct causal link in their own willful conduct, as determined by a final decision of a competent judicial authority, nor (ii) by any act or

- omission of the Consultants;
- f) Executor will hold CAF harmless from the actions or claims that the consultant or third parties may attempt against CAF when executing this Agreement or contracts related to it.
11. In cases of damage, theft or other loss of property placed at the disposal of the Executor, the latter must provide a complete report, including the police report, when appropriate, and any other evidence providing all the details of the events that led to the loss of property.
12. The Executor must obtain authorization from CAF, in case it intends to have equipment or supplies that have been acquired with AF resources during the duration of the project. Within 2 months of the date of the operational conclusion of the Project or upon termination of this Agreement, the Executor shall submit to CAF a final inventory of equipment and a proposal for the elimination / transfer of said equipment, unless otherwise agreed between the Parties, and in consultation with the coordinating authority of the governments participating in the Project.
13. The Executor must maintain an account in United States dollars, in a financial institution of the first line for the exclusive use of the Project. All Project accounts will be subject to audit by CAF. For this they must:
- a) Provide the bank details to CAF in a form to be agreed with CAF;
 - b) Request subsequent cash advances using the formats to be agreed with CAF;
 - c) Comply with the reporting requirements. Otherwise, CAF may withhold future disbursements, or may suspend the Project until such time as the Executor fulfills its financial and operational obligations;
 - d) Application form for Authorized Signatures with model to be defined with CAF.
14. Regarding excesses in execution time, The Executor will ensure that, under this Agreement, the duration of the project does not exceed the period approved by the AF. Any variation in the execution time that is necessary for the correct execution and the success of the Project will be subject to prior consultations and approval of the Project Steering Committee and the AF, based on justification stating the reasons for expansion and the bases for the extension of the execution time.
15. With respect to reporting:
- a) The Executor must prepare the reports or reports required by CAF for the administrative and financial management of the Project as established in the Project Proposal approved by the FA Board.
- This point refers to the financial chapters that will be included in the following documents that CAF must submit to the AF Board Secretariat:
- Boot Workshop Report, to be delivered to CAF within the first fifteen (15) days after the Workshop was held;
 - Half-Year Procurement Plan, the first of which must be delivered to CAF on the day of the Start-up Workshop;
 - Semi-annual Progress Report of the Project or Project Performance Report - PPR, which must be delivered to CAF thirty (30) days after the delivery of the

Half-Year Procurement Plan. All financial information included as support to the PPRs must be signed by the highest executor accountant;

- Midterm report, which must be delivered within ninety (90) days of the mid-term date of the Project;
- Project completion report, which must be delivered within ninety (90) days of the completion date;
- Audited financial statement, which must be delivered to CAF within ninety (90) days at the close of the fiscal year. The parties agree that the auditor will be hired by the Executor.

As well as any other report to be required by CAF and according to agreed formats.

In addition, the Executor must provide all the information and support required by CAF that will allow it to develop all the documents that the latter will evaluate and present to the Board of the AF Secretariat.

- b) Financial statements: All financial information must be in US dollars. Any type of expense that has been caused in the currency of legal tender of the corresponding country must be accounted for within the total budget in US dollars and express the official exchange rate used.
- c) Basis of accounting: The financial reports have been designed to reflect the operations of a Project based on cash, and therefore must include only the disbursements made by the Executor and not the commitments;
- d) The Executor will submit to CAF, for review and compliance, a final statement of accounts signed up to 30 days after the operational conclusion of the Project activities, using a format to be agreed upon no later than the half term of the execution period of the project.
- e) Miscellaneous Income: The Executor must accredit and report those additional revenues to the Project as a receipt of funds against the agreed requirements of the Project. Miscellaneous income will include, among other things, profits or accounts receivable for the sale of any item or property provided for in the Project that is the subject of this Agreement, as well as any banking interest accrued or accrued on project funds remitted by CAF and that have been deposited or temporarily placed in an interest-bearing account;
- f) Reimbursement of a subcontractor: Any reimbursement received by the Executor from a supplier / third party will be reflected in the financial report as a reduction of disbursements in the component to which it refers.

Cost of activities	\$12,000,000
Executing entity (2)	\$962,959
Program Cost (1+2) (A)	\$12,962,959
CAF Fee (B)	\$1,037,037
Total financing request	\$13,999,996

Output	Activity	Responsible entity	Beneficiary entity	Country	Budget description	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
1. Land management plans, protected areas management plans, and housing and water programs, under review or in progress, include the climate change perspective.	Activity 1.1. Analysis, revision and updating of the current state of different public policy instruments in place at territorial level (land use plans, protected areas plans, housing, water, health, infrastructure programmes and public investment, etc.) incorporating the climate change perspective.	regional executing entity	ARG-URU	Argentina-Uruguay	consultant fee	\$200,000	\$67,700	
		regional executing entity	ARG-URU	Argentina-Uruguay	tickets and travel expenses	\$10,000	\$46,000	
	Activity 1.2. Workshops-work meetings are being held to look into, review, update and validate the sundry instruments for territorial management, and use of riparian ecosystems in order to incorporate resilient strategies taking into account climate scenarios, with i) institutional technical teams, ii) local, departmental and provincial governments, with a focus on the analysis, review and update of the sundry instruments involved in territorial management and management of riparian ecosystems, iii) and local citizens.	regional executing entity	ARG-URU	Argentina-Uruguay	Training	\$90,000	\$50,000	\$80,000
		regional executing entity	ARG-URU	Argentina-Uruguay	publication		\$20,000	
2. Methodological guidelines to assess impact, damages and losses have been designed and implemented.	Activity 2.1. Design of a methodology to collect, analyze and systematize data and information concerning impacts, damages and losses resulting from severe climate impacts, for further reporting and evaluation, including review of pre-existing methodologies, data bases, experiences and papers previously used by SINAIE (Ur) and Civil Defence (Arg), and some other institutions.	regional executing entity	ARG-URU	Argentina-Uruguay	consultant fee	\$30,000	\$12,000	\$30,000
		regional executing entity	ARG-URU	Argentina-Uruguay	tickets and travel expenses	\$5,000	\$5,800	
	Activity 2.2. Drafting up of a methodological guide and a record of events based on the tool designed in Activity 2.1. to reporting and evaluation of severe climate impacts and attaching priority to adaptation actions on both riverbanks of the lower Uruguay River.	regional executing entity	ARG-URU	Argentina-Uruguay	consultant fee	\$60,000	\$20,000	\$38,000
		regional executing entity	ARG-URU	Argentina-Uruguay	tickets and travel expenses	\$1,800		
	Activity 2.3. Regional and subnational workshop addressing validation of the methodological guideline designed, and related capacity building/recording of events and definition of indicators required for the effective implementation of this guideline in communities involved in the Project. These workshops are focused on local authorities and technicians and are based on the Guideline / Events Log prepared for further implementation.	regional executing entity	ARG-URU	Argentina-Uruguay	Training	\$15,000	\$4,200	
		regional executing entity	ARG-URU	Argentina-Uruguay	publication			\$17,000
3. The project adaptation outcomes have been incorporated into monitoring mechanisms of National Adaptation Plans, Adaptation Communications and National Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Argentina and Uruguay.	Activity 3.1. Drafting up of adaptation indicators concerning Project activities linked to NDC.	regional executing entity	ARG-URU	Argentina-Uruguay	consultants fee	\$20,000	\$10,000	
		regional executing entity	ARG-URU	Argentina-Uruguay	tickets and travel expenses	\$5,000	\$2,500	
	Activity 3.2. Monitoring of indicators and reporting of Project activities in each country.	regional executing entity	ARG-URU	Argentina-Uruguay	consultants fee	\$40,000	\$10,000	
		regional executing entity	ARG-URU	Argentina-Uruguay	tickets and travel expenses	\$8,000	\$4,500	
4. Strategies and best practices involving adaptation, climate risk management, territorial planning, territorial policy, housing infrastructure adaptation, recovery of vacant lands, have been shared by Argentina and Uruguay.	Activity 4.1. Bi-national participatory process to share good practice experiences and lessons learned including planning instruments and protocols related to health, housing, risk management, housing infrastructure, territorial policy, among others.	regional executing entity	ARG-URU	Argentina-Uruguay	Training	\$30,000	\$12,000	\$32,000
		regional executing entity	ARG-URU	Argentina-Uruguay	publication			\$20,000
	Activity 4.2. Design of a web platform to disseminate good practices, and lessons learned in countries involved. The update of the platform over the execution of projects is included.	regional executing entity	ARG-URU	Argentina-Uruguay	consultants fee	\$30,000	\$10,000	
		regional executing entity	ARG-URU	Argentina-Uruguay	software	\$20,000	\$20,000	
5. Flood Early Warning System has been consolidated.	Activity 5.1. Establishment of governance instruments and support for inter-institutional coordination for exchanges of information, actions (such as simulations) and stakeholders to strengthening up the lower Uruguay River's Early Warning System (EWS).	regional executing entity	ARG-URU	Argentina-Uruguay	Training	\$15,000	\$10,000	
		regional executing entity	ARG-URU	Argentina-Uruguay	publication	\$3,000	\$3,400	
	Activity 5.2. Development and implementation of modelling, prediction, communication and training tools for floods EWS building from the CTM – CARU projections.	regional executing entity	ARG-URU	Argentina-Uruguay	consultants fee	\$15,000	\$9,000	
		regional executing entity	ARG-URU	Argentina-Uruguay	software / hardware	\$80,000	\$25,000	
		regional executing entity	ARG-URU	Argentina-Uruguay	tickets and travel expenses	\$5,000	\$4,600	
		regional executing entity	Entre Rios	Argentina	hardware/software/telecommunications equipment	\$30,000	\$25,000	
6. Updating and implementation of Regional Plans for Disaster Risk Management, including the Climate Change (CC) perspective, have been supported.	Activity 6.1. Revision and drafting of plans and some other local, regional, departmental, or water basin-based risk management tools for climate-related disasters incorporating key ACC actions focused on urban floods, based on a review of plans currently under way.	regional executing entity	ARG-URU	Argentina-Uruguay	consultants fee	\$180,000	\$36,000	
	Activity 6.2. Capacity-building based on national and binational workshops, focused on managers and other local and subnational stakeholders, including organizations, communicators, media, professionals, addressing their involvement in the implementation of regional flood risk management plans.	regional executing entity	ARG-URU	Argentina-Uruguay	tickets and travel expenses	\$24,000	\$20,000	
		regional executing entity	ARG-URU	Argentina-Uruguay	Training	\$30,000	\$20,000	
		regional executing entity	ARG-URU	Argentina-Uruguay	publication		\$10,000	
7. High risk area vacant lands from resettlements have been recovered and re signified to avoid new informal occupations	Component 2							
	Activity 7.1. Resignification of the Union Portuaria, Ledesma and urban border areas in Paysandú, Uruguay.	CND	Paysandú	Uruguay	Works & Services	\$100,000	\$500,000	\$200,000
					tickets and travel expenses		\$30,000	\$20,000
					Training		\$30,000	
					Equipment Rental	\$10,000	\$10,000	
	Activity 7.2. Resignification and renovation of vacant, flood-prone lots after resettlements. Atahualpa area in Salto, Uruguay.	CND	Salto	Uruguay	Works & Services	\$50,000	\$100,000	\$200,000
					tickets and travel expenses	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
					Training		\$10,000	\$10,000
					Equipment Rental	\$2,000	\$7,000	\$1,000
	Activity 7.3. Resignification and renovation of flooding-prone vacant lots at the Sauzal Stream mouth, in Salto, Uruguay.	CND	Salto	Uruguay	Works & Services	\$100,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
					tickets and travel expenses	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$5,000
					Training		\$5,000	\$5,000
					Equipment Rental	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
	Activity 7.4. Environmentally sustainable hydrological management at the Esmeralda Stream – Resignification of the Esmeralda's neighborhood housing complex - Fray Bentos, Uruguay.	CND	Fray Bentos	Uruguay	Works & Services	\$10,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
					tickets and travel expenses	\$5,000	\$5,000	
					Training	\$5,000	\$10,000	
					Equipment Rental	\$5,000	\$10,000	
	Activity 7.5. Risk prevention and evacuees care Centre. Bella Unión, Uruguay.	CND	CND	Uruguay	Works & Services	\$68,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
						\$5,000	\$5,000	
							\$10,000	
							\$12,000	
						\$67,000	\$100,000	
							\$5,000	
	Activity 7.6. Resignification of flood prone high-risk public spaces recovered from irregular residential occupation. Bella Unión, Uruguay	CND	CND	Uruguay	Works & Services	\$2,000	\$10,000	
							\$15,000	
	Activity 7.7. Protection and resignification of the Artaláz Stream Wetland. Colón, Argentina.	Executing unit Arg	Colón	Argentina	Works & Services	\$50,000	\$200,000	\$600,000
					tickets and travel expenses			\$30,000
					Training			\$10,000
					Equipment Rental			\$15,000
	Activity 7.8. Remediation and resignification of vacant lots located within Defensa Norte and Cantera 25 de mayo Neighborhood. Concepción del Uruguay, Argentina.	Executing unit Arg	Concepción del Uruguay	Argentina	Works & Services		\$200,000	\$100,000
					tickets and travel expenses			\$20,000
					Training			\$10,000
					Equipment Rental			\$15,000
8. Sustainable urban and public infrastructure has been implemented promoting climate change adaptation.	Activity 8.1. Environmentally sustainable hydrological management at the La Esmeralda Stream -hydrological lamination. Fray Bentos, Uruguay.	CND	Fray Bentos	Uruguay	Works & Services		\$30,000	\$80,000
					tickets and travel expenses			\$10,000
					Training			\$5,000
					Equipment Rental			\$5,000
9. Solutions have been defined and financial mechanisms have been implemented to promote CCA housing and commercial buildings in medium risk areas.	Activity 8.2. Protection against coastal erosion, and sundry repairs at the water treatment plant in the city of Concordia, Argentina.	Executing unit Arg	Concordia	Argentina	Works & Services	\$180,000	\$690,000	\$100,000
					tickets and travel expenses			\$20,000
	Activity 8.3. Refurbishing of the Access bridge to the Pier and the Coastal areas of the San Javier town.	CND	CND	Uruguay	consultants fee	\$90,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
					tickets and travel expenses			\$2,000
9. Solutions have been defined and financial mechanisms have been implemented to promote CCA housing and commercial buildings in medium risk areas.	Activity 9.1. Revolving fund for housing adaptations in flood medium-risk zones, according to the Risk Map. Pilot case in Paysandú.	CND	Local Financial Institution	Uruguay	Training		\$1,000	\$2,000
					Equipment Rental			\$2,000
					consultants fee	\$50,000		
					fund		\$150,000	
9. Solutions have been defined and financial mechanisms have been implemented to promote CCA housing and commercial buildings in medium risk areas.	Activity 9.2. Design of flood insurance for commercial and tourist premises in coastal areas. Entre Rios, Argentina	Executing unit Arg	Secretariat of Environment ER	Argentina	consultants fee	\$20,000	\$30,000	

Component 3								
10. Ecosystemic services and benefits have been identified and assessed, including for CCA and Uruguay River ecosystems connectivity.	Activity 10.1. Identification, mapping and evaluation of ecosystem benefits on account of their contribution to climate change adaptation and connectivity in Argentina and Uruguay.	CND	SNAP	Uruguay	consultants fee	\$10,000	\$20,000	
		Executing unit Arg	Secretariat of Environment ER	Argentina	tickets and travel expenses		\$5,000	
					Training		\$5,000	
					consultants fee	\$10,000	\$65,000	
11. New ecosystem-based adaptation measures have been designed and implemented.	Activity 11.1. Adequacy of infrastructure required to upgrade resilience to CC in vulnerable human activities in protected areas, including tourism, livestock and beekeeping in the Estero de Farrapos Protected Area in Uruguay.	Executing unit Arg	Secretariat of Environment ER	Argentina	tickets and travel expenses	\$5,000	\$10,000	
					Equipment Rental	\$5,000	\$10,000	
					hardware/software/Satellite images	\$10,000	\$15,000	
					Training		\$20,000	
					consultants fee	\$10,000	\$65,000	
					tickets and travel expenses		\$15,000	
	Activity 11.2. Implementation of climate change ecosystem-based adaptation measures in the Rincón de Fraquilá Protected National Area in Uruguay	CND	SNAP	Uruguay	Equipment Rental		\$15,000	
					Training	\$10,000	\$10,000	
					ants fee (infrastructure planning and design)	\$10,000	\$40,000	
					tickets and travel expenses		\$15,000	
					Training		\$11,417	
					Works & Services	\$32,000	\$50,000	\$250,000
	Activity 11.3. Restoration of vulnerable coastal ecosystems through monitoring of exotic species and planting of native species.	CND	SNAP	Uruguay	consultants fee	\$5,000	\$25,000	
					tickets and travel expenses		\$2,500	
					Training		\$2,500	
					Supplies and equipment (for adaptation measures)		\$20,000	
					Equipment Rental	\$5,000		
					fees (crews coordination)	\$50,000	\$10,000	
	Activity 11.4. Structural consolidation of historical buildings, protection of the coastal canyon and valorization of the historic site Calera del Palmar or de Barquín, in El Palmar National Park (PNEP).	CND	SNAP	Uruguay	tickets and travel expenses	\$5,000	\$15,000	
					Training	\$4,000	\$15,833	
					communication	\$10,000	\$10,000	
					Equipment Rental	\$10,000	\$40,000	
					s and equipment (purchase and maintenance)	\$80,000	\$10,000	\$230,500
					consultants fee	\$5,000	\$5,000	
Executing unit Arg	National Parks	Argentina	tickets and travel expenses		\$5,000			
			Training		\$5,000			
			purchase of inputs: plants and others	\$18,750	\$100,000	\$300,000		
			consultants fee	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$10,000		
			tickets and travel expenses	\$5,000		\$5,000		
			Training	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$5,000		
Executing unit Arg	National Parks	Argentina	purchase of inputs: plants and others	\$125,000	\$100,000	\$400,000		
			consultants fee	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$10,000		
			tickets and travel expenses	\$4,000	\$2,000	\$4,000		
			Training	\$4,000	\$2,000	\$4,000		
			publication		\$10,000			
			consultants fee	\$35,000	\$25,000	\$10,000		
12. Social vulnerability monitoring and evaluation tools have been devised with a particular focus on Human Rights, gender, and generations.	Activity 12.2. Review of social vulnerability in towns involved in the project; this review should be based on the tool designed in Activity 12.1. Drafting of a report of the review and the publication of results in each country.	regional executing entity	ARG-URU	Argentina-Uruguay	tickets and travel expenses	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
					publication	\$10,000		
					Training	\$20,000	\$15,000	
					consultants fee	\$20,000	\$20,000	
					tickets and travel expenses	\$10,000	\$5,000	
					Training	\$10,000	\$5,000	
13. Assessments of perception of social risks have been carried through towards the construction of resilience.	Activity 13.2. Implementation of the methodology developed in Activity 13.1 allowing for social perception of risk identification, estimation, and review in local communities in each country, and further publication of outcomes in each country.	regional executing entity	ARG-URU	Argentina-Uruguay	consultants fee	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$25,000
					tickets and travel expenses	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
					Training	\$10,000	\$10,000	
					publication	\$15,000		
					consultants fee	\$20,000	\$20,000	
					tickets and travel expenses	\$5,000	\$5,000	
14. Strategies for assistance and capacity-building of the workforce made up by vulnerable populations have been promoted.	Activity 14.2. Social and labor capacity-building, and drafting up of workforce capacity-building in Entre Ríos, Argentina	Executing unit Arg	Entre Ríos	Argentina	consultants fee	\$15,000	\$50,000	\$100,000
					tickets and travel expenses	\$15,000		
					Training	\$10,000	\$10,000	
					consultants fee	\$20,000	\$140,000	
					tickets and travel expenses	\$10,000	\$5,000	
					Training	\$15,000	\$10,000	
15. Social networks have been strengthened up through an exchange in Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) good practices and local risk management	Activity 15.1. Local, national and regional social networks strengthened up on subjects such as awareness and sensitivity vis-a-vis the role coastal systems and vulnerable ecosystems play in CC adaptation.	regional executing entity	ARG-URU	Argentina-Uruguay	consultants fee	\$20,000	\$40,000	\$40,000
					tickets and travel expenses	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$10,000
					Training		\$70,000	\$60,000
					publication		\$50,000	
					consultants fee	\$20,000	\$20,000	
					tickets and travel expenses	\$5,000	\$10,000	
16. Communication, education and dissemination strategies have been implemented towards reducing vulnerability.	Activity 16.1. Identification of adaptation background and local risk management to address climate change involving the community and education and implementation of activities in the area of project intervention.	regional executing entity	ARG-URU	Argentina-Uruguay	Training		\$10,000	
					publication		\$25,000	
					consultants fee	\$30,000	\$30,000	
					tickets and travel expenses	\$10,000	\$10,000	
					Training	\$10,000	\$90,000	
					consultants fee	\$25,000	\$25,000	
Executing unit Arg	National Parks	Argentina-Uruguay	tickets and travel expenses		\$15,000			
			Training		\$25,000			
			consultants fee	\$25,000	\$25,000			
			tickets and travel expenses	\$15,000	\$15,000			
			Training		\$25,000			
			consultants fee	\$25,000	\$25,000			
Total cost activities						\$2,359,550	\$4,232,700	\$4,204,750

Output budget	Budget	%
Componente 1	\$1,627,500	14%
Componente 2	\$6,500,000	54%
Componente 3	\$2,412,500	20%
Componente 4	\$1,460,000	12%
Total	\$12,000,000	100%

Year 4	Subtotal	Argentina	Uruguay	Output Budget
				\$1,627,500
	\$267,700	\$161,850	\$161,850	\$563,700
	\$56,000			
	\$220,000	\$120,000	\$120,000	
	\$20,000			
	\$72,000	\$41,400	\$41,400	\$238,800
	\$10,800			
	\$118,000	\$59,900	\$59,900	
	\$1,800			
	\$19,200	\$18,100	\$18,100	
	\$17,000			
	\$30,000	\$18,750	\$18,750	\$100,000
	\$7,500			
	\$50,000	\$31,250	\$31,250	
	\$12,500			
	\$74,000	\$47,000	\$47,000	\$180,000
	\$20,000			
	\$40,000	\$43,000	\$43,000	
	\$40,000			
	\$6,000			
	\$25,000	\$15,700	\$15,700	
	\$6,400			
	\$24,000	\$109,300	\$84,300	
	\$105,000			
	\$9,600			
	\$55,000			
	\$216,000	\$130,000	\$130,000	\$320,000
	\$44,000			
	\$50,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	
	\$10,000			
\$6,500,000				
\$100,000	\$900,000		\$1,000,000	\$4,850,000
	\$50,000			
	\$30,000			
	\$20,000			
\$50,000	\$400,000		\$455,000	
	\$25,000			
	\$20,000			
	\$10,000			
\$100,000	\$600,000		\$645,000	
	\$20,000			
	\$10,000			
	\$15,000			
	\$210,000		\$250,000	
	\$10,000			
	\$15,000			
	\$15,000			
	\$268,000		\$300,000	
	\$10,000			
	\$10,000			
	\$12,000			
	\$167,000		\$200,000	
	\$6,000			
	\$12,000			
	\$15,000			
\$105,000	\$955,000	\$1,000,000		
	\$20,000			
	\$10,000			
	\$15,000			
\$655,000	\$955,000	\$1,000,000		
	\$20,000			
	\$10,000			
	\$15,000			
\$100,000	\$210,000		\$250,000	\$1,250,000
	\$10,000			
\$10,000	\$15,000			
\$10,000	\$960,000			
\$20,000	\$40,000	\$1,000,000		
\$10,000	\$120,000			
\$8,000	\$10,000			
\$8,000	\$10,000			
	\$10,000		\$150,000	\$150,000
	\$50,000			
	\$150,000		\$200,000	\$250,000
	\$50,000	\$50,000		

				\$2,412,500
\$10,000	\$40,000	\$150,000	\$50,000	\$200,000
	\$5,000			
	\$5,000			
	\$75,000			
	\$15,000			
	\$15,000			
	\$25,000			
	\$20,000			
	\$75,000	\$125,000		
	\$15,000			
	\$15,000			
	\$20,000			
	\$50,000			
	\$15,000			
	\$11,417			
	\$332,000			
	\$30,000			
	\$2,500			
	\$2,500			
	\$20,000			
	\$5,000			
	\$60,000			
	\$60,000			
	\$20,000			
	\$19,833			
	\$20,000			
	\$60,000			
	\$60,000			
	\$320,500			
	\$10,000			
	\$5,000			
	\$10,000			
	\$418,750	\$443,750		
	\$20,000			
	\$10,000			
	\$20,000			
	\$625,000			
	\$625,000			
	\$625,000			
	\$625,000			
\$1,460,000				
	\$40,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$200,000
	\$10,000			
	\$10,000			
	\$10,000			
	\$70,000			
	\$15,000			
	\$10,000			
	\$35,000			
	\$40,000	\$42,500		
	\$15,000			
	\$15,000			
	\$15,000			
	\$65,000			
	\$15,000			
	\$20,000			
	\$20,000			
	\$15,000			
	\$165,000			
	\$15,000			
	\$20,000			
	\$160,000			
	\$15,000			
	\$25,000			
	\$100,000			
	\$20,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$300,000
	\$20,000			
	\$130,000			
	\$50,000			
	\$40,000			
	\$15,000			
	\$10,000			
	\$25,000			
	\$60,000	\$90,000		
	\$20,000			
	\$100,000			
	\$50,000			
	\$15,000			
	\$25,000			
	\$25,000			
	\$25,000			
\$1,203,000	\$12,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	

Budget on the Executing Entities management fee use

Executing entity	Country	Main categories
UNDP (EE-C1y4)	Argentina y Uruguay	Financial administration of project funds and accounting services.
		Project oversight. Including visits to project sites to verify quality of deliverables, and overseeing independent evaluations.
		Equipment and furniture
		Miscellaneous expenses
		Total PNUD
CND (EE-C2y3-Uruguay)	Uruguay	Financial administration of project funds and accounting services.
		Project oversight. Including visits to project sites to verify quality of deliverables, and overseeing independent evaluations.
		Equipment and furniture
		Miscellaneous expenses
		Total CND
SAyDS (EE-C1y4)	Argentina	Financial administration of project funds and accounting services.
		Project oversight. Including visits to project sites to verify quality of deliverables, and overseeing independent evaluations.
		Equipment and furniture
		Miscellaneous expenses
		Total SAyDS

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
\$10,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$10,000
\$30,000	\$55,000	\$56,000	\$15,000
\$7,200			
\$1,200	\$1,200	\$1,400	
\$48,400	\$86,200	\$87,400	\$25,000
\$10,000	\$20,000	\$30,000	\$20,000
\$55,500	\$102,500	\$93,700	\$16,480
\$6,000			
\$1,600	\$1,400	\$800	
\$73,100	\$123,900	\$124,500	\$36,480
\$10,000	\$20,000	\$30,000	\$20,000
\$55,500	\$102,500	\$93,700	\$16,480
\$6,000			
\$1,600	\$1,400	\$800	
\$73,100	\$123,900	\$124,500	\$36,480
Total Executing Entities			
\$194,600	\$334,000	\$336,400	\$97,959
20%	35%	35%	10%

Budget
\$80,000
\$156,000
\$7,200
\$3,800
\$247,000
\$80,000
\$268,180
\$6,000
\$3,800
\$357,980
\$80,000
\$268,180
\$6,000
\$3,800
\$357,980
\$962,959
\$962,959
100%

UNDP project administration and services (secretary support, accounting and banking transaction costs)

UNDP technical services and support. Coordinator Project in Argentina and Uruguay + visits to project sites

Six computers and printers for project manager and accounting and administration assistants

Office supplies and consumables (e.g., paper, toner, folders)

CND project administration and services (secretary support, accounting and banking transaction costs)

CND technical services and support. Project manager in Uruguay +head of infrastructure projects+ Bidding specialist

Five computers and printers for project manager and accounting and administration assistants and maintenance

Office supplies and consumables (e.g., paper, toner, folders)

SAyDS project administration and services (secretary support, accounting and banking transaction costs)

SAyDS technical services and support. Project manager in Argentina +head of infrastructure projects+ Bidding specialist

Five computers and printers for project manager and accounting and administration assistants and maintenance

Office supplies and consumables (e.g., paper, toner, folders)

Budget on the Implementing Entity management fee use

Implement ation Entity	Main categories
CAF	Financial administration of project funds and accounting services.
	Translations
	Project oversight. Including visits to project sites to verify quality of deliverables, and overseeing independent evaluations.
	Audits / Interventorias (\$40000 USD per year)
	Independent Mid Term Review, Independent Terminal Review, Inception Report, Final Project Report, PPR (4 years 5.000), AF Environmental and Social and Gender Policy fulfillment.
	Technical support and backstopping by personnel from CAF.
Total Implementation Entity	

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Budget
\$50,000	\$87,500	\$87,500	\$25,000	\$250,000
\$11,407	\$19,963	\$19,963	\$5,704	\$57,037
\$50,000	\$87,500	\$87,500	\$25,000	\$250,000
\$40,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$20,000	\$200,000
\$40,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$20,000	\$200,000
\$16,000	\$28,000	\$28,000	\$8,000	\$80,000
\$207,407	\$362,963	\$362,963	\$103,704	\$1,037,037
20%	35%	35%	10%	100%

Year	Total Disbursement	Percentage	
			Cost of activities
1	\$2,799,999	20%	\$2,400,000
2	\$4,899,999	35%	\$4,200,000
3	\$4,899,999	35%	\$4,200,000
4	\$1,400,000	10%	\$1,200,000
Total	\$13,999,996	100%	\$12,000,000

Detailed budget	
Executing entity	Implementation entity
\$192,592	\$207,407
\$337,036	\$362,963
\$337,036	\$362,963
\$96,296	\$103,704
\$962,959	\$1,037,037