

MARN-GAT-02-009 - 2019

San Salvador, June 20th, 2019

SUBJECT: Endorsement for Project "Enhancing climate resilience of rural communities and ecosystems in Ahuachapán-Sur, El Salvador"

Mister Mikko Ollikainen Secretariat Manager Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat Washington DC, U.S.A

Dear Mr. Ollikainen,

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in El Salvador, I confirm that the national project proposal "Enhancing climate resilience of rural communities and ecosystems in Ahuachapán–Sur, El Salvador", 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 El Salvador.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.

Sincerely,

Arq. Fernando Andrés López Larreynaga

Minister



## PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL TO THE ADAPTATION FUND

#### PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Project/Programme Category: Regular Project/Programme

Country/ies: El Salvador

Title of Project/Programme: Enhancing climate resilience of rural communities and

ecosystems in Ahuachapán -Sur, El Salvador.

Type of Implementing Entity: Multilateral Implementing Entity

Implementing Entity: United Nations Development Programme

Executing Entity/ies: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN)

Amount of Financing Requested: \$8,484,502.92 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

#### **Project / Programme Background and Context:**

#### **National Background**

1. El Salvador, has been identified by the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) as one of the countries with the highest sensitivity to climate change¹. According to the Fifth Assessment Report of the IPCC, the country is characterized by a high exposure to geoclimatic threats, resulting from its location and topography, exacerbating climate change induced risk and vulnerability of human settlements and ecosystems². The Global Climate Risk Index for the period between 1997 to 2016, covering both human and economic impacts, ranks El Salvador 16th in the world, emphasizing the country's high vulnerability to extreme climate events³. There is ample evidence of climate change and variability affecting all sectors of society and economy, at different spatial and temporal scales, from intraseasonal to long-term variability as a result of large-scale cyclical phenomena⁴. A study from The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) found that between 1980 to 2008, an average of 1.5 natural disasters per year resulted in nearly 7,000 human casualties, affecting 2.9 million people, and costing US \$470 million to the central government (amount that is equivalent to 4.2% of the Gross Domestic Product). The country of El Salvador spends an equivalent to 1.1% of its total GDP with dealing with climate change related impacts and infrastructure every year on average.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> D. L. Hartmann, a. M. G. K. Tank, and M. Rusticucci, "IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, Climatie Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis," *Ipcc* AR5, no. January 2014 (2013): 31–39, https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781107415324.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> IPCC, "Climate Change, Adaptation, and Vulnerability," *Organization & Environment* 24, no. March (2014): 1–44, https://doi.org/http://ipcc-wg2.gov/AR5/images/uploads/IPCC\_WG2AR5\_SPM\_Approved.pdf.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Sönke Kreft and David Eckstein, "Global Climate Risk Index 2014," *Germanwatch*, 2013, 28, http://germanwatch.org/en/download/8551.pdf.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> (Cai et al., 2015; Harger, 1995; Neelin et al., 1998; Takahashi et al., 2011; Torrence and Webster, 1999; Wolter and Timlin, 2011)

2. El Salvador is the most densely populated country in Central America (342 people per km²) with a population of approximately 6.46 million inhabitants, of which 52.9% are women⁵. The country's territory totals 21,040 km², with a rugged topography (50% of total land mass has slopes of over 15%), highly erodible soils and the lowest per capita availability of freshwater in Central America⁵. According to the measurement of compound poverty⁶, 35.2% of the total Salvadoran households are poor, equivalent to 606,000 homes to approximately 2.6 million people. Similarly, the multidimensional poverty rate in rural areas is 58.5%, and 22.5% in urban areas. Thirty-eight percent of the country's population resides in rural or non-urban areas, of which 20% are women⁻. In all the departments, other than one, over 50% of rural households are multidimensionally poor and as such are more vulnerable to the effects of climate change (**Figure 1**). Homes with this condition have the following deprivations: 37% food insecurity; 49% lack of access to drinking water; 83.7% no access to public health.

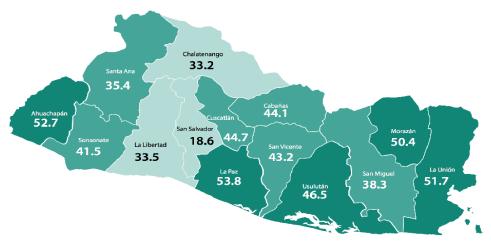


Figure 1 - Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty per region in El Salvador. Source: DIGESTYC, 2015<sup>6</sup>.

- 3. Sixty percent of the national territory is devoted to agriculture, which is the main source of livelihood for the rural population in the country. About 36% of the total country territory is arable land, with corn as the main subsistence crop, followed by rice, beans, oilseeds, and sorghum, and with the cultivation of coffee and sugar cane as major cash crops
- 4. The effects of climate change, as observed over recent years, have directly affected the productivity across the whole spectrum of the agricultural sector, with significant impacts on smallholder farming<sup>8</sup>. According to the last agricultural census, there are more than 325,000 producers of basic grains who work in land parcels of sizes ranging between 0.7-3 hectares. Not surprisingly, 52.4% of the farmers organize their agricultural activity in parcels averaging 0.7 hectares, with an average corn production of 1.427 kg/ha. This production may satisfy the immediate needs of a family household (requiring only 1,300 kg of corn per year), but is significantly lower than the national average production (2,575 kg/ha). Impact from extreme weather such as the tropical storm Mitch (1998) caused damages and total loss of US \$388.1 million, with US \$158.3 million (40.8% of the total) impacting the agricultural sector. The 2001, drought reported damages and loss for US \$31.4 million and 81% for the farming industry. Hurricane Stan (2005) caused US \$355.6 million in damages and loss, US \$48.7 million and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Ministry of Economy; General Directorate of Statistics and Census –DIGESTyC; El Salvador: 2014; Estimates and Trends of Municipal Population 2005-2025

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> STPP & MINEC-DIGESTYC, "Medición Multidimensional de La Pobreza. El Salvador.," San Salvador: Secretaría Técnica y de Planificación de La Presidencia y Ministerio de Economía, a Través de La Dirección General de Estadística y Censos., 2015. 
<sup>8</sup> Minerva Campos et al., "Estrategias de Adaptación Al Cambio Climático En Dos Comunidades Rurales de México y El Salvador," Adaptation Strategies to Climate Change in Two Rural Communities in Mexico and El Salvador, no. 61 (2013): 329–49, http://www.boletinage.com/61/16-CAMPOS.pdf.

13.7% of the total for the agricultural sector. The Tropical Depression Twelve-E (DT 12-E) in 2011 carried a price tag of US \$306 million in damages and losses in the agricultural sector. Between 2014 and 2015, losses in agriculture, as a result of severe drought, costed the country more than US \$140 million, with greater impact felt on subsistence crops (corn and beans), as well as in the dairy industry which lost more than 10% of its production. The sustained dry spell followed by high temperatures, has also caused severe damage to the health of human populations, to the broader agricultural sector, and the natural environment. Furthermore, the reduction or deficiency in rainfall over the period has also affected the availability and quality of superficial and underground water resources.

5. More needs to be done in order to adapt productive systems, diversify livelihoods, and enhance community resilience in the face of climate change, given the fact that, the impacts we see now will continue and will be exacerbated by the predicted increase in frequency and intensity of droughts as a result of higher temperatures and rainfall variability in the country<sup>9</sup>. The current situation showcases the lack of broad economic strength, low levels of diversification and technology, with direct consequences to flexible and effective adaptation.

## Extreme weather hazards and climate change in El Salvador

6. El Salvador is currently impacted by the effects of climate variability and change, with highly variable rainfall patterns, both spatial and temporal, which is leading to an increase in the number of extreme climatic events (i.e. tropical cyclones, floods and droughts). Over time, El Salvador has passed from experiencing one event per decade in the sixties and seventies, two in the eighties, four in the nineties, to eight extreme events in the last decade. This shows a shift from previous decades, when extreme events hitting the country would originate mostly from the Atlantic Ocean, and had its first wave of impacts mitigated by the land mass of neighbouring countries. This is no longer the case, since the frequency and intensity of tropical cyclones originating from both the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans has increased over the past two decades (Figure 2).

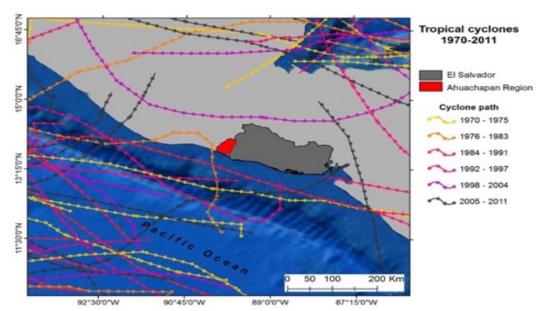


Figure 2 - Paths of tropical cyclones in the region between 1970-2011. Source: NOAA, 2012.

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

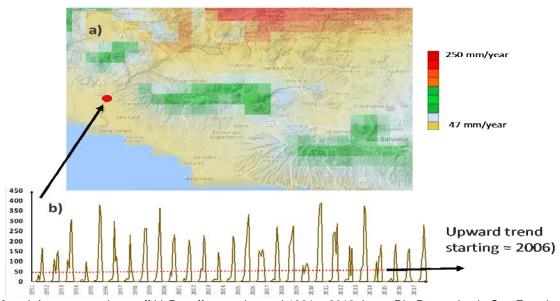
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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Ipcc, "Working Group I Contribution to the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis," *Ipcc* AR5, no. March 2013 (2013): 2014, https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781107415324.Summary.

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

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

- 8. Studies from the National Service of Territorial Studies (Servicio Nacional de Estudios Territoriales, SNET) reveal that at least 10% of the country is prone to floods, 20% percent is exposed to landslides, 50% is affected by drought. Natural disasters have taken lives, damaged infrastructure, and affected social and economic development. The poorest segments of the population are particularly hit by natural disasters, as they are more likely to live in hazardous parts of the territory, such as flood plains, river banks, steep slopes, and fragile buildings in densely populated zones.
- 9. A combination of extreme onset of rainfall, extended dry periods, poor land and water management has contributed to increased runoff as seen in the lower parts of River Paz (Figure 3).



**Figure 3** – a) Average yearly runoff b) Runoff anomaly trend 1991 – 2018, lower Rio Paz region in San Francisco Menendez, El Salvador. Source: TerraClimate: Monthly Climate and Climatic Water Balance for Global Terrestrial Surfaces (Runoff, derived using a one-dimensional soil water balance model)

10. In 2014, the average accumulated rain for July ended as the lowest in the last 44 years<sup>10</sup> on record, and in 2015 the average accumulated rain during the rainy season was the lowest ever recorded, reaching only 63% of what should be expected given normal historic climate conditions (Figure 4). Extended drought periods in the country, have traditionally been followed by high temperatures, hindering progress and functioning of important sectors of the economy, including agriculture, health, water

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> For example, accumulated rainfall in the southeast area of the country was less than 10 mm, representing a 95% deficit from average rainfall

resources, and energy. According to the Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), approximations from Central America's main the prima harvest for 2015 showed a decline of 60% in the total maize harvest, and 80% in the total beans harvest due to drier than normal weather conditions.

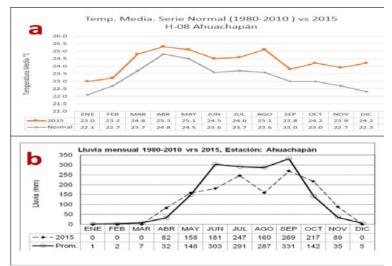
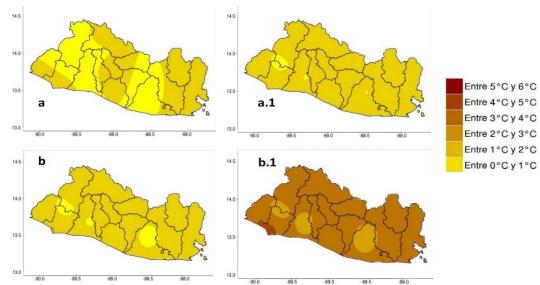


Figure 4 – Average temperature (a) and rainfall (b) patterns in the South Ahuachapán region between 1980-2010 compared with observed rainfall and temperatures for 2015. Source: MARN, 2016.

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

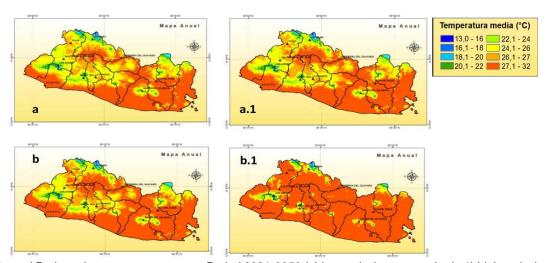
#### **National Climate Scenarios**

12. The climate change scenarios indicate that in the coming years, El Salvador will experience more intense, and more frequent, extreme events. According to the projected scenarios, the country will consistently face reductions in precipitation and constant increases in temperature (Figure 5). The National Climate Scenarios produced by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) show that over the course of this century, the average temperatures (maximum and minimum averages) will increase considerably, with the magnitude of the change being most marked for the period 2071-2100.



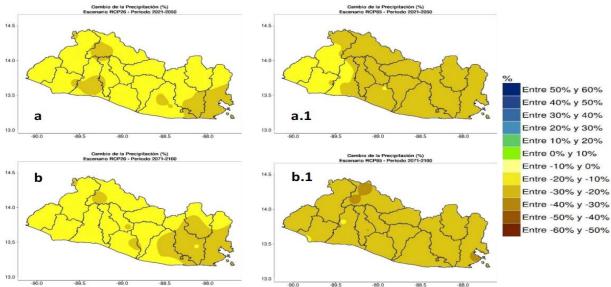
**Figure 5** – Annual Projected temperature increase. Period 2021-2050 (a) low emissions scenario, (a.1) high emissions scenario. Period 2071-2100 (b) low emissions scenario, (b.1) high emissions scenario. Source: MARN, 2017.

13. Average and minimum temperature will shift considerably between the periods 2021-2050 and 2071-2100 under all climatic scenarios. This represent changes between 1 °C and 3 °C and up to 4.5 °C towards the end of the century. These projected changes in temperature for El Salvador, are most in line with the changes projected by the IPCC. Temperature increases of such magnitude, will have direct effect on the temperature of the Pacific coast. When breaking and zooming into the time series of projections, the data shows that, in the near future (between 2021-2030 and 2031-2041), all scenarios point out to shifts between 0.7 °C and 1.5 °C, which is higher than what its observed today. The last decade in the period under consideration, presents the greatest changes in temperature with values between 1.5 °C and 2 °C in the country. These projections reveal that, in the future, 90% of the national territory will be subject to average temperature values above 27 °C (Figure 6).



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

14. All scenarios point to a decrease in precipitation between 10% to 20%, across the country between 2021-2050, with some regions being expected to see a reduction above 20% (under a high emissions scenario). This would represent a reduction of no less than 200 mm per year in precipitation. Comparably, towards 2041-2050 the magnitude of rainfall reduction will remain on the mark between 10% to 20%, similar to the previous period (Figure 7). It is worth noting that projected changes between 2031-2040 can be attributed to already ongoing climate change and variability processes in El Salvador, and that these changes are within the scope of the IPCC projections for the region.



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

15. The projected scenarios for the period between 2071-2100, show even more drastic changes in precipitation patterns in the country, with values ranging between 20 to 26% under the high emissions pathway. When looking at each decade in detail, for example, between 2071-2080 the changes represent a decrease of 15-25% in rainfall, under a low emissions scenario, followed by 20-25% reduction in rainfall under a high emissions scenario. By the same token, the decade of 2081-2090 will experience reductions between 20% to 30%, with even higher depletion of rainfall under the high emissions scenario. During the last decade of the 21st century between 2091-2100, the projected scenarios reveal a decrease in rainfall ranging between 20% -35% (low emissions scenario) when compared to current observed values. At the century approaches end, the scenarios reveal reduction in precipitation that are considerably more pronounced, intense and drastic if compared to the period between 2021-2050. This represents a reduction of 300 mm a year in precipitation in the country (Figure 8).

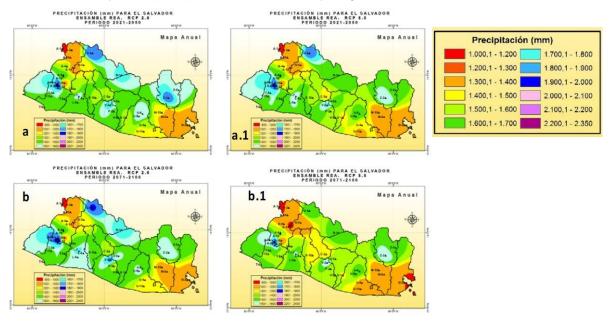


Figure 8 – Annual Projected average precipitation. Period 2021-2050 (a) low emissions scenario, (a.1) high emissions scenario. Period 2071-2100 (b) low emissions scenario, (b.1) high emissions scenario. Source: MARN, 2017.

16. These scenarios represent a complete range of alternative futures for climate in El Salvador. Taking into account the cascading effects that may accompany the climate change scenarios, the

country's economy, society and nature, finds itself having to deal with greater risk and effective occurrence of natural disasters. Not surprisingly, as a result of current climate variability and change, in the form of higher temperatures, reduced rainfall, erratic local, regional and global climate controls, the country is already and will continue to need to manage increased social, economic and environmental pressures across vastly degraded landscapes.

## The South Ahuachapán landscape

17. The South-Ahuachapán area, located in the department of Ahuachapán, includes the municipalities of San Francisco Menendez, Jujutla, Guaymango and San Pedro Puxtla (Figure 9), covering an area of 591.73 Km², with a population of 98,016 people from which 51% are women, and with the majority of the population (77%) residing in rural areas<sup>11</sup>.

Municipality	Territory (Km²)	Rural population	Urban population	Total population	Female population	Male population	Human Development Index
Guaymango	60.23	17,728	1,309	19,037	9,550	9,487	0.623
Jujutla	263.95	21,690	6,909	28,599	14,618	13,981	0.637
San Francisco Menéndez	226.13	30,211	12,396	42,607	21,838	2,0769	0.664
San Pedro Puxtla	41.42	5,886	1,887	7,773	3,893	3,880	0.677

Table 2 – Municipalities in the South-Ahuachapán area.

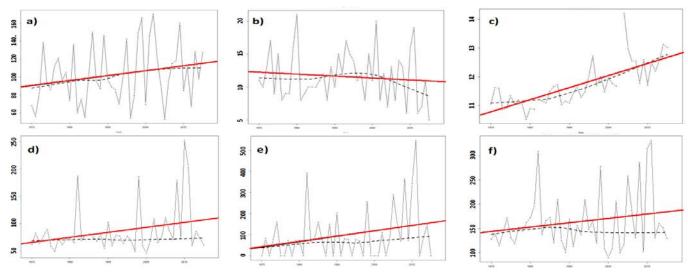


Figure 9 - Municipalities in the South-Ahuachapán region. Source: MARN, 2016

- 18. The MARN estimates the South-Ahuachapán as an area of high vulnerability to climate change. Considering its environmental and social characteristics at the landscape level, this part of the country finds itself highly susceptible to the destructive effects of climate variability together with lacking of necessary resources to adequately prepare, respond and recover from natural disasters. This region, contains a significant amount of the population exposed to frequent meteorological drought, while at the same time it is one of El Salvador's main regions for the production of staple food items (basic grains), as well as other cash crops (sugarcane, coffee).
- 19. Tree cover accounts for 68% of its total territorial area, distributed as 33% Forest, 29% Shaded coffee and 6% shrubs. Agricultural land accounts for 26% of total area, and it is used for the production of staple grains (maize and beans).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Almanaque 262. State of human development in the municipalities of El Salvador, 2009.

- 20. The Landscape features strategic natural assets for the country, such as El Imposible National Park, the Apaneca-Ilamatepec Biosphere Reserve, and the RAMSAR site Barra de Santiago comprising an extraordinary biological diversity of ecosystems, species and genes, and their conservation deserve special attention. The primary ecological zones are the humid subtropical forest to the south, very moist subtropical forest, and humid subtropical forest.
- 21. According to the climate change scenarios produced by the MARN, climate variability and change in the region will become more and more evident. This will be reflected through significant increases in average temperatures (Figure 10), erratic rainfall patterns, and increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events.



**Figure 10** — Climate indices for all weather stations located in South Ahuachapán (the dotted line represents average values, the red line represents trends in observed values): a) Consecutive dry days; b) Consecutive wet days; c) Daily temperature range; d) Yearly maximum 24-hour rainfall total (mm); e) Annual Total Precipitation for days above the 99th percentile (MM); F) Annual maximum precipitation in 5 consecutive days (mm)

- 22. The area has a complex hydrographic network. Of the 11 hydrographic basins that drain the territory, four of the most important: the rivers La Paz, Banderas, Lempa and Grande in Sonsonate are part of this area. There are 32 rivers in the Barra de Santiago Basin and the Sub-basins of Cara Sucia and Culiapa. Among the main rivers of the Cara Sucia Sub-basin are El Sacramento, Huiscoyol, El Corozo, Cara Sucia, Mistepe, the Izcanal, Maishtapula, and the Aguachapio rivers. Between the main rivers of the Cuilapa Sub-basin are the Guayapa, Cuilapa, El Naranjo, El Rosario, Cubis, San Antonio, Tihuicha and El Negro rivers. However, a Hydro Analysis of this area carried out in 2007, showed that domestic demand represented 7.41% of total demand, against an irrigation demand of 92.59%, with signs of over-exploitation of the resource in the lower parts of the Cara Sucia Sub-watershed.
- 23. Since 1974, the Paz River has abandoned old drainages of the El Aguacate, La Danta and Río Seco channels, causing a process of desiccation and transformation of the wetlands and marshes, with an alteration of the salinity gradients, the reduction of the freshwater flows and the closure of the mangrove swamps of Garita Palmera. This leads to a high susceptibility to flooding in the southern part of the Department. The situation will be further aggravated by the climate change impacts projected to take place in what is already degraded land. Ineffective agricultural and livestock practices have led to high levels of contamination by agrochemicals, which, together with erosion, lead to a deterioration of mangroves with sedimentation and silting of channels, with loss of mangrove hydrodynamic regulation. This situation, threatens and affects artisanal and industrial fishing and local livelihoods. The lack of opportunities leads to migration and weakening of the social fabric in an already vulnerable part of the country.
- 24. In this region, the mangroves in the lower basin of the river belong to the mangrove ecoregion of the Pacific dry coast (Olson et al., 2001), which extend in patches along the coastal zone of Guatemala

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

25. This region is important also for aquifer recharge, specifically for the recharge of the aquifer ESA-01, localized in alluvial materials in south Ahuachapán, in the municipalities of San Francisco Menendez, Jujutla and Acajutla (Figure 11).

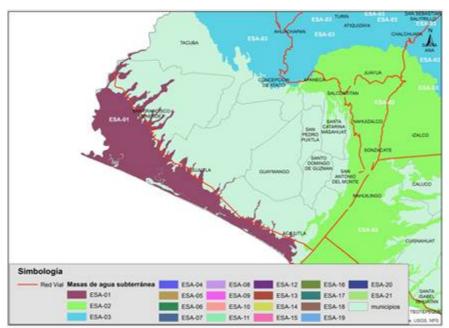
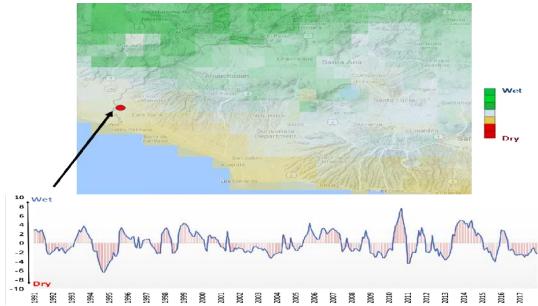


Figure 11 – Location of the Aquifer ESA-01 in South Ahuachapán (Largest part of the aquifer located in the municipality of San Francisco Menendez).

26. During the last eight years, this landscape has suffered the adverse impacts of extreme hydrometeorological events, in some years it experienced Tropical Depressions and Hurricanes, and in other years it suffered meteorological drought with significant damages to infrastructure, agriculture and crops, functioning of ecosystems, and livelihoods. The loss of coverage and inadequate agricultural practices on slopes, have caused a decrease in water regulation capacities with increased runoff (see Figure 3 and 12), which in turn led to a severe increase in soil erosion rates in the high and middle parts of the basins, an increased risk of landslides and floods; and a decrease in infiltration capacities and aquifer recharge with a decrease in the water supply for different uses. All this has been reflected in large damages to infrastructure and crop loss.



**Figure 12** - Trajectories for the Palmer Drought Severity index for the lower Rio Paz region in San Francisco Menendez, El Salvador. Representing relative dryness or wetness affecting water sensitive areas in South Ahuachapán. Source: University of Idaho Palmer Drought Severity Index.

- 27. The pressure exerted on the forest remnants of the highlands, riparian forests, secondary forests, agroforestry systems and mangroves has also increased the region's vulnerability to climate change. The reduction of habitat, the loss of ecological connectivity and of critical ecosystem services (i.e. water provision, climate regulation) have caused a chain of processes and negative impacts that increase the vulnerability of this area in the face of more frequent events of heavy rainfall, and prolonged periods of drought. Thus, the loss of natural vegetation cover and the poor land use practices in agriculture, are leading to a continuous decrease in surface and ground water availability, excessive runoff, and a decrease in other water regulation ecosystem services, leading to a significant increase in soil erosion rates. A recent assessment of damages to the agricultural sector in Ahuachapán, pointed out that, due to an extended drought period, the average numbers observed for the harvest of corn and beans (June/July 2015) had a reduction of 94%.
- 28. Degrading of natural ecosystems, with wide spread effects at the landscape level (including depletion of riparian forests and grasslands) threatens the provision of a wide range of ecosystem services to local communities in the South Ahuachapán. Long and short-term effects of degradation of these ecosystems include:
  - i) increased soil erosion as a result of reduced vegetation cover;
  - ii) reduced infiltration of water in degraded watersheds and catchment areas, thereby resulting in reduced recharge of groundwater and an increased incidence of flooding;
- 29. Interventions in the are thus need to focus on helping the landscape to adapt and build resilience to the impacts of climate change, through the protection of the ecosystems and the rehabilitation and conservation of the mosaic of interdependent land uses thus enhancing the landscape's capacity to manage extreme hydro-meteorological events as well as increased projected temperatures and erratic rainfall patterns.
- 30. The goods and services generated by healthy or under restoration landscapes, have the potential to mitigate these threats by providing multiple benefits to local communities in the region of South-Ahuachapán, such as the provision of natural resources (food and water) and regulatory functions, including flood mitigation, water filtration and waste decomposition.

#### Landscape approach to build resilience and adapt to climate change

31. In 2012, El Salvador developed the National Environmental Policy to help regulate, manage, protect the country's natural resources, and reverse environmental degradation, while reducing the country's vulnerability to climate change, which feeds directly into the country's plans on long-term

economic growth and social progress outcomes. A key instrument of the National Environmental Policy is the National Program for the Restoration of Ecosystems and Landscapes (PREP), which is organized in three strategic areas: 1) Restoration, reforestation and inclusive conservation of critical ecosystems such as gallery forests, water recharge areas, slopes, mangroves and other forest ecosystems; 2) The restoration of degraded soils, through the forestation of agricultural systems, the adoption of resilient agroforestry systems and the development of sustainable and climate-resilient and biodiversity-friendly agriculture; 3) Synergistic development of physical infrastructure and natural infrastructure.

- 32. Forest landscape restoration is a key part of the country's Nationally Determined Contribution, and the main strategy to contribute to climate change adaptation, by increasing productivity of landscapes, enhancing the resilience of forest ecosystems, landscapes, agroecosystems, watersheds, and forest-dependent communities.
- 33. The PREP comprises immediate and strategic activities, such as the conservation of forest remnants; the restoration of forest ecosystems and agroecosystems, recovering tree coverage in critical sites, working to rehabilitate the landscape; and the maintenance and increase of tree cover in critical areas, particularly in high altitude agroecosystems, and at the watershed level (to control water supply and flow, reducing runoff, landslides and floods). The application of techniques to reduce the speed of the water flow and to increase the capacity of the water retention in the upper sections of the basins and the high zones of the mountain ranges and the protection of the plant cover, have the potential to reduce erosion and the transport of sediment as well as floods. Consequently, it enables to reduce risks associated to extreme hydro-meteorological events. Furthermore, it is expected that the reforestation of the agricultural areas will improve the soil with an increase in organic matter and moisture retention, and therefore, increasing the resistance during water shortage and drought.

#### Identification of priority sites for EBA through restoration in South Ahuachapán

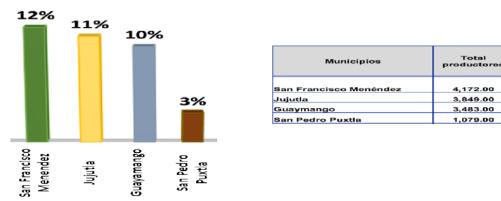
- 34. Information from the PREP was used to update National Land Use Map, allowing for the identification of key the restoration sites of the country based on the following six criteria: soil conservation and food production; biodiversity and wildlife conservation; protection of ground water and adaptation to drought; adaptation to extreme events and protection against floods and storms; firewood supply and climate regulation.
- 35. A particular focus was provided to key agroecosystems sites (these account for 60% of the national territory) with the potential land use/cover transitions <sup>12</sup> for restoration also being identified taking into account the different current uses of the soil to allow the recovery of prized ecosystems, through the restoration of their relevant environmental goods and services for adaptation. The potential areas for each transition type comprise a total of 1,001,405 hectares comprising eleven proposed transitions pointing to the high potential for restoration areas in South Ahuachapán.
- 36. The analysis by MARN has allowed the project proposal to identify the municipality of San Francisco Menendez located in the South Landscape of Ahuachapán, as the target intervention area for restoration investments. The municipality has a territory of 226.13 km² and a total population of 42,062 of which 30,211 reside in rural areas. The identification of the Municipality of San Francisco Menendez as the area of intervention, was based on an exhaustive analysis of available time series of satellite remote sensing data, together with data and information collected by MARN *in-situ*. <sup>13</sup>

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Defined as the non-linear land use change process associated with societal and biophysical system changes.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> The analysis was conducted using Google Earth Engine, allowing the production of wall-to-wall spatially explicit information at multiple spatial scales. The analysis included Climate models generated by both long-term climate predictions and historical interpolations of surface variables, including historical reanalysis data from NCEP/NCAR, gridded meteorological datasets such as the NLDAS-2, and GridMET, and climate model outputs like the University of Idaho MACAv2-METDATA and the NASA Earth Exchange's Downscaled Climate Projections. The prioritization also included the analysis of spatially-explicit land surface variables over time, such as: Evapotranspiration/Latent Heat Flux product (8-day composite product produced at 500 meter pixel resolution), providing information on the hydrologic cycle, which has direct and significant influence on agriculture cycles in the region, as well as the amount of solar radiation, atmospheric vapor pressure, temperature, wind, and soil moisture available. The prioritization also included analysis of salinity anomalies using the Hybrid Coordinate Ocean Model, Water Temperature and Salinity (HYCOM) (Revealing that salinity has not been decreasing as result of local meteorological processes

- 37. To further characterize the imbalances observed in the region, coming as consequence of intense rainfall and longer dry periods, the prioritization exercise used data from the Monthly Climate and Climatic Water Balance for Global Terrestrial Surfaces Dataset (TerraClimate) to better understand the runoff patterns in San Francisco Menendez. 14 The analysis revealed an upward trend in surface runoff in San Francisco Menendez, starting in 2006 and progressing steadily, affecting negatively agricultural activities and exacerbating the already damaging effects of extended periods of drought, scarce and localized rainfall patterns in the intervention area. The data and analysis revealed that the lower Rio Paz presents a remarkably consistent pattern of low precipitation and high temperatures over time. Such characteristics have been followed by an increase in the number of extreme whether events (such as heavy rainfall and droughts), leading to below average soil moisture, increased surface runoff, and soil loss. This has been pointed out by an increasing number of recent reports by MARN and international agencies such as USAID, FAO, GIZ, which have identified the Municipality of San Francisco Menendez (entirely located in the Central America Dry Corridor) as extremely susceptible to the Effects of CC. The impacts pointed out by MARN and international organizations working in the area, have been immediately felt in the form of changes in water flow patterns (in the Lower Rio Paz), higher than normal temperatures, erratic rainfall, and low fresh water input into the ocean. This has created an imbalance that will only be exacerbated by CC, affecting agriculture, the natural environment, as well as local livelihoods in the project intervention areas.
- 38. In San Francisco Menendez, the land under exploitation is dominated by cultivation of crops (46%), followed by seasonal grasslands (30%) and permanent grasslands (15%). The local development plan for the municipality has identified 4,569 Ha of critical ecosystems for restoration by 2030 of which 1,569Ha are agroforestry systems, 2,000 Ha tropical forests and 1,000 Ha being mangrove systems.
- 39. According to the 2007 Census in the agriculture and livestock sector, the land under exploitation is mainly owned by producers (75%) while 18% of land is leased (Figure 13). There are 80 cooperatives of small producers present in San Francisco Menendez, from those 16 are women led cooperatives.



**Figure 13** – Total of local agricultural producers in the direct area of intervention (San Francisco Menendez) and indirect intervention area in relation to total producers in South Ahuachapán region. SOURCE: Ministry of Economy, General Directorate of Statistics and Census <sup>15</sup>.

over the past several years). The analysis also included Long-Term drough Severity estimations using the Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI), which has been effective in effective in determining long-term drought in the intervention area. The PDSI data and analysis considers surface air temperature and a physical water balance models, taking into account the observed effects of increasingly warm temperatures, and high evapotranspiration, leading to systemic imbalances affecting local hydrological cycles (refer back to Figure 13).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> This dataset and analysis considers runoff as the excess of liquid water supply (precipitation) used by monthly Evapotranspiration and soil moisture recharge and is derived using a one-dimensional soil water balance model and it correlates well to measured streamflow from a number of watersheds globally.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Ministry of Economy; General Directorate of Statistics and Census –DIGESTyC; El Salvador: 2014; Estimates and Trends of Municipal Population 2005-2025

**Table 3** – Area of land under exploitation by land use in San Francisco Menendez. 2007 Census<sup>16</sup>.

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

40. San Francisco Menendez municipality is part of the broader South Ahuachapán landscape that includes the municipalities of Jujutla, Guayamango and San Pedro Puxtla. These municipalities are administratively grouped together through the Association of Municipalities of Microregión Sur with the objective of establishing synergies for their development and for environmental management through concerted actions. Actions along these municipalities is also strategic as these also share access to the same aquifers (Figure 12) thus linking them, at a landscape, administrative and hydrological level. Population for this larger region is 98,016 (49,899 women) of which 75,515 people reside in rural areas.

#### **Proposed Adaptation Solution and Barriers**

- 41. An adaptation solution for San Francisco Menendez and the greater South Ahuachapán area needs to address not only the climate impacts as identified above (higher temperatures, droughts and flash floods) but also needs to address the underlying barriers that have increased the vulnerability and hindered the capacity of communities and ecosystems to manage impacts and ensure climate resiliency.
- 42. These include an unsustainable management of ecosystems that have generated a diminished capacity at a landscape level to manage drought, soil erosion and flash floods that will become more recurrent due to climate change; lack of capacity of producers to identify alternative climate resilient productive options; lack of information and knowledge on climate change as it will impact the region and a lack of governance capacity in identifying and implementing appropriate adaptation measures to manage climate change in an inclusive and coordinated manner.

#### Unsustainable Landscape Management

- 43. Land use changes from agriculture become a critical issue in diminishing the ability of the landscape to manage climate change as loss of forest cover reduces the capacity to trap moisture and to reduce the threat from flash flooding. Unsustainable land use practices in conventional agriculture such as excessive tillage, burning of stubble (in the case of sugar cane harvesting), excessive use of agrochemicals, such as pesticides, herbicides, and chemical fertilizers, and overgrazing have further impacted the capacity of the landscape to manage the effects of both drought and flooding and have a direct impact in soil erosion.
- 44. In the case of South Ahuachapán and more specifically in San Francisco Menendez, unsustainable land management becomes a critical issue due to the direct interdependence of ecosystems within the landscape (highland forest systems, riparian forests, secondary forests, agroforestry systems and mangroves) that is made more acute due to the natural topography of the region which has altitudinal ranges from 0 to 200m above sea level coupled with long and steep slopes. Thus interventions within middle and higher altitudes (where traditional agriculture takes place) have an immediate impact to ecosystems at a lower altitude.
- 45. Unsustainable land management in this case is common and is a direct result of the competition that exists from agricultural and livestock producers with the need to increase productivity from a landscape that is already suffering from the negative impacts of climate change. This is often at odds

<sup>16</sup> The 2007 includes surface measurement in manzanas (mz), which was converted to hectares considering 1mz=0.70ha

with users who feel the need to conserve valuable ecosystem services through restoration interventions as a means to protect their lives and livelihoods in downstream areas (fisheries for example).

- 46. Illegal interventions within the main surface water sources (small illegal dams) such as the rivers have also interrupted the natural flow of water. Often time these interventions are made by producers who feel the need to divert water flow to benefit their production and often result in the degradation of valuable ecosystems and of natural water flow (particularly in the flow of sweet water to the mangrove areas). These interventions also increase the vulnerability of communities to both drought (interrupting flow to water sheds) and flooding, particularly in lower areas within the topography.
- 47. An adaptation solution needs to address the competition that exists within the landscape between land users and present a win-win solution for sustainable land management. This includes developing the information products and alternatives that link the value of critical ecosystems as a means to address climate change and generate the mechanisms for their restoration and protection within a productive landscape reality. To ensure their sustainability, solutions need to be framed within a wider community governance mechanism for landscape management that recognizes the mosaic of land uses in the area.

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

- 48. As the impact of climate change has become more evident, communities have begun to see its direct impact in their productive capacities. San Francisco Menendez relies mainly on agricultural and livestock production with a large amount of small agricultural holders producing staple grains. Flooding, drought and general climate vulnerability have negatively impacted yields and in some cases resulted in total loss of production.
- 49. Climate projections for the area demonstrate that productive options that were available -such as coffee production at mid altitudes- will no longer be feasible as temperatures become more elevated and water scarcer. San Francisco Menendez usually relied on 2 annual planting seasons however as climate change has progressed, producers can now only realistically rely on one. Lack of regional climate information in the form of agricultural hydromet products and general understanding of climate scenarios have contributed to a general feeling of uncertainty amongst producers on livelihood alternatives who feel that their livelihoods are gradually disappearing.
- 50. Furthermore, small scale and subsistence level producers often rely on agricultural extension officers from MAG to provide them with the inputs, including seeds and fertilizers, required for basic agricultural production. These are provided in the form of agricultural packets and provide seeds for corn or beans which are prevalent in the region. These agricultural packets are normally provided twice a year at a national level, however in the areas within the Dry Corridor such as San Francisco Menendez these are now only provided once a year (during the second planting period) as the first planting period (primera siembra) has been lost due to climate change. Resiliency to climate change has not been considered as an important aspect in modifying seed varieties or techniques provided and thus provide little options for small scale and subsistence producers in San Francisco Mendez to adapt planting practices. The availability of seed banks with seed varieties that are appropriate for the region and that factor in resiliency to elevated temperatures, drought and floods will provide options for these producers.
- 51. Development and conservation organizations have begun to innovate in the region through pilot projects to implement agroforestry systems and new crops (such as cacao) at an individual farm level. However, lessons learned from these interventions have yet to be disseminated beyond these organizations and development circles. In addition, little effort is made to link these systems to market chains thus missing an opportunity to generate economic incentives for wider scale replication. Information derived from these pilots is also not widely disseminated nor packaged for the uptake and large-scale implementation by agricultural producers or agricultural service providers. Often time agricultural extension officers, producer cooperatives and agricultural authorities are not considered as active stakeholders when implementing these pilots and thus the information is not systemized for their use. This has resulted in a general lack of knowledge amongst producer circles on how to adapt existing livelihoods and means of production to factor in new climate realities. Hence adaptation solutions need to be systematized in a manner that is appropriate for productive stakeholders to understand and

implement. It also needs to have information regarding market potential to ensure that the correct incentives exist for their wide scale implementation to correctly ensure that these options provide a real alternative for resilient livelihoods in the region.

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

- 52. While communities within South Ahuachapán have been experiencing the impact of climate change, this has not necessarily translated into an actual knowledge of climate change and climate change projections in the region. This lack of knowledge extends to local leaders and land users who are unaware of how to address these impacts in a manner that actually generates long term resiliency. This generates an important barrier in providing an entry point on implementing adaptation strategies.
- 53. El Salvador has a National Environmental Monitoring System (Observatorio Ambiental) that provides NHMS services at a national level, including a national meteorological drought alert system that provides alerts via various channels including SMS messaging, however a lack of funds and equipment have limited its capacity to provide the downscaled climate information that is needed by local populations and much less package it into relevant climate information products that can provide a means for adaptive planning. Chief amongst these include information on how climate change will impact access to natural resources such as water and how the region as a whole needs to respond for correct water management.
- 54. Lack of this information has generated increased uncertainty that has at time resulted in conflict among stakeholders within the landscape- particularly when it comes to illegal interventions in surface water sources (artisanal dams) made to favor certain crops or areas thus undermining sustainable water management at a landscape level. In addition, little information exists on the common aquifer for the region and how it interacts with the existing surface water system. Understanding the link between hydrological systems in the region and layering in the impact of projected precipitation patterns and evapotranspiration rates are a key input in effectively understanding how climate change will impact the region and will in turn provide a key tool for sustainable land management that is able to translate these actions into effective adaptation strategies. This approach has currently been lacking in restoration investments in the region.
- 55. By enhancing the capacity of national monitoring services to monitor climate change and its impact on natural resources, these will be able to deliver important tools to the community regarding the changes occurring in the region, and also providing them with information on how to manage these through EBA interventions as well as promoting basic adaptive planning.

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

- 56. Conflicting actions by land users have limited the impact of restoration and environmental management within the region as the needs to conserve have often come into conflict with the needs to produce. National, regional and local organizations active within the territory are often fragmented with interventions in the area responding to diverse environmental and productive needs without necessarily talking to each other and at often times working at cross purposes.
- 57. Weak governance has been identified by stakeholders as an important barrier in reducing the region's vulnerability to climate change as few mechanisms are available to generate the coordinated and concerted actions that are required for a general adaptation strategy at a local level that address the needs of all land users. While progress has been made through the Sustainable Local Development Plans developed by MARN (one exists for San Francisco Menendez), these have yet to incorporate climate change as a key variable. In addition, agreements based on these are led by MARN and not incorporated within the general mandate of the municipalities, these instead are considered another actor and hence not made directly responsible for its implementation.
- 58. Municipal authorities have in fact a mandate to regulate land planning through local development plans and often time provide support for local enforcement in ensuring that national environmental laws are being upheld. This is a key aspect for large scale EBA. However, the lack of capacity in municipal governments to understand technical information in terms of landscape management often times limits

buy in by local authorities that prize short term economic investment and productive potential over long term adaptive capacities, thus undermining the sustainability of local environmental investments.

- 59. The capacity gap to manage technical information to change behavior is often a result of short political lifespans of municipal authorities (3 years) and a failure by development actors in the region to incorporate local authorities in disseminating best practices from landscape intervention and in generating in them the required capacity needed for their assimilation and potential upscale. This situation coupled with a lack of regional information regarding climate change limits the potential of municipal authorities to perform as key actors in leading adaptation planning.
- 60. In addition, local environmental and development organizations currently active in the territory have yet to identify their role in providing support to local governance mechanisms to ensure synergies exist for long term climate resiliency and in the implementation of concrete adaptive actions to ensure a more efficient use of resources directed to the region. This includes streamlining within their interventions climate change projections and understanding how environmental management solutions need to address the needs for resiliency as a part of a larger measure to reduce vulnerability.
- 61. An adaptation solution for the region needs to build upon and enhance existing governance mechanisms while generating in municipal authorities the capacities to manage climate change impact in a participatory manner that prioritizes adaptation actions and investments and streamlines these within local adaptation plans and generates clear lines of action for all land users. It also needs to build upon existing capacities within local organizations in mobilizing communities, donors and stakeholders to support the implementation of investments for adaptation within a larger framework of sustainability and long term resiliency.

#### **Project / Programme Objectives:**

- 62. The proposed project has the main objective of reducing the vulnerability of communities and productive ecosystems in the Municipality of San Francisco Menendez to drought risk, soil erosion, and flash floods due to climate change and climate variability as described above. The project will meet this objective by addressing the main barriers that have been identified as limiting the capacity of ecosystems and rural communities in San Francisco Menendez to adapt to climate change.
- 63. The project will meet this objective through the following 4 outputs:
  - i) Restoring 3,865Ha of forest landscape within San Francisco Menendez, through a landscape based ecosystem intervention that will focus on the restoration of critical landscapes and enhance its capacity to manage droughts, soil erosion and flash floods. These include restoration in the upper part of the mountain ranges and high and middle portions of the watersheds that are crucial to regulating water flows - maintaining the water infiltration capacity and reducing runoff - and avoid superior damages related to landslides and floods.
  - ii) Promoting and implementing climate resilient and economically viable productive alternatives in the region that address the economic vulnerability being faced in the region as traditional agricultural systems have become less productive due to climate change. This includes identifying climate resilient seeds, implementing and promoting adaptive productive techniques, systemizing best practices and generating the information products needed for regional upscale, access to financial resources and inserting them within high value markets.
  - iii) Generating climate and hydrological information products in the region to identify and monitor the impact of climate change in the landscape and also the effectiveness of ecosystem based interventions in their management to improve local and national responses.
  - iv) Enhancing local capacity to take concerted action in addressing climate change impact, prioritizing adaptation interventions and mobilizing the financing necessary for their implementation.
- 64. The project will integrate forest landscape restoration as a climate change adaptation strategy targeted towards increasing forest cover, improving the hydrological cycle, increasing the amount of available water, and regulating surface and groundwater flows, while maintaining and improving water

supply and quality. The project landscape approach will ensure that land degradation is reduced (or reversed) and that productivity is maintained and made resilient to climate change impact, thus contributing to better food security and community resilience. By ensuring and enabling institutional and governance environment, the project will generate coordinated and informed actors with the capacity to address appropriate adaptation measures in the medium and long term thus resulting in a genuine local resilience to climate change.

# **Project / Programme Components and Financing:**

Project/Program me Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amount (US\$)
Ecosystem- based adaptation for enhanced resilience at a territorial level	Output 1.1. Landscape planning through community restoration plans for ecosystem based adaptation and landscape management (USD 503,156.37)  Output 1.2. Forest landscape restoration is implemented to meet climate adaptation needs and improve ecosystem services (USD 528,193.19)  Output 1.3. Promotion of Sustainable and Resilient Agriculture to Climate Change in critical ecosystems (USD 3,264,104.99)  Output 1.4. Integrated Watershed Management within Community	Critical ecosystem services in forest landscapes are restored and enhanced to better manage climate change impacts.	USD 4,474,068.36
	Restoration Plans (USD 286,340.37)		
2. Alternative and adapted livelihoods identified and made viable for resilient livelihoods	Output 2.1. Identification and promotion of climate resilient products to enhance rural livelihoods (USD 703,800)  Output 2.2. Adapted livelihoods introduced to new high value markets to generate economic alternatives in the region (USD 382,500)	Local livelihood diversification and income generation models are implemented building local resilience to climate change.	USD 1,086,300
3. Regional Climate and Hydrological Monitoring for Enhanced Adaptation Planning	Output 3.1 Generated the capacity and knowledge to monitor EBA and restoration interventions in South Ahuachapán (USD 550,650)  Output 3.2. Improved production and utilization of hydrological and climate information applied to decision-making by stakeholders and local development agents (USD 326,000)	Enhanced capacity to generate relevant climate and hydrological information to enable climate risk informed management of natural resources in South Ahuachapán.	USD 876,650

4. Strengthening of inter-institutional coordination and local governance for landscape management in the face of climate variability and change	Output 4.1. Established technical capacities in municipal governance to integrate information and promote concerted action for adaptation (USD 441,900)  Output 4.2. Local adaptation plans designed and included in the municipality's territorial planning (USD 117,000)  Output 4.3. Enhanced capacities in local organizations to articulate actions and mobilize financing for Ecosystembased Adaptation (USD 200,000)	Local institutions and governance mechanisms with enhanced capacities to implement adaptation measures and manage climate change.	USD 758,900
6. Project/Programme Execution cost			623,900
7. Total Project/Programme Cost			7,819,818.36
8. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)			664,684.56
Amount of Financir	ng Requested		8,484,502.92

## **Projected Calendar:**

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

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	2020
Mid-term Review (if planned)	2022
Project/Programme Closing	2024
Terminal Evaluation	2024

## PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

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

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

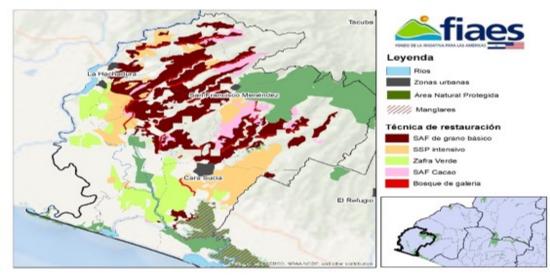
- 65. Component 1 will focus on ecosystem management activities aimed at increasing the resilience and reducing the vulnerability of people and the environment to climate change in San Francisco Menendez. This component feeds into the MARN's strategic plan to restore critical ecosystems, and re-establish ecological integrity through agroforestry, as well as through soil management and the conservation of water sources (MARN, 2016). These will be looked as measures to ensure that the landscape is made resilient to the existing and projected climate pressures arising from sudden storms and extended dry periods.
- 66. Component 1 will encompass the following concrete outputs: a) The establishment of 65 community restoration plans as a community governance mechanism to plan and manage the restoration actions along 3,865 ha of land under a landscape approach b) Protection and restoration of critical ecosystems (284.52 Ha of riparian forests and 141 Ha of mangrove forest)

to meet climate adaptation needs and improve ecosystem services supply for landscape resilience; c) Implementing Sustainable and Resilient Agriculture practices to through the implementation of 2,708 Ha of agroforestry for basic grains, 664 Ha of silvo pastoral systems, and 67 Ha of Agroforestry systems for coffee and cacao in transition areas within the target restoration areas; d) Promoting Integrated Water Management (better protection and management of wetlands and aquifers in South Ahuachapán) in target restoration areas.

- 67. The proposed restoration activities will seek to improve livelihoods, increase food and water provision, and strengthen territorial development. The restoration actions to take place under this output will restore natural landscapes and will look into how alternative land use/cover transitions can help reverse land degradation in the intervention areas, through the introduction of agro and silvopastoral systems and through the introduction of soil and water conservation measures including terracing. The implementation of this component will improve the resilience of more than 30,000 people in San Francisco Menéndez, located in rural areas of the municipality and will result in the restoration and sustainable land management of 3,865 (three thousand eight hundred sixty-five) ha that will be organized through 65 community restoration planning mechanisms.
- 68. Actions under this component will be led by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) and FIAES that will act as a Responsible Party with the support of regional and local Civil Society Organizations, such UNES, FUNDESYRAM, CRS, IMU, extension institutions such as CENTA, Community Development Associations (ADESCOS for its name in Spanish), and other local organizations and associations such as the Comité de la Microcuenca El Aguacate.

# Output 1.1 Landscape planning through community restoration plans for ecosystem based adaptation and landscape management.........USD 503,156.37

69. Building on the Local Restoration and Sustainable Environmental Development Plan for El Imposible-Barra de Santiago (PDLS), the project will support the development of community agreed restoration plans. Community restoration plans will define prioritized areas for restoration interventions based on the PDLS (Figure 14) and include specific activities for this. These will be defined and agreed with local communities to ensure proper landscape management.



**Figure 14:** Target Areas of Restoration per Intervention (agro forestry (burgundy), silvo pastoral (yellow), riparian forest (red), mangrove (stripped), cacao/coffee (pink))

70. FIAES under guidance of MARN will work with communities and local associations (such as ADESCOS, IMU, UNES and FUNDESYRAM) to develop landscape restoration plans. They will in turn work with land owners and land users within this planning process establishing with key areas for restoration and areas for sustainable productive use (agroforestry and silvo pastoral systems). The community restoration plans will designate and set aside specific restoration areas for different purposes, as well as areas for productive managements in transition areas and

establish the rules of engagement. These will be framed in formal community agreements with support of and guidance of MARN, FIAES and local organizations. Community restoration plans will serve as a community agreement to landscape management and EBA implementation of 3,865 ha of target rural landscape. This area will be governed through 65 community restoration plans.

71. Restoration plans will result in enhancing landscape management at a territorial level and allow for the establishment of community agreed guidelines for EBA and sustainable landscape management, hence favouring a participatory governance mechanism to the restoration activities.

#### 72. Activities under this output include:

- Developing 65 community restoration plans that will allow a landscape management at a territorial level, including identification of: i) priority areas for the restoration of critical forest ecosystems and watersheds; and ii) priority areas for the restoration of productive landscapes. These will be based on the PDLS. Community restoration plans will be developed through a call for proposals launched by MARN and FIAES targeted to local associations (ADESCOS, IMU, UNES and FUNDESYRAM) that will work closely with communities in the planning process. Local organizations will work directly with communities to develop these plans for territorial management including areas set aside for restoration, areas for productive sustainable development and water management interventions. These plans will include a characterization of the land use in the specific intervention areas, identification of restoration areas including riparian forests, river banks, hillsides, forests agroforestry systems and mangroves. description of the restoration activities to be carried out, methodology for interventions within the area with timelines and inputs, costs for implementation, operations and maintenance cost calculation, governance and management arrangements, monitoring agreements, and a territorial and stakeholder characterization (survey) of the area under implementation.
- ii. Managing the implementation of 65 community restoration plans, including establishing community agreed upon restoration and landscape management guidelines, these will be aligned with national restoration guidelines and best practices and will be reviewed by MARN. This will be led by local organizations with oversight from FIAES.
- iii. Packaging lessons learned from the development and implementation of community restoration plans including the identification of key actions for water management and for potential ecosystem-based adaptation initiatives. This will be led by local organizations with the support of FIAES, who will promote knowledge management events and products.
- iv. Mapping interventions created within the community restoration plans, to identify areas that have been prioritized for restoration and for productive management
- v. Develop workshops and local assessments for the establishment of a landscape management plan for ecosystem based adaptation planning, taking into account the systematization of lessons learned and the mapping of community restoration plans.

## 

- 73. This output will focus on the protection of critical riparian and mangrove forests through interventions in 141 Ha of mangrove and 284.52 Ha of riparian forests located within San Francisco Mendez. Intervention areas will be defined as prioritized within the PDLS and then further defined through the community restoration plans (See Figures 15-16 for target areas).
- 74. Communities and local associations (i.e. ADESCOS, IMU, UNES and FUNDESYRAM), selected through a call of proposal, will implement restoration activities as agreed within community restoration plans to allow for landscape management at a territorial level. Restoration actions will follow MARN technical guidelines for correct restoration implementation and to ensure correct regional characterization. Restoration activities will be designed to re-establish the

functions of these critical ecosystems within the context of a mosaic of land use. These will include specific restoration activities, focusing on assisted natural regeneration, given its higher levels of success on restoring biodiversity, vegetation structure and water flow regulation.

#### 75. Specific activities will include:

i. The ecological restoration of 141 Ha of mangrove forest (Figure 16). Restoration activities will be focused on rehabilitating the hydrodynamics of these areas to favour natural regeneration and create self-sustaining ecosystems in the face of climate change. To ensure that interventions are in keeping with the ecological needs within the intervention areas and respond to local hydrology patterns, initial workshops will be held with community members and experts from MARN to develop a localized joint diagnosis that is appropriate for the agreed upon intervention areas assessing the natural hydrology in the area and how it has been modified as a result of land use and climate change. The local diagnosis will build upon existing information developed by the MARN on the natural hydrological flow of the Rio Paz. Community organizations will then work in restoring the natural hydrological conditions through manual clearing of residue (tree branches) and organic sediment that have blocked the natural cause of rivers and channels to ensure correct water flow to favour the natural regeneration of the mangrove. Management agreements included within community restoration plans, will also be developed with producers upstream to ensure that pressures resulting from agriculture and productive activities are reduced to ensure that natural hydrology is not obstructed.

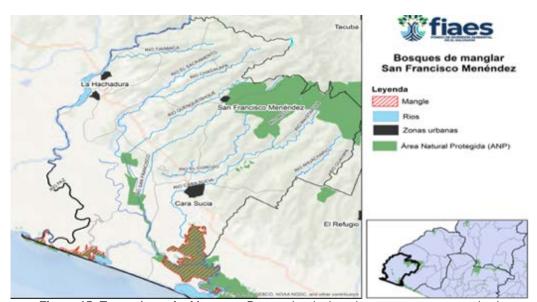


Figure 15: Target Areas for Mangrove Restoration (stripped areas are mangrove sites)

ii. Restoration of 284.52 Ha of riparian forest (see Figure 16). Restoration activities will be focused on the restoration of the ecological processes and services thus relying on providing conditions for natural regeneration. This approach favours the installing artificial perches (20 per ha) to promote plant regeneration and the planting of trees and shrubs along the riparian sites. A careful study will be made prior to species selection to ensure that all forestation activities comply with the project's environmental plan and with international safeguard considerations. Selective planting will consider the use of willows, chestnuts, tempisques, conacaste, ujushtes, amates, river almonds and chilamate trees considering these are local species and have shown to be compatible with the ecosystems. The introduction of native fruit trees with both short and medium productive cycles will also be considered to provide an economic option to communities (mango, avocado, guava, citrus, guanabana (passion fruit), mamoncillo, sapote, red jocote). Introduction of all vegetation will follow a careful study and will be guided by experts from MARN.

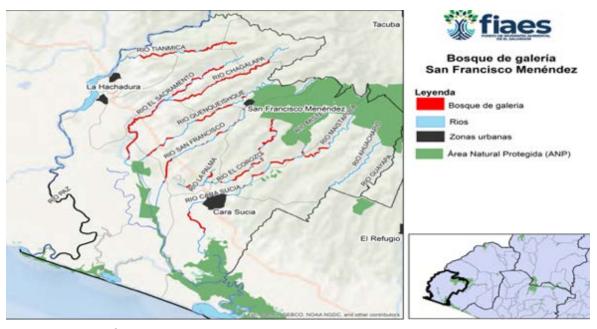


Figure 16: Target Areas for Riparian Forest Restoration (red)

# Output 1.3 Promotion of Sustainable and Resilient Agriculture to Climate Change in critical ecosystems......USD 3,264,104.99

76. One of the main challenges identified in the project intervention area relates to the promotion of better landscape management while serving local agriculture as well as the other inter-related needs from the landscape. Hence, this output will look to bring the target restoration areas currently used for production of staple grains (maize and beans) and pasture, under agroforestry systems and silvopastoral systems respectively as defined within the agreed upon community restoration plans. These integrated systems will build local resilience to climate change by avoiding land degradation, improving hydrology, habitat, water quality, reduce erosion and sedimentation rates. These techniques rely on soil restoration techniques such as contour barriers to reduce sediment loss and hill side erosion from run off in the case of sudden extreme rainfall while favouring water retention.

77. Through the characterization of the community restoration plans, key areas for productive development will be identified by the community and using existing land use mapping as included in the PREP and the PDLS ensuring that productive restoration in these areas support the sustainable management of the landscape. The result of the output will be the implementation of 2,708Ha of agroforestry for basic grains, 664Ha of silvo pastoral systems, and 67Ha of Agroforestry systems for coffee and cacao in key transition areas. Implementation of these systems will be coordinated by FIAES who will work with communities and local associations and producers (such as ADESCOS, IMU, UNES and FUNDESYRAM) for their implementation. MARN experts will provide support in guiding all restoration actions and techniques particularly in the introduction of plant species for restoration.

#### 78. Activities to be supported under this output include:

i. Identifying target areas for agroforestry (Figure 18 and 20) and silvo pastoral systems (Figure 19) based on strategic transition areas for restoration identified through the PREP and that have been prioritized in the San Francisco Mendez municipality through PDLS. These will be further defined through the community restoration plans developed by FIAES with the communities based on impact on natural hydrology and impact on lower stream ecosystems such as mangroves. Workshops and local assessments will be held leading to the establishment of a landscape management plan for areas under productive restoration to promote sustainable agricultural practices (mulching, use of organic fertilizers, etc). This will ensure that local agreements are put in place so that sustainable and climate productive management is established within the restoration areas in manner that is acceptable to the land users and owners.

- ii. Technical assistance and support will be provided by FIAES and local organizations to producers within the community restoration plans to implement relevant agroforestry and silvopastoral systems in the targeted transition areas. Assistance will include the introduction of these restoration compatible productive systems as well as providing the inputs needed for their implementation. This will include
  - a. In the case of agroforestry systems for basic grains, implementation will include the introduction of live fences and barriers, fruit trees, timber, and forage scattered in the growing area. These will look to combine and associate native tree species (forestry, fodder, and/or fruit), combined with cattle and/or staple crops have the potential to mitigate the effects of extended periods of below average rainfall values, as well as flooding events. Implementation techniques will follow three steps 1) clearing the areas where forest systems will be introduced through no burn techniques using the stubble to ensure that nutrients are released in the soil and to provide moisture cover; 2) establishing live fencing to protect the growing area and contour barriers to optimize water infiltration and loss of sediment in the case of extreme weather. Species for live fencing includes pito coral tree, ujushte, carreto, caulote, morro and nance these will be set up within a meter distance of each other connected by wiring. Contour barriers will then be established in contour lines with differentiated distances according to the slope of the cultivation plot. Ditches will be established below the contour line with alleys being formed with the earth excavated from the trench thus establishing a living barrier in the upper part of the ditch. Species for live contour barriers includes pigeon pea tree (gandul), zacate fodder, yucca elephantipes), devil pepper (rauvolfia tetraphylla) 3) In the lower part of the ditches fruit trees will be introduced in a 12-meter arrangement between each tree. For this systems 35 trees per ha will be introduced. Due to the slope of the terrain, 2 meter individual terraces around each tree will be built. The introduction of fruit trees (4 species per system) will take into account local ecosystems as well as resiliency to climate change conditions in the area. Feasible options include papaya, native plantain, mango, avocado, zapote, citrics, quayaba, quanabana. Introduction of all vegetation will follow a careful study and will be guided by experts from MARN.

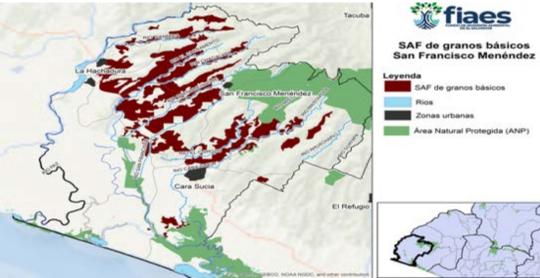


Figure 17 Target Areas Agroforestry Basic Grains (brown)

b. Silvo pastoral systems will be established in areas where extensive cattle herding is currently taking place (Figure 18). The implementation of this system will comprise 5 main steps: 1) Establishing live stakes for each meter to protect the area of intervention; 2) creating a protein bank of leguminous shrubs (cratylia argentea, thitonia diversiflora, king grass, cuban zacate) 3) establishing live barriers by planting trees (pito coral trees) and rows of pinueala (bromelia) to create corridors 4) Within each corridor, trees will be planted within 10m of each

other favouring native species that provide shade (ujushte, carreto, culote, morro) and introducing 3 species of fruit trees per silvopastoral system. These will favour a mixture of short and long cycle of species that are in keeping with the ecosystem and resilient to climate change impacts. Initial identified options include mango, avocado, zapote, citrus trees, guayaba, jocote, macademia and guanaba. 5) Planting improved grasses once trees reach 0.5m in height. Proposed species include pangola and cynodon nlemfuensis these have shown to be compatible with the ecosystems.

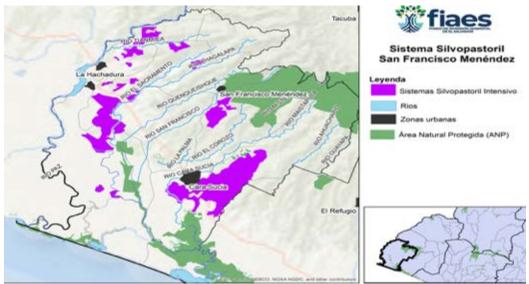


Figure 18: Target Areas for Silvopastoral Systems (purple)

c. Establishment of Agroforestry systems for coffee and cacao in coffee producing areas (Figure 20). The implementation of these systems will include: 1) introducing contour barriers and individual terracing for trees to be planted in a similar manner as with agroforestry systems described for basic grains for soil and water conservation 2) planting temporal shade crops (local plantain, papaya) as well as permanent shade trees (laurel, cedar, mahogany, carreto). 3) introducing cacao/coffee trees 4) introducing live barriers using fruit trees (mango, coconut, avocado, red jocote, sugar apple) and pito coral tree. Introduction of all vegetation will follow a careful study and will be guided by experts from MARN.

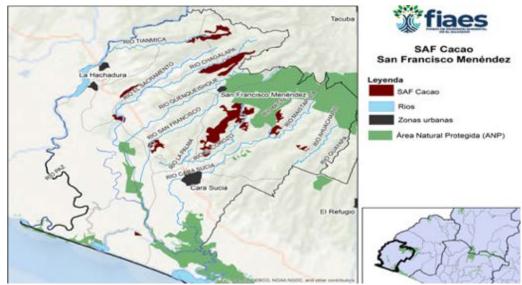


Figure 19: Target Areas for Cacao/Coffee Agroforestry Systems (brown)

79. Productive landscape management within the community restoration plans will support the other outputs in this component by maximizing its results on: 1) limiting soil erosion (more

specifically due to planting trees in vulnerable areas along the rivers and inside degraded land); 2) achieving better soil conservation and improving fertility after prolonged droughts as well as flooding (due to addition of organic material and nutrients, and enhancement of biological processes, supporting fast reestablishment of crops and livestock development); 3) reduction of the speed of water flow and surface runoff during extreme rainfall events, and flooding (reducing loss in crops and cattle numbers); 4) introducing crops that have shown to be resilient to climate change impacts, compatible to the ecosystem and promote crop diversification.

# Output 1.4 Enhanced local capacities for ecosystem-based adaptation and water management .......USD 286,340.37

- 80. The output will work with communities in sustainable watershed management by promoting ecosystem based interventions for its protection and rehabilitation. Activities will include working with locally managed water boards and watershed associations located within the area of community restoration plans and include:
  - i. Enhancing capacities of local communities and existing water committees to develop a systems approach to management of water sources in the face of climate change projections. This includes helping them identify key sources of water at a community level as well as understanding how climate change will impact them and protective ecosystem-based actions that are required for enhanced resiliency in the face of reduced precipitation. Support will include the management of information on local hydrology (see component 3), workshops on EBA solutions including restoration actions, adaptive best practices at a community level.
  - ii. Working with water committees to enhance their capacity and role in strategic planning for water use and supply at a community level to develop and implement activities identified in the community restoration plans aimed at protecting water sources through ecosystem-based interventions and landscape management.
  - iii. Working with water boards and local producers to enhance their capacity in the collection of information on water footprint in productive units within community restoration plans: a) systematic collection and dissemination of information on the efficient use of water at the different agricultural production units c) map the footprint of productive systems on water resource use at the landscape level, providing standards that can be used in the local context. This will include monitoring through water logs, identification of technologies for water management and establishing local benchmarks and monitoring systems.

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

- 81. Component 2 will address existing vulnerabilities identified within the region as climate change has reduced the access to viable livelihoods. As mentioned above, drought and sudden precipitation have caused important losses in agricultural, and livestock production. While some local organizations have begun to pilot with agroforestry and silvopastoral systems at a limited scale, community buy in has yet to occur and the information and results have not been systemized in manner that can be promoted for larger upscale.
- 82. Component 2 will encompass the following concrete outputs: a) Identification and promotion of climate resilient products for diversified livelihoods; and b) promoting the introduction of these products into high value markets to create the economic benefits needed for their adoption as economically viable alternatives. The activities proposed in this component will be targeted to organized producers and rural extension workers who will receive technical and market-based support to enhance their economic resilience to climate variability through the identification of new products and adapted productive techniques and linking them to high value markets. These will be implemented by MARN with the support and coordination of MAG at the local level.

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- 83. This output will focus on the promotion of climate resilient crops and products in the region and the implementation of climate adapted productive practices to enhance rural production and livelihoods. The output will result in the development and dissemination of technological packages that will systemize technical information on the adapted practices and products for easy implementation and upscale within the region and in the establishment of 65 community seedbanks with access to locally appropriate climate resilient seeds. It has the following activities:
  - Systematize and evaluate existing local knowledge and best practices on agroecosystems and rural productive options with the capacity to withstand climate projections for the region (endurance to increased temperatures, droughts and flash floods) including the identification of agricultural products and practices with low environmental impact to reduce land degradation. AF funds will also support research on adapted agroecosystems and the identification of climate resilient local seed varieties that can provide alternative productive livelihoods for the region building upon MARN's initial work with indigenous communities in identifying local seeds in the region, but will add a focus on prioritizing them in terms of their capacity to withstand climatic stress. The work that has been developed through the MARN in this respect, has shown that in some cases local communities at a personal scale have been able to work with varieties of corn and beans that have shown to be more tolerant to droughts. Similar pilot programs have demonstrated this with fruit and cucurbits species that are locally valued. The project will work directly with local communities involved in restoration in implementing this activity and will rely on the technical expertise and support of the local CENTA (ascribed to MAG) in the collection and conservation of locally-adapted varieties and genetic material native to the area and that has been identified as resilient to climate stress conditions. This work will complement the ongoing work being led by MAG from the Improved Genetic Program that has been led by CENTA.
  - ii. The establishment of 65 community seedbanks for locally appropriate, culturally relevant and climate resilient crops and plant species for productive and natural systems as identified in the above activity. Carrying out this activity will ensure that productive systems consider and prioritize native species as an option for adaptation (i.e. ojushte, balsam, chestnut, as well as crops such as amaranth, cacao, blackberry, purslane and chipilin). Community seed banks will be developed for each community implementing restoration actions (community restoration plan). A commonly agreed area by the community (could be a house or a community center) will be retrofitted to house seeds, these must meet the minimum technical requisites needed such as ventilation, sanitary dispositions, etc.

Community seed banks will be led by the communities themselves that will form a "seed bank guardianship committee" in charge of the rescue, collection, registry and keeping of the seeds. CENTA will work with the communities involved in the productive landscape restoration (Output 1.3) to establish the seedbanks, provide information on how to process crops for seed extraction, how to classify these and conserve them. Training will also be provided to ensure that communities understand how to maintain and replenish the seed banks to ensure their long term sustainability. A participatory mechanism, will be established by the project and will be institutionalized as a community agreement to ensure that the community has access to the seeds and is able to sustain the seedbank in the long term. Gender considerations will be taken into account to ensure that women have equal access.

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

- iv. Technical support and training targeted to productive associations, cooperatives, local organizations (ADESCOS), and MAG extension officers on the implementation of the adapted technological packages developed through the project. Training will also include information regarding climate risk to local agriculture and how to mitigate these through adaptive techniques. This training will also seek to pave the way for financial opportunities and identify strategies for later engagement with financial institutions.
- 84. The activities detailed in output 2.1, will provide livelihood diversification and income generation options for implementation within South Ahuachapán and particularly in San Francisco Menendez while addressing the impact of climate change on local livelihoods. By systemizing and building upon existing knowledge, the project aims to go beyond the traditional pilot mentality that has been introduced in the past and instead invest in generating the skills needed to help producers adapt to climate realities in the region, attend to agricultural productivity and reduce land degradation. By targeting productive associations, cooperatives and rural extension workers, the project will engage stakeholders that have been excluded within the overall discussion of sustainable landscape management.

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- 85. This output will support improved livelihoods by working to promote through market access the economic incentives to sustain and implement climate resilient productive alternatives. It will result in generating practical knowledge and its implementation for the mobilization of financial resources relevant for productive development to ensure the sustainability of adapted livelihoods. Through this output the project addresses key lessons learned from past projects that failed to link sustainable productive options to relevant markets and financial sources. The following activities are proposed:
  - i. Establishment of a livelihoods diversification and marketing technical group: the group will be concerned with prioritizing alternatives livelihoods options for developing marketing systems and products that will enable alternative, complimentary and enhanced income sources in the area. The technical group will include CENTA Regional, Dirección de Economía Agropecuaria (MAG), MARN, representatives from local productive associations and regional representatives from Banco de Fomento Agropecuario.
  - ii. Developing three market studies of high value potential products that are both resilient to climate change and are locally relevant. This work will build up previous analysis made by GIZ in identifying at least 43 potential high value products within Ahuachapán, and will incorporate the information generated through output 2.1. These identified high value products will be further analysed to develop at least 3 specific market studies identifying potential entry points, buyers and income generating potential.
  - iii. Workshops, focal groups, meetings and specialized studies focused on agricultural value chain integration and value-added production focusing on integrating the work from the market studies to begin to establish market linkages and strengthen capacities of productive associations in accessing local and national markets.
- iv. Working with financial institutions with local presence to identify potential financial products (mechanism) to stimulate the economic articulation and the circulation of capital in the intervention areas. This can be related to the production of concentrates, production, and commercialization of organic or semi-organic inputs, tourist services, and agricultural production.

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

86. Component 3 will use AF funds to ensure that local climate and hydrological knowledge is produced, managed and disseminated effectively to enhance decision making and long-term planning to streamline adaptation to climate risks in the region. This will be done through the development of technical models, enhancing climate and hydrological monitoring capacities and developing relevant products for adaptation planning. The data derived from these actions will be integrated within the National Monitoring System that is being developed through government

resources in the monitoring of the PREP. Hence, investments will provide support in not only assessing the impact of the interventions within this project but in measuring all restoration interventions prioritized within the South Ahuachapán region and evaluating them in their capacity to meet adaptation needs.

- 87. The outputs from this component will also enhance local and national capacities to understand the impact of climate change in local hydrology as well as identify the best measures to address this impact and guide future adaptation measures and investments within the whole region. Through the products derived from this output, the project will specifically generate the capacity to better understand the link between EBA and resilience in local hydrology (surface and underground water sources).
- 88. Efforts will be focused on developing hydrological information while integrating climate change scenarios through enhanced monitoring of the quantity, quality and sedimentation of water in the Rio Paz (the main source of surface water in the region) as well as linking the information on surface water capture and flow in feeding local aquifers. These tools will be packaged into hydrological information products to better guide EBA investments in watersheds, to enhance territorial planning and management and to improve the quality of early warning systems for meteorological drought. Investments will also be made to include women in the region in the monitoring as well as providing guidance on how to make use of this information for community decision making. This will provide community members with the certainty that has been missing in the region due to a lack of awareness of climate change thus addressing a concern that was reiterated during the various consultations.
- 89. To ensure that the information is correctly streamlined and makes use of existing national capacities, this component will be coordinated and implemented by MARN through its Observatorio Ambiental (NHMS).

# Output 3.1. Generated the capacity and knowledge to monitor EbA and restoration interventions in South Ahuachapán......USD 550,650.00

- 90. Through this output, local hydrological knowledge will be produced, managed and disseminated effectively to enhance decision making and long-term planning to streamline adaptation to climate risks in the region. This will be done through the development of technical models and by enhancing the climate and hydrological monitoring capacities of the Observatorio Ambiental in South Ahuachapán.
- 91. Results produced through the hydrological flow assessment and aquifer modelling will be shared with the three municipalities and incorporated within their vulnerability assessments as described in Component 4. Results will also be presented to MARN and MAG to incorporate within their strategies within the region and will be incorporated within the knowledge management products developed through each component (Output 1.1,1.4, Output 2.1, Output 4.1 and 4.3). Products will also be shared with community water boards to help them identify water sources and manage community restoration actions thus bridging the existing information gap at a community level.
- 92. This output includes the following activities:
  - i. Develop, through an international consultancy, an assessment of hydrological flows in the Rio Paz watershed, with the objective of determining the interaction between surface and ground water to generate inputs for integrated management of water resources. The assessment while led by an international consultancy will have the active support of the Observatorio Ambiental and the MARN who will have ownership of the study itself and its products for the purposes of water management and to provide inputs for local and national planning.
  - ii. Strengthen capacities of the Observatorio Ambiental by improving their hydrological and climate monitoring network in the Rio Paz, to better assess impacts of climate change in river flows in both dry and rain seasons. Investments will include: a) the placement of a new hydrometric station along the river basin; b) installing a suspended basket and pulley

system in La Hachadura that will allow the measurement of flow velocity, water levels and sediment suspension and; c) enhancing existing hydrological monitoring system in el Jobo to include Doppler radar for real time river flow monitoring (See Figure 20)



Figure 20 Location of Observation Equipment

These investments will enhance the capacities of existing early warning systems through in situ monitoring of water levels and flows along the river (vs current wading methods not accessible during extreme weather events) thus allowing for better quality of observations and allowing the development of a Flow Expenditure Curve to more accurately measure flow discharge for enhanced monitoring and early warning alerts in the case of extreme rainfall. Investments will also be made in strengthening the Observatorio's capacity on the use and validation of satellite remote sensing data sources and techniques that will allow for improved monitoring of CC impacts in a manner that is cost efficient and effective.

- iii. Produce a conceptual model of the ESA-01 aquifer that provides water to the South Ahuachapán area. The inputs obtained through the hydrological flow modelling (i), will be used in the definition of a conceptual model of the ESA-01 aquifer, also analyzing hydric balances and aquifer recharge, and including a diagnostic on the current state of the aquifer. Expected products are maps representing the behavior of groundwater that will be able to model how water levels will behave as precipitation changes occur as a result of CC. This information will be packaged and presented in a manner that is accessible to local water committees, local (municipalities) and national government (MARN, MAG).
- iv. Selecting and developing a set of monitoring indicators associated to restoration actions in the region to measure the effectiveness of the interventions in overall climate resilience. This work will be closely tied to the national monitoring system being developed by MARN for the PREP, thus incorporating the potential to measure the impact of EbA in resilience outcomes. Monitoring indicators will be published through a dashboard that will be created by the MARN and the Observatorio and presented to all national agencies involved in the implementation of the PREP. The dashboard and indicators will standardize results from all restoration efforts in the region and will inform land management interventions to ensure adaptation objectives are included by all territorial actors.
- v. Train local communities (women's associations) to be active participants in the monitoring process. Local workshops will be held by the Observatorio Ambiental in the field, these workshops will be focused in providing a foundation of local climate information knowledge

and climate change, training on how to record observations and general forecasting. This will enhance project efficiency, local capacities through active learning. Information derived from local communities will enhance local forecasting capacities and will be included within the monitoring and evaluation framework of the project hence spurring local ownership of the project and helping sustain outcomes.

93. Implementing the activities in output 3.1. will add to establishing a diverse range of adaptation data and information that can be used to support various monitoring and evaluation purposes related to EBA. The activities will have helped to identify and collect feasible base, upscaling and knowledge resources relevant to measure ecosystem-based adaptation impact, and how they relate to spatially referenced data and/or policies in the region. It will also generate a solid baseline of information to guide future restoration processes to incorporate within their objectives impacts in managing climate induced hydric stress.

# Output 3.2. Improved production and utilization of hydrological and climate information applied to decision-making by stakeholders and local development agents.......................USD 326,000.00

- 94. This output has the main objective of strengthening the knowledge of climate hazards and threats, by building capacity of local and national stakeholders in the interpretation and use, of climate information in order to stimulate adaptation action, specifically in the form of EBA. The increase in information uptake and its use will contribute significantly to the development of regional adaptation strategies focusing on water and land management.
- 95. This output seeks to: 1) Support the creation and application of knowledge for better decision making and climate risk reduction; 2) assimilate and mainstream project results and knowledge of the interactions between climate change adaptation, watershed management and land restoration; and 3) improve knowledge-sharing systems at all levels. Focus will be on the following activities:
  - i. Support MARN, MAG and National Observatory staff, on production and uptake of enduser information products, targeting relevance to priority EbA adaptation monitoring, and enhancing EWS systems relevant to land users (i.e. hydrological drought, erosion indices, etc.). A result of this investment will include the development of 5 relevant knowledge management products that will be monitored in terms of their dissemination and use. A key product will be the development of a local Atlas on Climate Change that will incorporate climate, rainfall, temperature, wind and soil moisture maps for the region in a manner that is useful for territorial actors such as local agricultural and cattle producers. Information from the local Atlas on Climate Change will be presented in the form of a practitioners' guide to local actors including, communities, producers, environmental organizations, and municipal authorities.

New products will be benefitted from enhanced observation systems and will be focused on allowing information to be better tailored to specific sectors (agriculture, fishing, communities, restoration actions). Information products will complement existing daily weather bulletins emitted during rainy seasons by the Observatory (disseminated through text messages, website and directly to local authorities) and are monitored by Civil Protection. These currently provide information on rainfall projections as well as average annual river flow indices (published once a year on June). These while useful require greater precision and are not easily understood by all terrestrial actors that need to transpose this information to measure impact on livelihoods and property. AF funds will be used to better identify end user needs (through surveys) and in trainings to help key actors (MARN, MAG) work with the Observatorio to develop these products while focusing on local information flows including Civil Protection representatives, municipal authorities, rural extension officers and local NGOs working on restoration activities. An analysis on the use of the most effective dissemination channels (technologies and key actors) will be made to ensure that products focus on reaching end users.

ii. Strengthen local capacities on climate change and its impacts in the region through trainings directed at government and non-government partners on incorporating climate information into planning, policies and activities allowing for non-technical information users to understand and make use of fundamentally technical data. This will include workshops with MAG and MARN representatives as well as municipal authorities and local water committees.

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

- 96. Weak governance has been identified by the local actors as one the main barriers limiting their capacity to develop the actions and strategies required for climate resilience, particularly in the case of EBA. Few mechanisms are available to generate the coordination and concerted actions that are required for developing and adopting a general adaptation strategy that addresses the needs of all land users. National, regional and local initiatives have been implemented in the south Ahuachapán region, however these initiatives have failed to incorporate local authorities in disseminating best practices and in generating in them the required capacity needed for their assimilation and potential upscale. Component 4 will address these factors in the territory promoting, collaboration and synergies from land users (producers, conservation groups, developers, etc.) guiding them to incorporate adaptation as a long-term measure of sustainability in south Ahuachapán. Activities under this Component, will generate best practices and tools on adaptation planning that can be replicated in other areas of the country.
- 97. The line-up of outputs in component 4 targets key barriers to the activities designed for the project, ensuring sustainability and consolidation of project results. This will reflect positively on: 1) enhancing inter-municipal coordination by the creation of a technical mechanism within the association of municipalities of Microregión sur, to promote decision making that allows for the informed and coordinated action; 2) building adaptation plans that can be streamlined in municipal and local development planning instruments and 3) working to unlock adaptation financing and action within the territory while including all stakeholders.
- 98. This component favours consultation and collaborative action among local associations and stakeholders to ensure collective ownership and social sustainability of the overall project planning and results, and deepen insight into current, historic and potential future adaptation issues, fostering good governance and creating an environment conducive to innovations.
- 99. Implementation of this outcome will be led by MARN in close collaboration with FIAES, municipal governments, as well as local stakeholders. Work will include collaboration with the association of municipalities of south Ahuachapán, integrated by the municipal governments of San Francisco Menendez, Jujutla, Guaymango and San Pedro Puxtla, with the main objective to direct actions to streamline adaptation in the development of the four municipalities.

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- 101. The following activities under this output will be undertaken:
  - i. Establish a technical advisory council at the territorial level (TAC), to improve coordination and dialogue between institutions and associations acting locally. This group will work to support the Association of Municipalities of Microregión Sur as a potential clearing house on sustainable landscape interventions and knowledge products within the area, thus enhancing coherence and coordination to facilitate EBA actions at a municipal level. It will also provide support to local actors in identifying legal and governance strategies to

enhance sustainable land management. This would be done through the support of a governance coordinator who would work with municipalities

The TAC will also serve as a consultative mechanism for landscape interventions including those generated by this project, thus generating a feedback capacity that will support project implementation. Composition of the technical advisory council will include representatives from local organizations working within the landscape including conservation associations, watershed committees, productive associations or cooperatives, community leaders, civil society organizations and regional representatives of relevant government institutions such as MAG and MARN.

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

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

Output 4.2 Local adaptation plans designed and included in the municipality's territorial planning......USD 117,000.00

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

- i. Develop a climate vulnerability assessment of South Ahuachapán that takes into account information generated through the project (aquifer modelling, water flow mapping, Climate Change Atlas, community restoration plans, etc.) as well as existing information such as local development plans and land use maps. Results from these documents and products will be complemented with continued stakeholder consultations and community evaluation mechanisms to better evaluate how communities assess risk and climate variability and identify their own vulnerabilities and priorities. This will be done via household surveys, meetings in community forums and interviews with key economic sectors and municipal authorities. Specific attention will be made to identify vulnerabilities facing vulnerable populations including women.
- ii. Develop a local adaptation plan for Ahuachapán Sur ensuring a participatory, inclusive and transparent process. Synergetic criteria derived from the climate vulnerability assessment will be used to set priorities that reflect the needs and circumstances of the territory under the local adaptation plan. These will be consulted with the region via the mechanisms developed through the project including the TAC, the livelihoods diversification and marketing technical group as well as established mechanisms such as the Ahuachapán Partner Group and with community organizations as identified through the project's stakeholder engagement plan. Local adaptation plans will also specify implementation arrangements and agreements within its framework in the form of strong action plans to support the implementing of activities and evaluating progress towards achieving adaption objectives. A key result of this activity will be to streamline results from the local adaptation plan into municipal development planning instruments.
- 103. This output will make strategic use of the outputs derived from all the project components including the information and agreements derived from the community restoration plans, adaptation options for sustained livelihoods, climate information products and governance arrangements and mechanisms for inter sector coordination. These will be incorporated into

providing a clear strategy for upscaling ecosystem-based adaptation and generating the enabling conditions for climate resilience in the region in the form of local development planning instruments. It will also address a key barrier in enhancing local governance.

# Output 4.3 Enhanced capacities in local organizations to articulate actions and mobilize financing for Ecosystem-based Adaptation......USD 200,000.00

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

105. The project through this output, will develop the required capacity of key actors intervening in South Ahuachapán (such as FIAES) to manage project results beyond the project lifetime and mobilize climate financing within a larger territorial level thus generating sustainable long term resiliency. This will include working with the private sector and local organizations in identifying key priorities for investment to offset climate risk through EBA, enhancing market value of products through certification mechanisms, and providing capacities to local and national organizations on adaptation project design, prioritization and financing. This will allow the identification of correct incentives for private sector investment and provide support in generating the financial and institutional mechanisms best suited for their implementation.

106. Activities under this output include:

- i. Providing local groups and associations with enhanced technical assistance, capacity building and information tools to attract and mobilize EbA financing (e.g. GHG quantification, water certificate tracking, commodity certificate tracking, gap analysis tools).
- ii. Supporting the development of an enabling environment that is conducive of private investments in the area of intervention, indirectly mobilizing climate finance that can be applied locally. This will involve working with private sector, including Banco de Fomento Agropecuario, in identifying key priorities, needs and interventions to offset impact on ecosystems and manage their financial risk to local climate change projections. Products resulting from this activity will include the development of business cases for EBA investments, the development of cost benefit analysis for adaptation investments, as well as feasibility studies to identify potential mechanisms to mobilize climate financing from private sources through concessional loans, offsetting mechanisms, collateral funds, venture capital, etc.
- iii. Enhance the institutional and legal capacity of FIAES to attract and mobilize climate finance within a larger financial architecture for adaption in El Salvador. This would include the coordination between MARN and FIAES on developing work and strategies that feed into addressing El Salvador's adaptation needs and pipeline to access relevant climate finance.
- 107. In focusing on capacities from local communities and government actors, as well as those they collaborate with, this outcome improves the contextual conditions on how climate change problems are framed and prioritized to detonate innovative, inclusive and financially viable responses that lead to better mobilization of organizations, resources and stakeholders at all levels to address climate vulnerability. Through this output, local organizations are empowered with the skills and resources to address various climate adaptation needs including establishing a business case to access financial instruments from financial institutions (such as Banco de Fomento Agrario). In enhancing the role of FIES, the project is also generating the bases to upscale projects results and translate them to other regions.
- **B.** Describe how the project/program provides economic, social and environmental benefits, with particular reference to the most vulnerable communities, and vulnerable groups within communities, including gender considerations. Describe how the project/program will avoid or

mitigate adverse, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

## Economic

The project will directly benefit an estimated 6,396 households (30,211 people) who are especially vulnerable to the impacts of climate change in this region, through the design and implementation of concrete adaptation measures for more efficient use of water resources. These measures will provide economic benefits to the families through savings and revenues generated by increasing agricultural yields and production (for home consumption and sales) and by increasing their access to ecosystem-based services. For example, implementation of agroforestry systems with basic grains (maize) have been estimated to increase annual yields by 215kg per ha while promoting the diversification by 24% of traditional crops with climate resilient products such as macadamia (annual 104kgs per ha), hence enhancing food security in the faces of climate change. In the case of silvopastoral systems, milk production is estimated to increase annually by 8,700 kg<sup>17</sup>

Access to seeds (through community seedbanks) for climate resilient crops will also ensure that communities have the means to diversify their productive capacity and hence increase their capacity for revenue generation. Revenue generation will be also supported through training provided to productive associations and by access to high value markets and through the reduction of crop losses due to resilient agricultural and productive systems.

The project will also provide economic benefits in terms of avoided loss and costs that are referenced under the cost-effectiveness section and that address a main concern of communities that have felt the impact in loss of livelihoods in the region due to climate change.

Information products developed through output 3 will also allow for more efficient planning and investment in protecting water sources.

## Social

The project will work directly with 30,211 people that account for the total rural population in San Francisco Mendez of which 51% are women to generate the capacities for resilience to climate change and sustainable livelihoods (enhancing access to ecosystem services in the area, generating capacity for diversified livelihoods to improve household incomes that have suffered due to climate change and ensuring access to improved and more precise climate information services to manage uncertainty and enabling the articulation of coordinated actions to increase investment in the area).

The project will benefit a further 67,805 people in South Ahuachapán region through investments in Components 2,3 and 4. This includes knowledge generated around the modelling of the common ESA-01 aguifer that will result in improved water management and monitoring and establishing potential benefits in water access and quality for the population it serves. This population will also directly benefit from enhanced climate information knowledge which will be locally relevant.

The project is further targeting all municipalities of South Ahuachapán by enhancing the capacities of the Association of Municipalities of Microregión Sur (comprised of San Francisco Menendez, Guaymango, Jujutla and San Pedro Puxtla) through the creation of the Technical Advisory Council that will facilitate local governance and the capacity for territorial management. In addition, the project will invest in the development of a local climate vulnerability assessment and local adaptation plan that will comprise of all 4 municipalities to generate the inputs required for streamlining local adaptation in municipal planning thus generating benefits for the entire population within the region (98,016 people).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> Leander Raes, Tony Nello, Melinka Nájera, Oscar Chacón, Kelly Meza Prado y Andrés Sanchún. 2017. Análisis económico de acciones para la restauración de paisajes productivos en El Salvador. Gland, Suiza: UICN. 2017, p 36 -37

Community territorial management, capacity building and disseminated knowledge on natural resources generated through the project will promote social cohesion and reduce social conflicts in terms of land use and environmental management.

Improvements to the access food and water (both quantity and quality) in drought conditions will expectedly improve health conditions in households. Agricultural adaptation will support application of relevant ancestral/traditional techniques (e.g. cultivating on terraces, using traditional plant varieties more resilient to climate variations) and seeds will support the preservation of culturally relevant practices and knowledge as seen in similar projects in the LAC region<sup>18</sup>. Knowledge generated through the project, will be packaged for easy upscale and replication by the enhanced capacity of rural extension workers whose zone of influence is not exclusive to San Francisco Menendez.

Identification of private sector investment and mobilization of climate funds will potentially enhance the investment in the area.

### Environment

The project will work directly with 3,864 ha in productive landscape restoration that will support biodiversity conservation and the continued provision of ecosystem services to both the rural dwellers (such as water, forest materials); and the urban communities (especially in water supply). This will include improved indices in ecosystem connectivity (mainly through mangroves) and the indirect protection of sensitive marine systems such as coral reefs

Restoration activities will have the potential to increase carbon stocks and reduce emissions due to unstainable landscape management (land use change). Actions with the most significant mitigation potential are the techniques focused on the restoration of natural ecosystems (Output 1.2), including 142 ha of mangrove restoration (134 TCO2e / ha) and 284.52 ha of riparian forest (127 TCO2e / ha), followed by the transformation of 2,708 ha of basic grain systems into of agroforestry systems for basic grains (84 TCO2e/ ha) and 664 ha of traditional livestock system into silvo pastoral systems (10 TCO2e/ ha) that will be promoted through the community restoration plans <sup>19</sup> (Output 1.3).

The adaptive techniques for crop improvement that will be systematized and disseminated through the project will provide positive impacts through decreasing soil erosion, and reducing chemical fertilizers and pesticides use that pollute water bodies. The implementation of the SAF of cocoa in the mosaic of crops, grass, and vegetation has the highest average impact on the erosion reduction, while the cocoa SAF in the coffee plantations has the most significant effect on the decrease in the export of sediments.<sup>20</sup> These will be measured by the PREP monitoring system based on indicators developed by Conservation International's InVEST system.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> https://undp-adaptation.exposure.co/banking-on-seeds

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> TCO2 estimates taken from: Leander Raes, Tony Nello, Melinka Nájera, Oscar Chacón, Kelly Meza Prado y Andrés Sanchún. 2017. Análisis económico de acciones para la restauración de paisajes productivos en El Salva-dor. Gland, Suiza: UICN. 2017, p 28

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> Ibid, Table 7 p.34 provides information on estimated reduction on soil erosion rates based on criteria by UICN through landscape restoration rates.

#### Gender

The project will work to directly benefit 6,396 households (100% of rural households of which approximately 1,152 are headed by women) in San Francisco Menendez. The project indirectly benefits 34,492 women in the South Ahuachapán region.

Stakeholder consultations during project development indicated that that climate change impacts affect women differently and hence require adaptation strategies tailored to their needs. With this in mind participatory processes incorporated within the project include specially designed methodologies to ensure the participation of women and enhance the inclusion of their views into the activities of the project. These where integrated in the project design in the following manner per component:

Component 1 will ensure women's participation in the restoration activities by ensuring that dissemination of the call to proposal reaches women led associations that are active in the area and have been identified within the stakeholder consultation process. All community restoration plans will also include a local stakeholder map that is gender sensitive to ensure participation of women and the inclusion of their priorities and views in land management.

Component 2 will provide capacity building to all 16 women productive cooperatives in the area and will invest in developing at least 1 technological package and 1 market study that addresses the value chain of where women participation is the highest These gender based results are included within the targets of the project evaluation framework. Women will also play an important role in the development of local seedbanks and will be represented within each seedbank guardianship committee established. Past projects and community consultations have demonstrated that women place an important value in the collection of seeds as a means to rescue ancestral knowledge. This will provide benefits in enhancing the climate resilience of women livelihoods by identifying and targeting productive practices that benefit activities with high economic participation of women.

Component 3 specifically includes training to local women's associations so that they become active participants in the climate monitoring process and have the capacity to understand the information being derived from it. In addition, Observatorio Ambiental will receive training on how to better provide climate information so that it is suitable to women's needs.

Component 4 includes the establishment of council for dialogue at the territorial level to strengthen local governance. This council will include women participation and representation with at least 30% of its members being women. In addition, local adaptation plan to be developed in this component will include vulnerability assessments that incorporate a gender sensitive approach including the development of a more in depth gender analysis. This has been included as a target within the Gender Action Plan and will be closely monitored by the Project Manager and evaluated within the mid-term and final evaluation.

A gender action plan and budget has been prepared as part of the project proposal process (section 7.4 included within the ESMP). The plan ensures that gender considerations are included throughout the project implementation and a budget is provided for this. The ESMP and Gender Action Plan will be continually monitored by the project's PMU and evaluated during the project's independent mid-term and final evaluations.

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

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

- Alternatives to the proposal to manage immediate climate impact through grey measures 109. would include the building of artificial borders along the river manage sudden flooding along the Rio Paz coupled with increased well digging. These solutions although fully plausible are costly, especially in terms of maintenance cost. An analysis made in the Guatemala side of the Rio Paz demonstrated that in 2010, over USD 7million of investment in protective infrastructure along the river was damaged as a result of sudden flooding<sup>21</sup>. In the case of El Salvador, in 2010 Agatha damaged an estimated USD 1.8 million in protective infrastructure constructed along the river. Hence, grey solutions have seemed to be not only expensive but ineffective in managing sudden flooding conditions. Furthermore, the lack of information around the aguifer (as demonstrated in the barrier and context section) does not guarantee that increased well digging will prove to be a sustainable long term solution to the region's water problems. While this solution has been employed in the past in not only El Salvador but in most Latin American Countries, lack of information regarding the water table and aquifer re charge capacity have proven to be obstacles in recommending well digging as a long term adaptation strategy even when coupled with water management actions.
- 110. The interventions proposed provide cost effective solutions including ecosystem-based investments through the design and implementation of community restoration plans that will make communities active participants in restoration actions. This will have an impact in terms of potential loss of livelihoods but also in enhancing the capacities of the landscape to manage projected climate conditions. A cost-benefit analysis was carried out by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (UICN), in coordination with the MARN. The financial and economic evaluation was carried out during 20 years, through a calculation of profitability and analysis of income (financial benefits) and environmental and social benefits (co-benefits) between land uses. The following table shows the results of the cost-benefit effectiveness by ha that represent the different items in the selected territory.

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

Current Net Value of the Restored Land Use (US \$ / ha)						
	VAN (US\$/ha) – Benefits Net					
Type of Transition	Current soil use	PREP soil use	Value Margin			
1. Cultivation of basic grains in an	4.130	4.438	308			
agroforestry system with basic grains 2. Natural grass to silvopastoral system	7.553	18.269	10,716			
3. Mosaic of crops and pasture to agrosilvopastoral system	4.638	12.124	7,486			
4. Mosaic of crops, pastures and vegetation <900 m.s.n.m. a Cocoa agroforestry systems (1)	3.100	15.473	12,373			
5. Sugarcane (with burning practice) for green sugarcane harvest	3.222	4.067	845			
6. Coffee <900 m.s.n.m. a Cocoa agroforestry systems (2)	1.206	14.767	13,561			
7.Renewal of for low-altitude Coffee <800 m.s.n.m.	1.096	2.894	1,798			
8. Renewal of medium-height coffee 800-1200 m.s.n.m.	1.372	6.003	4,631			
9. Renewal of high-altitude coffee > 1200 m.s.n.m.	2.275	13.076	10,801			
10. Crops and Average Use (1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) forest	4.329	-5.166	-9,495			
11. Weathered mangrove towards a Mangrove Restoration	-	4.061	4,061			

(Current value with r=10%).

Source: UICN, 2017

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> Rodriguez Herrera, E. (2010) "Dinámica hidrológica en la cuenca baja del río Paz." Wetlands International.

Table 5 – Estimated costs and benefits of current land use and proposed land-use transitions

Land Use	Total costs (US\$/ha.)	Gross benefits (US\$/ha.)	Net benefits. NPV (US\$/ha.)
Current Use			
1. Staple grains	8,429	12,559	4,130
2. Natural pastures	16,856	24,409	7,553
3. Crop mosaic and pastures	16,896	21,534	4,638
4. Crop mosaic, pastures and vegetation < 900 masl	11,410	14,510	3,100
5. Sugar cane	17,581	20,803	3,222
6. Coffee < 900 masl	3,619	4,826	1,206
7. Coffee < 800 masl	3,289	4,385	1,096
8. Coffee 800 - 1,200 masl	4,115	5,487	1,372
9. Coffee > 1,200 masl	6,826	9,101	2,275
10.Weighted average (1, 2, 3, 4 & 5)	13,436	17,764	4,329
11. Degraded mangroves	0	0	-
Transition			
1. Staple grain agroforestry system	17,632	22,070	4,438
2. Silvopastoral system	24,543	42,812	18,269
3.Agrosilvopastoral system	19,802	31,926	12,124
4. Cacao agroforestry system (1)	22,372	37,845	15,473
5. Green harvest in sugar cane	20,639	24,706	4,067
6. Cacao agroforestry system (2)	20,148	34,915	14,767
7. Lowland coffee rehabilitation	18,695	21,589	2,894
8. Medium altitude coffee rehabilitation	18,695	24,698	6,003
9. Highlands coffee rehabilitation	18,695	31,771	13,076
10. Riparian forest restoration	5,166	0	-5,166
11. Mangrove restoration	15,420	19,481	4,061

Source: Modified from Raes et al., 2017 22 and 23

111. The transitions described above generate a definite benefit cost not only for the producers but also for the ecosystem services at the different points. The project by investing in productive landscape restoration will in fact look to create these scenarios in i) transition from cultivation of basic grains to agroforestry systems, ii) transition from natural grass to silvo pastoral systems and iv) coffee as well as through v) mangrove restoration. The method of employing landscape management as a restoration strategy will be pursued through a combination of replanting, completion, assisted natural regeneration (through protection) – that can be considered more cost-effective than complete clearing and replanting. Restoration will be carried out through using native plants, promoting the use of local organizations and community members thus reducing the cost of inputs for restoration activities and ensuring the long-term sustainability of interventions. This will in turn be enhanced by providing access to seeds through seed banks that will ensure the access to restoration material beyond the project implementation instead of the business as usual solution of relying on purchased seeds. By promoting community planning,

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> Raes, L., Nello, T., Fonseca, J. F. (2017). Análisis Económico de las Categorías de Intervención para la Restauración de Paisajes Productivos en El Salvador. UICN-ORMACC.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> MARN. (2018). Plan de Acción de restauración de ecosistemas y paisajes de El Salvador con enfoque de mitigación basada en adaptación. Proyecto 2018 – 2022

costs are reduced through a more efficient use of inputs and increasing the scale of intervention, which has in the past only looked to promote *planes de finca* at an individual level with producers that often only have access to 1ha of land.

- The proposed activities in Outputs 1 and 2 favour an EBA approach will pave the way for 112. better resilience, finance and incentive mechanisms, that in turn will strengthen livelihoods, community resilience, and agriculture production. Therefore, avoiding overreliance on conventional and costly agriculture and livelihood management strategy mechanisms, and grey measures (including isolated measure of no-tillage, or cropping systems implemented to reduce water runoff) estimated by the GoES to cost over USD 5.000,000 (with beneficiaries not disaggregated nor targeted by gender) during the course of 4 years in San Francisco Menendez. Results from a global assessment of five different watershed conservation activities showed that landscape restoration combined with conservation agriculture (e.g. no tillage) is the most costeffective approach to improving water quality and quantity for downstream users<sup>24</sup>. Similarly, a modelling exercise for Costa Rica's Reventazón watershed showed that soil conservation practices in the upper watershed areas reduced erosion by ~97%. AF funds will have direct and indirect benefits, costing less and achieving better and long-lasting results, contributing to progressing El Salvador's sustainable land and resources management objectives while building local resilience to CC, increasing ecosystem services availability and supply. Furthermore, the activities proposed look to get build and develop local technical knowledge, increase collaboration between ministries and international organizations working in agriculture (e.g. with support from CENTA that will help build upon work from existing local seedbanks in the region).
- Component 3 addressed the need to kick start an effort towards integrated water resources monitoring and management in the region, a system that is tailored and integrates CC and adaptation needs into its core functionalities and rationale and in order to maximize economic and social benefits in an equitable way and at the landscape level. The inherent complexity of stablishing effective hydrological monitoring and information dissemination systems creates the need for large investments (for Example, similar monitoring systems have been designed and established covering similar land extent in Latin America<sup>25</sup>, Asia<sup>26</sup> and Africa<sup>27</sup>, with an average cost of USD 17,000,000, with implementation taking place under four years). The activities predicted to take place under the project with AF funds will be demonstrated to be cost effective as these address only key barriers and gaps identified by MARN and serving only to complement existing infrastructure. The analysis in the formulation of the proposal also looked to ensure that maintenance costs could be incorporated into national budgets, while favouring institutional capacity building (for example use of GIS software to compliment current analysis). By looking to prioritize access to climate information the project also looks to ensure the equitable distribution of products and benefits of CC information in a manner that looks to be locally appropriate and seeks to enhance the information of existing EWS, particularly as they relate to flooding and drought.
- 114. Activities predicted under Component 4 provide support to the other three proposed components, helping avoid *ad hoc* approaches, and establishing the conditions under which the project is most likely to produce medium and long term positive net benefits in San Francisco Menendez. The cost-effectiveness of improving systems in place for inter-institutional coordination is variable depending on the local context. Nevertheless, conventional approaches to the activities under component 4 were estimate by MARN to cost approximately USD

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> These activities include: forest protection, reforestation, agricultural best management practices, riparian restoration and forest fuel reduction.

McDonald, R.I. and D. Shemie. 2014. Urban Water Blueprint: Mapping conservation solutions to the global water challenge. The Nature Conservancy: Washington, D.C.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (2016). Salado integrated river basin management support project.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> The World Bank (2013). Vietnam - Second Phase of the Mekong Integrated Water Resources Management Adaptable Program Loan Project: indigenous peoples plan.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> The World Bank (2017). Luanda Bita Water Supply Project Guarantee.

2,000,000<sup>28</sup>. For this component, the AF contribution will leverage existing efforts by MARN to create a suitable environment for integrative visions of CC adaptation based on landscape restoration and livelihood diversification. The investment predicted for Component 4 will work to develop better local governance, autonomy and decision making that can positively influence landscape and community resilience outcomes, through better inter-institutional coordination that enables the presence of CC adaptation policies and institutional arrangements. The investment made by AF would therefore put in place and advance from a solid basis for inter-institutional coordination that builds resilience, thorough better institutional coordination and policy formulation, that uses participatory dialogue platforms and builds upon integrated landscape approaches.

- The project will also build upon and leverage existing information and best practices in the 115. region in terms of sustainable production at a landscape level. While these have been practiced within the region they have yet to be packaged or further analysed for their real potential in income generation within larger markets. Therefore, the project will invest in the systematization and collections of these practices for replication within the community restoration plans as well for productive stakeholders in the region and generate the market knowledge of already pre-identified potential products. The targeting of specific value chains for the region will facilitate uptake by producers and the extension support that will be provided by the project will train extensions workers within cooperatives and productive associations who will be able to disseminate these experiences to a larger network. A similar approach is considered in Component 4, where the project will work through the Association of Municipalities to provide support to all 4 of the municipalities within the South Ahuachapán region - not just to San Francisco Menendez. The technical working group will hence become a strategic actor disseminating in a cost effective manner the knowledge generated through the project, particularly that developed through components 3 and 4 to ensure its streamlining in all 4 municipalities. The local adaptation plan generated through the project will serve as a guide to all 4 of these municipalities.
- 116. Finally, the project has been designed to fit within national capacities and strategies to enhance cost efficiency and promote sustainability. It will make strategic partnerships with national institutions such as FIAES that have the capacity and knowledge to operate within the territory thus reducing the cost and risk of operation while also enhancing local capacity to manage international and national climate resources. Project components were also strategically designed and placed as to support and ensure the AF funds invested will be effectively implemented, sustained and realized by communities in the intervention area, helping develop initiatives and capacity that can be scaled up on the region, paving the way for capturing further international resources and funding on CC. The project will also be included as part of the national restoration strategy and as such will be feeding and receiving information on restoration monitoring that will be consolidated nationally through the National Monitoring System for Restoration that is currently being developed by MARN and will be operating by end of 2019.
- **D.** Describe how the project / programme is consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, including, where appropriate, national adaptation plan (NAP), national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications, or national adaptation programs of action, or other relevant instruments, where they exist.
- 117. El Salvador has made important progress in strengthening the regulatory and institutional framework that allows the country to face the effects of climate change in a timely and efficient manner, as evidenced by a series of national regulatory instruments that have the purpose of reducing and managing climate change and its effects in the land sector. The Five-Year Development Plan "El Salvador Productive Educated and Safe" 2014-2019, establishes in its objective 7, that the country should transit towards an economy and society that is environmentally sustainable and resilient to climate change.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup> United Nations Environment Programme (2014). Building climate resilience of urban systems through Ecosystembased Adaptation (EbA) in Latin America and the Caribbean.

- 118. The project is consistent with the National Plan for Climate Change, specifically in the following objectives: i) Achieve the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation in the planning and management of socioeconomic sectors and national ecological systems; ii) Create a process to generate knowledge and strengthen capacities applied to climate change adaptation; iii) Develop and apply methods and/or tools for the assessment of impact, vulnerabilities and to improve climate change adaptation; iv) Sensitization and information for climate change adaptation.
- 119. In addition, the project supports the country's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which includes as an objective the reduction of vulnerability in the agriculture, livestock and forest sectors, as well as the establishment and management of one million hectares through climate resilient and sustainable landscapes, conserving the current tree cover (27% of the territory) and increasing the tree cover by 25% with agroforestry systems and reforestation of critical areas such as riparian forests, aquifer recharge zones and areas that are prone to landslides.
- 120. The project is consistent with the National Environmental Law approved in 1998 and updated in 2012, whose object is to develop the actions of the National Constitution related to conservation, protection and restoration of environment to assure the sustainability and liability of livelihoods of population and enhance capacities for climate change adaptation. The project is also aligned with the National Environmental Policy (2012), which aims to reverse environmental degradation and reduce vulnerability to climate change; and the National Strategy of Environment (2013), divided into four strategies: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Sanitation and Water Resources. The project directly supports the implementation of the National Program of Restoration of Ecosystems and Landscapes (PREP), structured as one of the key instruments of the National Environmental Policy to reduce the country's high vulnerability to climate change and increase adaptive capacity.
- 121. The scope, objectives and activities proposed in the project are consistent with the approach of the PREP and its action plan (Action Plan for Ecosystem Restoration and Landscapes in El Salvador 2018-2022). The PREP is framed under a holistic approach that includes the ecological rehabilitation of ecosystems and recovery of ecosystem services, the improvement of livelihoods, the stimulation of local economies, and the strengthening of capacities through a highly participatory and inclusive way, intervening at the landscape level, restoring and preserving forested and water recharge areas, riparian ecosystems, and sites of ecological connectivity; as well as promoting the transformation of the agricultural regions through the restoration of soil and vegetation and the implementation of sustainable practices. The Restoration Action Plan seeks to conserve and recover biodiversity, ecosystem services, and the main livelihoods of the population through restoration techniques targeted to climate change adaptation and environmental sustainability.
- 122. The project is also consistent with relevant sectorial policies, including the Climate Change Policy for the Agricultural Sector in El Salvador; the National plan for climate change and management of agro climatic risks for the agricultural, forestry, fishing and aquaculture sectors; the Environmental Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change in the Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector (EAAMCC), and the National Water Resources Strategy.
- 123. At the subnational level, the project is consistent with the Local Plan for Sustainable Development of the Conservation Area el Imposible-Barra de Santiago, which covers a 14-year period (2016-2030) and was constructed considering the local context, environment, threats, as well as feasibility analysis of the proposed interventions. The local plan includes the key actions, targets and monitoring strategies that were planned and agreed with local stakeholders. Local Plans for Sustainable Development where developed at a sub national level as a tool for strategic and participatory planning based on management, conservation and restoration actions framed in a landscape approach.

124. A description of these policies and planning instruments and relevant provisions in the context of the implementation of the project are included in the table below

**Table 6** - Description of policies, planning instruments, and relevant provisions in the context of the implementation of the project

Policy/planning instrument	Description and context for the project	Entity and year of publication			
Five-Year Development Plan "El Salvador Productive Educated and Safe" 2014-2019	Recognizes that over-exploitation of natural resources and growing environmental degradation have increased the risk associated with natural disasters and the vulnerability to climate change effects. Establishes in its objective 7, that the country should transit towards an economy and society that is environmentally sustainable and resilient to climate change.	Government of El Salvador, 2015			
National Plan for Climate Change of El Salvador - PNCC	Includes as its priorities the construction of a climate resilient and low carbon society and economy. It presents measures of adaptation, mitigation and reduction of risks in a framework of coherence, consistency and sustainability. It contains eight components focused on reducing risks and minimizing in the short term the human and economic losses that are already experienced in the country. Action 1 of Component 3, specifically aims to protect, rehabilitate and conserve existent ecosystems and improve their ecological functions. Component 4, focuses on the transformation and diversification of agricultural, forestry and agroforestry practices, recognizing the urgency for restoration of critical ecosystems for resilience.	MARN, 2017 (update)			
Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	Includes as an objective the reduction of vulnerability in the agriculture, livestock and forest sectors, as well as the establishment and management of one million hectares through climate resilient and sustainable landscapes	MARN, 2015			
National Environmental Policy of El Salvador	Aims to reverse environmental degradation and reduce vulnerability to climate change. Includes as one of its main components of action the restoration and conservation of ecosystems to reduce risks, sustain productive activities and ensure the well-being of the population.	MARN, 2012			
National Strategy of Environment (ENMA)	Main environmental public policy instrument for government planning, recognizes that the over-exploitation of natural resources and the increasing environmental deterioration have increased the risk of natural disasters and vulnerability to the effects of climate change, which raises the need to have articulated and structured responses. It includes the restoration of rural areas as an approach for reduction of climate risk in the medium term.	MARN Council of Ministers, 2013			
National Ecosystem and Landscapes Restoration Program (PREP)	In the context of the National Environmental Policy, the Restoration Program constitutes the main climate change adaptation program, seeking to direct MARN's existing projects and efforts to promote social, productive, institutional and financial adaptation. It has a main objective to promote the restoration of ecosystems, watersheds and rural landscapes as mechanism to ensure ecosystem services and the conservation of biodiversity as way to adapt to climate change impacts.	MARN, 2012			
Action Plan for Ecosystem Restoration and Landscapes in El	Includes as its main objective to restore ecosystems and landscapes to facilitate the generation of ecosystem goods and services and its increased climate change resilience, improving livelihoods through institutional and	MARN, 2017			

Policy/planning instrument	Description and context for the project	Entity and year of publication
Salvador with a mitigation approach based on adaptation 2018-2022	social strengthening and resource management. The specific objectives are: i) Strengthen community and institutional governance to allow the implementation and sustainability of the restoration processes; ii) Implement restoration instruments or sustainable production and recovery of ecosystem conservation areas; iii) Boost knowledge management in different levels to promote implementation of restoration practices. The Restoration Action Plan has been framed in the principles of informed and adequate participation, innovation, accountability, territorial planning and monitoring, solidarity, coordination and articulation.	
National Biodiversity Strategy	Recognizes that the environmental degradation and its drivers along with climate change, are the main threats to the country's biodiversity. It considers that reversing environmental degradation will not only improve the conservation of biodiversity but also will reduce the country's vulnerability to climate change. The Biodiversity Strategy has been articulated in three main axes: Strategic integration of biodiversity in the economy; Inclusive restoration and conservation of critical ecosystems; and Biodiversity for the people. The Inclusive restoration and conservation of critical ecosystems includes as priorities the mangroves and coastal ecosystems; rivers and wetlands; riparian forests and forest ecosystems.	MARN, 2013
Environmental Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change in the Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector	Its general objective is to contribute to the adaptation of the Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector, enhancing its sustainability and competitiveness, increasing its capacities and decreasing its vulnerability to the effects of climate change with gender inclusion and equity. Includes four strategic objectives, including the sustainable management of natural resources, improvement of the resilience of productive systems, promoting knowledge management, and strengthening of institutional capacities.	MAG, 2015
National plan for climate change and management of agro climatic risks for the agricultural, forestry, fishing and aquaculture sectors.	Seeks to contribute to the adaptation of the impacts of climate change and variability to reduce agro climatic risk within the framework of the Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy of the Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector in the territory. It includes as part of the activities formulated in its action plan: the design and implementation of a program to build capacities on climate change and its impacts targeted to producers; promote the establishment of agroforestry systems and protection of forests that result in the restoration of the forest resources, reduction of vulnerability and generation of ecosystem services.	MAG, 2017
Plan for Agricultural Development 2014- 2019	Integrated by a series of programs that include as their objectives the environmental restoration with emphasis on creating resilience and adaptation to climate change, the generation of employment and reduction of rural poverty, prioritizing women and youth and their contribution to economic growth.	MAG, 2015
Forest Policy for El Salvador 2016-2036	It proposes eight strategic axes, including the restoration of forest ecosystems; and reducing the vulnerability of the country's productive systems and ecosystems in the face of the impacts of climate change.	MAG, 2016

Policy/planning instrument	Description and context for the project	Entity and year of publication
National Forestry Strategy	Includes as part of its strategic components the restoration of ecosystems and increasing forest cover; protection and reduction of forest vulnerability; strengthening capacities of the stakeholders in the sector.	MAG, 2017
National Water Resources Strategy	Structured in three axes: 1) Water for life; 2) Water and Economy; 3) Water and Territory. Axe 1 includes foods security as priority line, comprising of actions for climate adapted agriculture, strengthening agro-climatic monitoring and risk reduction. Axe 3 includes as a priority line the protection of watersheds and water ecosystems.	MARN, 2013
Local Plan for Sustainable Development of the Conservation Area El Imposible-Barra de Santiago	The strategies contained in the plan are integrated in the five following thematic components:  1) Water resource management, focused on improving ecosystems and the use of water resources through restoration and reforestation.  2) Use of best productive practices, focused on promoting the implementation of best practices in agriculture, livestock, agroforestry to improve ecosystem services, productivity and recover ancestral practices.  3) Governance, dialogue and interinstitutional coordination, including strategies to promote interinstitutional coordination between government agencies which includes communities in decision making processes for improving their livelihoods.  4) Economy promotion, to support the producers to improve their income through alternatives that add value to their products.  5) Control and Protection, focused on promoting the protection of ecosystems through strengthening of the legal enforcement.	MARN, GIZ, FIAES, 2016

- **E.** Describe how the project/programme meets relevant national technical standards, where applicable, such as standards for environmental assessment, building codes, etc., and complies with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.
- 125. The project complies with all applicable national legislation. The Constitution of El Salvador, establishes that it is the duty of the State to protect the natural resources (Article 117). The National Environmental Law establishes in its Article 50 that the MARN will elaborate the guidelines for the environmental zoning and land use; it also establishes the provisions for the management of soils and terrestrial ecosystems (Article 75) and the sustainable management of forests (Article 77). The project is consistent with the National Environmental Law and the relevant climate change and environmental legal framework (see Table 7).

Table 7 Relevant legal instruments related to the Environment and Climate Change in El Salvador

Legislation / Policy	Description
National Environmental Law (MARN, 1998)	Develop the actions mandated in the National Constitution related to conservation, protection and restoration of environment to assure the sustainability and liability of livelihoods of population.
Forest Law (MAG, 2002)	Establishes the provisions for the increase, management and sustainable exploitation of forest resources, and timber industry development; ascertaining that the forest resources are part of the national patrimony and corresponds to the State its protection and management.

Legislation / Policy	Description
Natural Protected Areas Law (MARN, 2005)	Its objective is to regulate the administration, management and increase of natural protected areas to conserve biological diversity, ensure the well-functioning of essential ecological processes, and guarantee the maintenance of natural systems, through a sustainable management.
Seeds Law (MAG, 2001)	Establishes the regulation to guarantee genetic identity and purity, physical and sanitary quality of seeds, as well as its research, production and commercialization.
National Law of Territorial Planning (National Council of Territorial Planning and Development, Department Councils for Territorial Development, Municipal Councils, 2011)	Establishes the provisions that regulate the territorial planning and development processes. It aims to strengthen national capacity to organize the use of the territory and guide necessary public and private investments to achieve sustainable development.
Municipal Code (1986)	Develops the constitutional principles related to the organization, functioning and exercise of the faculties of municipalities

- 126. The project directly supports the implementation of the PREP and the Action Plan for the Restoration of Ecosystems and Landscapes (2018-2020), and will be implemented according to the Technical Guidelines for Restoration in El Salvador<sup>29</sup> that guide the implementation of these programs and constitute the standards that restoration activities in the country should follow.
- 127. The project will ensure that restoration activities are conducted under MARN standards, as the corresponding governing body. These include the adherence to the 49 restoration techniques developed by MARN, which provide the technical specifications to conduct the restoration activities, including information on the objectives, steps to apply the technique, and recommendations for its implementation and estimated costs. The project budgeted restoration actions per the applicable restoration techniques (agro forestry for basic grains and mixed systems with cacao and coffee, salvo pastoral systems, mangrove and riparian forests)
- 128. FIAES constitutes a financial entity to support environmental management, as stated in Article 11 of the National Environmental Law which identifies these types of financial entities as instruments for the execution of the National Environmental Policy. Under this regulation, all initiatives that are financed by FIAES should have an express approval from MARN to guarantee that they are consistent with the National Environmental Policy and its Strategy.
- 129. All planned activities will be implemented within the territorial jurisdiction of municipalities constituted and recognized by the Salvadorian law. With regard of tenurial and land rights, the project will only implement actions with land owners and public areas.
- 130. The project complies with the environmental and social principles as outlined in the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund as explained in section K.
- **F.** Describe if there is duplication of project/programme with other funding sources, if any.
- 131. In the development of this proposal the project has engaged with diverse stakeholders in the region including government ministries, community organizations and international development organizations to avoid duplication and ensure complementarity. This was of key

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>29</sup> Technical guidelines describe the steps, requirements, costs and benefits of the implementation of the restoration actions according to different ecosystems, including restoration on riparian forests and mangroves; restoration of productive coffee systems; implementation of agroforestry systems in basic crops; implementation of silvopastoral and agro-silvopastoral systems; implementation of cacao agroforestry systems; implementation of green harvest in sugar cane systems.

importance as there are various organizations implementing initiatives and activities in Ahuachapán due to its prioritization under the National Restoration Program and presence of various the conservation areas (i.e. El Imposible-Barra de Santiago, the Ramsar Wetland Barra de Santiago and the biosphere Reserve Apaneca- Ilamatepec).

- 132. For this purposes, MARN formed the Ahuachapán Partner Group as a consultive and coordinating mechanism in the region for development partners thus ensuring complementarity between development actors. UNDP acts as a technical secretariat to the group and convenes regular meetings that are attended by international development partners and NGOs with presence in the region. All initiatives to take place in the Ahuachapán area are presented within the group to ensure: coordination of investments and initiatives, monitoring within the whole region, the incorporation of best practices. Furthermore, all investment in the region are guided by the PLDS and the PREP and as such the group has developed agreed upon mechanisms for geographic and technical coordination and monitoring.
- 133. The present proposal was presented to the group during the project's consultation process to ensure the incorporation of best practices, create synergies and complementarities to existing initiatives in the area. The barrier analysis included within the proposal has incorporated these and these have been addressed in the project design. Table 8 demonstrates the projects that have been ongoing in the area including potential synergies that will be addressed through the project.

**Table 8** – List and description of current interventions in South Ahuachapán

Project	Duration	Donor/ Implementing Agency	Outcome	Complementarity
Agrarian Landscape Restoration Initiative EI Salvador	2018 – 2021	Fundación Buffet- CRS/PRISMA	Restore 25,000 ha of landscape in Ahuachapán based on Water-soilagriculture approach.	<ul> <li>Lacks a focus on climate change and adaptation</li> <li>The project will produce baseline of hydric information in the southern part of Ahuachapán that will then be built upon through the UNDP/AF project (making the link to the aquifer).</li> <li>UNDP/AF will add to the CRES project by ensuring the integration of the hydro analysis and modeling within national models.</li> </ul>
Regional Project for coastal biodiversity conservation	2018 – 2022	USAID- UICN/GOAL/ CRC-URI UNES	Conservation and restoration of coastal ecosystems in lower basin of Río Paz	<ul> <li>Includes restoration activities with a basin approach focused on biodiversity conservation.</li> <li>This approach will be complemented by the AF/UNDP project by integrating the climate change adaptation focus and introducing restoration as part of a range of EBA measures.</li> <li>Coordination and complementarity with the restoration activities under this project has been ensured.</li> </ul>
Intervention in the conservation area El Imposible Barra de Santiago	2018-2020	FIAES Ordinary call for proposals	Ecological restoration in El Imposible-Barra de Santiago conservation area	<ul> <li>Restoration activities in the natural conservation area which has not been targeted by the AF/UNDP project.</li> <li>Approach lacks a focus on climate change and adaptation</li> </ul>

Project	Duration	Donor/ Implementing Agency	Outcome	Complementarity
				that will allow for a complementarity in restoration activities.
Program for the Restoration of Forest Landscapes in Central America and the Dominican Republic (REDD+ Landscape)	2017-2020	German Cooperation - CCAD-GIZ	Landscape restoration in the conservation area El Imposible-Barra de Santiago and biosphere Reserve Apaneca- Ilamatepec	<ul> <li>Carbon capture initiative (REDD+)</li> <li>Initiative is focused within a larger area of influence on carbon sequestration.</li> <li>Currently lacking an analysis on the impact of climate change adaptation</li> </ul>
Adaptation - Vulnerability ECOSYSTEMS (AVE)	2018-2020	UICN-UNES	Develop a methodological framework based on evidence that determines the effectiveness, multiple benefits and overall profitability of the EbA	<ul> <li>Complementary initiative in knowledge management and dissemination of EbA.</li> <li>The UNDP/AF project will build on the methodological framework generated, particularly for the identification and articulation of actions to mobilize financing for EBA.</li> </ul>
Landscape Restoration Monitoring System		WRI	Monitoring the restoration actions in the conservation area El Imposible Barra de Santiago	<ul> <li>Coordinating monitoring systems to include information from the restoration activities being developed at a national scale.</li> <li>Proposed UNDP/ AF project will provide indicators to measure restoration impact on resiliency particularly as it relates to water flow and quality.</li> <li>Information on the restoration actions implemented by the UNDP/AF project will feed into the national monitoring system</li> </ul>
Design of an Incentive Program to promote restoration and sustainable landscape management in El Salvador	2018-2020	ooperation BMU/ )I- MARN/FIAES/O NU Environment	incentives for producers in the area	<ul> <li>Project is solely focused on establishing an economic incentive approach to promote sustainable investment.</li> <li>Lacks a climate change focus and objective</li> <li>Products will complement each other, particularly those within the proposed project to promote technological packages and market studies within the financial sector.</li> </ul>
Measures to increase climate resilience in the agroecosystems of the dry corridor of El Salvador (RECLIMA).	pending for approval		Resilience in agricultural sector in the Dry Corridor	GCF project will focus in a larger area covering the Dry Corridor. The interventions included in San Francisco Menendez, are limited to the transition areas near the conservation area of El Imposible, and are mainly implemented through planes de finca.

Project	Duration	Donor/ Implementing Agency	Outcome	Complementarity
				<ul> <li>Activities included in the UNDP/AF Project are complementary by focusing in areas critical for the sustainable management of Rio Paz watershed, and on the implementation of activities through community restoration plans (broader approach to planes de finca).</li> <li>The UNDP/AF project includes additional activities focused on the mobilization of financing for EBA.</li> </ul>

- 134. The project has benefitted in its design from the information derived by the Partner Group in identifying gaps in projects currently being implemented and in validating the barriers listed in the project introduction and theory of change. This includes the lack of appropriation of knowledge by local authorities and the agricultural sector with information not being made available nor packaged for on the ground action as well as a lack of focus on climate resiliency as an important output and objective to restoration actions. This project will address these issue by working in transition areas in the municipality San Francisco Mendez where climate vulnerability due to its current land use, population size and location is higher. Coordination within the Partner group also allowed the project to identify information products (identified potential market chains, hydrology information products being developed by CRS, etc.) that the project will be able to build on to make them useful for adaptation purposes. It also allowed the project to identify governance gaps including the need to enhance municipal capacities for adaptive planning and territorial management. These are important barriers that the project will look to invest through the development of a local vulnerability assessment and adaptation plan to be referenced in municipal planning instruments with the support of the TAC.
- 135. The project during its implementation will continue to work within the framework of the Ahuachapán Partner Group by presenting the work that will be developed through the project and the information products that will be produced. It will also work with the group by providing information to enhance its indicators for the region. This will ensure that the work developed through the project is not duplicated by other development partners and that it creates the spaces needed to facilitate its use by partners in the region and ensure its upscale. The project will also work with the Partner Group in the internalization of the local adaptation plan to ensure that it is also adopted as a guiding mechanism for future development planning in the area. UNDP will present project results during the Groups' meetings. In addition, MARN as the leading actor in this group will ensure that all actors are well coordinated to address the region's various needs as identified through the National Restoration Plan and the local development plan. Finally, through the development of the TAC in component 4, the project is will facilitate knowledge transfer from development partners to local government authorities that have often been excluded from past project development.
- **G.** If applicable, describe the learning and knowledge management component to capture and disseminate lessons learned.
- 136. The project generates knowledge management products across all of its four components that look to package best practices in an effective manner that facilitates upscale at a national level and is also relevant to stakeholders in a manner that can promote action thus enhancing the possibility of uptake in their use and promoting project sustainability. A key strategy to enhance

ownership and uptake includes working through existing regional channels while looking to enhance capacities of local associations and instances.

- In the case of Component 1, Output 1.1 will package the methodologies and the information derived from community restoration plans into a larger map for territorial management within the targeted landscape. This will facilitate long term governance and also allow for community territorial management to be incorporated into local development plans and include community planning within a larger strategy for territorial management. The component will also invest in packaging the methodologies used for landscape restoration, investments for water management and productive planning so as to facilitate its replication in the region and nationally. This information will be made available to FIAES, MARN, MAG as well as local practitioners (through the Ahuachapán Partner Group, knowledge management workshops and events) and local governments through the TAC). It will also be included within the local vulnerability assessment and adaptation plans that will be developed in Output 4.2. This approach is innovative in that it goes beyond traditional planes de finca (farm plans) by incorporating the landscape as a whole and facilitating restoration within a larger framework of territorial governance and management that provides benefits beyond household units thus facilitating the capacity for landscape resilience. Through territorial investments, the approach also facilitates learning by doing while incorporating various stakeholders within the territory thus engaging them to understand the impacts of climate change and work in the development of ecosystem-based strategies for adaptation. The product generated through this output will be relevant for land planning at a municipal and community level.
- 138. Component 2 will generate knowledge in terms of adaptive productive practices that will foster diversified livelihoods. The information derived from this component looks to be actionable and will put in place strategies for its use and dissemination not only in San Francisco Menendez but within the region and other similar municipalities that rely on grain, livestock and sugar cane production. By looking to package and systemize information and best practices in adaptive production and local resilient seed varieties into technological packages, the project will promote the uptake of this information by local producers. It will also promote the longevity of culturally relevant practices while ensuring that the inputs are there for replication for example through the investment in a local seed banks that will be managed by communities with the support of the local CENTA. By promoting the inclusion of local actors, the project is ensuring the long term sustainability of the knowledge generated and its applicability in the region itself.
- 139. Investing in systemizing productive information in agricultural packages and market studies ensures that information derived from the project is presented in a manner that is relevant for productive purposes and can be easily exported to other regions by MAG extension officers. The project will also invest in training and extension to key sectors targeting extension officers, cooperatives (including all 16 women productive cooperatives) and productive associations using them as key actors to promote dissemination beyond San Francisco Menendez. Output 2.2 will package scientific knowledge of adaptive productive practices and products and tie in knowledge on market potential and entry points for enhanced livelihoods that will be profitable and resilient to climate change. This will be done through the development of market studies with identified entry points into high value market chains. The derived information from the market studies will be promoted to productive associations with funds set aside for capacity building and implementation. It will also be presented to financial institutions thus indirectly mobilizing funds for these new diversified products. The inclusion of representatives of the Banco de Fomento Agropecuario in the planning of these products will ensure that the results can be linked to the mobilization of financing and will also present an opportunity for local financial institutions to become familiar with these new products. Information derived from Component 2 will be made available to the MAG, local producers and cooperatives, financial institutions and development practitioners. This will be done, through workshops, the publishing of the market studies themselves to be presented through events targeted at productive organizations, and the incorporation of the technical packages in relevant institutions such as CENTA and MAG. In addition, dissemination will also be made through UNDP's communication channels including a project portal to be incorporated within UNDP's adaptation site.

- 140. Component 3 will address a main barrier that has been identified in terms of the lack of community knowledge regarding climate change and its impact on water availability in the region. The project will hence invest in in developing better models for understanding the relationship between climate change and the national landscape. A key instrument for monitoring and knowledge management will be the set of indicators that will be developed through the project to measure the impact of restoration on EBA, this will be integrated into the monitoring system developed for the PREP and hence available to all government actors involved in restoration activities.
- 141. Information products under component 3 will include the modelling of the common aquifer, an assessment of the hydrological flow of the Rio Paz, a Climate Atlas for the region, and the enhancement of existing early warning and climate information products (drought and flooding alerts, agricultural bulletins) that will benefit from enhanced local observation systems and the use of remote sensing technology that will result in more reliable and complete localized information being disseminated. Products will be developed by the Observatorio Ambiental and will be disseminated via national and local channels including early warning systems through the Office of National Civil Protection, productive organizations and civil population. These channels allow for wide dissemination although often fail to provide site specific information, hence the investments made through the project will prove to be critical.
- 142. The project will also work with women within the intervention areas to effectively monitor the climate information being collected and make use of it and the products derived from them, this will be done through capacity building with the support of the Observatorio Ambiental. The project will in turn invest in enhancing the capacity of the Observatorio Ambiental to develop at least 5 new climate products that are relevant for the region to manage risk. Uptake of these products will be complemented by targeted trainings directed at government and non-government partners on incorporating climate information into planning, policies and activities. The Climate Change Atlas, will be an important tool for local stakeholders to understand and make visible climate change projections in the area and how they will impact natural resources in the territory, in particular water. This product will be presented to municipal governments, MARN and MAG as well as development partners (through the Ahuachapán Partner Group to inform development plans) and will be made available through the Observatorio's web portal to ensure broad access.
- 143. Component 4 will invest in knowledge management to streamline local adaption in municipal planning instruments and generating the capacities within local and national relevant organizations in the region to identify potential adaptation projects and provide them the means to attract climate finance from various sources. Hence knowledge management in this component looks to generate an enabling environment for adaptive planning and resource mobilization for its implementation by various stakeholders. This will include the development of a Vulnerability Assessment and a Local Adaptation Plans that will be developed and presented to national and local authorities and will be presented through local events and via the Ahuachapán Partner Group meetings and through the mechanisms identified in the project's stakeholder engagement plan. These will also be made available within UNDP's climate portal as well as in MARN's website.
- 144. The creation of a technical working group (TAC) in the Association of Municipalities will also directly build in municipal capacity to manage the information derived from the various interventions within the territory and its information products. The TAC will hence become a key figure for the dissemination and incorporation of information derived from the project into local governance and community plans in this manner providing the technical input that municipalities often lack when approving licenses for projects or to interpret information derived from restoration and land management projects. Through the TAC, a key gap in past projects will be addressed in ensuring that knowledge management is able to flow into local governments.
- **H.** Describe the consultative process, including the list of stakeholders consulted, undertaken during project preparation, with particular reference to vulnerable groups, including gender

considerations, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

- 145. The series of consultations conducted during the project preparation were aimed at engaging key stakeholders in the project design, for them to take ownership of the project's goal and objectives, provide feedback on the full project proposal, and ensure their buy-in and commitment to project activities. The consultation process was conducted building on the extensive experience of MARN and other partners in developing participatory processes in the region, and was framed in the following principles: i) Promote the inclusive participation and engagement of the key stakeholders at the national, regional and local level, recognizing the characteristics and needs of the different stakeholders; ii) Facilitate dialogue and sharing of information among stakeholders; iii) Provide adequate information; iv) Include gender considerations.
- 146. The consultative process had two main phases. The first phase, conducted during the preparatory process of the project proposal (concept development), consisted of initial consultations with key stakeholder groups to better understand the challenges posed by climate change in the region and its effects in local livelihoods; consolidate the stakeholder analysis; define the intervention area; and gather inputs from international and national organizations working in environmental, development, or climate change initiatives in the region. The second phase was developed during the preparation of the complete project and included several activities with a wide range of stakeholders. The activities conducted in each phase as well as their outcomes are described below.

## Initial consultations (concept development)

- 147. During this phase, the project team carried out a number of meetings with government institutions, civil society organizations, local representatives and organizations; women associations and international organizations and cooperation partners working in south Ahuachapán to ensure that the project design targeted adaptation strategies aimed to address the main barriers in the region and local needs to adapt to climate change. This phase included as main activities:
  - **a. Meetings with national organizations and government institutions.** The project team conducted several meetings with national and international institutions whose involvement and experience was key for the design and implementation of the project, including the Ministry of Agriculture, the *Observatorio Ambiental* in MARN, FIAES, and CRS.
  - **b.** Meeting with cooperation partners and international initiatives working in the region. The meeting was conducted with the Ahuachapán Partner Group to discuss the project idea, its scope and expected outcomes, as well as to develop a gap analysis that would allow for complementarity between the proposed project and other initiatives in the region.
  - **c.** Meeting at the local level with stakeholders from San Francisco Menendez and field visit. The meeting engaged local actors in the municipality of San Francisco Menendez, including representatives of women organisations, local water and Ramsar committees, farmers, municipal authorities, CENTA, and local schools. The objective of the meeting was to understand the local perceptions of climate change effects in the region, the main challenges experienced at the local level and activities that could help address these challenges. The meeting was complemented with a field visit to the lower Rio Paz watershed.
- 148. The initial consultations provided inputs for the definition of the project logical framework and project intervention area; consolidation of the climate analysis and diagnosis; identification of adaptation strategies targeted to the main drivers of climate change in the region; identification of the key stakeholders; and implementation arrangements, leading to a document prepared with a high degree of participation of experts from different institutions. Table 9 includes information of the participants on this phase of the consultations and main issues addressed. Additional information on the initial consultations is provided in Annex C.

# Consultation of the project proposal

149. The second phase of the consultative process was focused on obtaining inputs and feedback on the project proposal in order to consolidate the definition of the project intervention area; define direct and indirect beneficiaries; and the roles and engagement of the key stakeholders in the implementation of the project. A stakeholder analysis was conducted to identify and characterize the key stakeholders for the design and implementation of the project, as well as for the consultation process<sup>30</sup>. The key stakeholder list for the consultation at the territorial level was further refined in collaboration with MARN and FIAES. The stakeholders were invited by phone, letters and in person, through MARN personnel in the territory. The second phase of the consultations included the following activities:

## a. Territorial consultation workshop

150. A consultation workshop was held at the municipal level with local stakeholders to receive their feedback and inputs on the project design, including the proposed project strategy, components, and expected outcomes. The discussions and review of the project proposal provided important inputs and local contributions to create consensus regarding the project intervention area, its goals and activities. Participants included representatives from Civil Society Organizations; National and Municipal Government; extension organizations; water committees; producer associations; women, farmers, and local networks (see Table 9).

- 151. The consultation workshop sought to promote dialogue and reflection among participants using participatory planning tools. Participants were divided in groups to enable rich discussions, allowing project proponents to better understand the perspectives of the different stakeholder groups. The workshop also included discussions in plenary to inform all workshop participants and to promote dialogue between stakeholders with different interests and concerns. The workshop consisted of the following activities:
  - Introductory presentations. The purpose of the introductory part was for the participants to learn about the project proposal: its objectives, components and expected outcomes and outputs, as well as their own roles in achieving the objectives. The introductory presentations included an introduction of the project objectives, a presentation on climate perspectives and explanation of the project proposal (theory of change, components, activities and expected results).
  - Developing local maps. During this activity, the workshop participants identified the changes in the region related to changes in climate, as well as local actions occurring in the territory that are not sustainable. To conduct this activity, participants were integrated in the following groups: 1) Water Committees; 2) Women; 3) Local producers; 4) institutions and organizations implementing activities in the region. During the plenary session, each working group gave a presentation on the results obtained.
  - Analysis of issues of each component. Participants worked to assess whether the Project proposal adequately meets main problems related to climate change in the target area. Participants were provided with printed materials with the project's theory of change, components, activities and expected outcomes, drafted in simple language to facilitate the analysis. The main recommendations that resulted from this analysis include: a) to increase the intervention area to include all the territory in the municipality; b) ensure that the stakeholders consulted continue being engaged in the project implementation; c) consider activities to strengthen local governance; d) implement the project building on the efforts being developed in the area by the local organizations, institutions and associations.
- 152. A detailed description of the workshop, main findings, the stakeholders that participated and their roles at the territorial level are included in Annex C.

# b. Consultation with indigenous peoples

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>30</sup> The stakeholder analysis and the stakeholder matrix are included in the Environmental and Social Management Plan developed for the project.

- 153. Although no self-determined Indigenous Peoples were identified in the project area, consultation was deemed appropriate as Indigenous Peoples in El Salvador have been historically marginalized and as a result, the majority are immersed among the urban and rural populations in the country. For this reason, the project team carried out a meeting with representatives of the Salvadorian National Indigenous Coordinator Council, which integrates the National Table for dialogue (*Mesa Nacional Indígena*) and constitutes a platform for dialogue and participation between MARN and indigenous representatives (the list of participants is included in Annex C).
- 154. Indigenous representatives were invited in advance to the consultation meeting, contacted by phone by the MARN' indigenous peoples liaison, who informed them of the objectives of the meeting, and asked about their willingness to participate.
- 155. The consultations confirmed that there are no self-determined indigenous communities in the project intervention area or its area of influence, as the closest indigenous communities identified are in the Santo Domingo de Guzmán municipality (located in the Sonsonate Department), which is adjacent to the municipality of San Pedro Puxtla. It also revealed the interest of the Indigenous representatives to be engaged during project implementation to promote cultural preservation and indigenous knowledge of natural resource management, specifically in the application of relevant ancestral/traditional techniques (e.g. cultivating on terraces, using traditional plant varieties) and in the promotion and sharing of knowledge on local seeds a work that has been previously developed between the Mesa Nacional Indígena and MARN. The IP representatives stated their conformity with the project.
- 156. The consultation provided recommendations that have been integrated in the project design. It also provided inputs for the stakeholder engagement plan that includes activities to promote the participation of indigenous peoples through the *Mesa Nacional Indígena*.

# c. Consultation meeting with government representatives and development partners.

157. These meetings were conducted to present the project to key government institutions and development partners and facilitate a space for feedback on project activities, identify synergies and potential collaboration during project implementation. A specific meeting was conducted with representatives of MAG and the state bank for agricultural promotion (Banco de Fomento Agropecuario – BFA) to receive their comments and feedback on the project proposal, discuss their participation and engagement in project activities, as well as coordination arrangements for the implementation of the project (see Annex C).

## d. Consultation with Municipal Authorities

158. The project promotes the participation of municipalities to strengthen their capacities, climate change knowledge and local governance. Thus, a consultation meeting was conducted with the environmental units of Jututla, Guaymango and San Francisco Menendez to present the project proposal, receive inputs and feedback, and discuss the interest and willingness of the municipal authorities to support and participate in the project implementation. According to the Municipal Code, these units are responsible for the implementation of the environmental agenda at the local level. Meeting summary is included in Annex C.

**Table 9-** Summary of the stakeholders consulted for the development of the project proposal

Phase and consultation activities		Entity or person consulted	)	Type of Entity		Issues Addressed
1. Developmer	nt of	the Concept (Initia	al c	onsultations)		
national organizations government	with and			National Government	• l	Project scope and objectives Link to the National Restoration Program and other MARN initiatives Discussion on overall structure of the components
institutions (April 2018)		MARN/ Office of t Minister	the	National Government		Project scope and objectives Analysis of components 1, 2, 3, 4

Phase and consultation activities	Entity or person consulted	Type of Entity	Issues Addressed
		Fund	<ul> <li>Project scope and objectives</li> <li>FIAES experience in the region</li> <li>Potential implementation arrangements</li> <li>Analysis of components 1, 4</li> </ul>
	GIZ	organization	<ul> <li>Project scope and objectives</li> <li>Complementarity with GIZ initiatives in the region</li> <li>Analysis of components 1, 2</li> </ul>
	CRS	CSO	<ul> <li>Analysis of components 2, 3</li> <li>Hydrological study conducted in the region</li> </ul>
	USAID	cooperation	Project scope and possible synergies
	MARN/ Observatorio Ambiental		<ul> <li>Analysis of meteorological and climatic information for the project area</li> <li>Capacity needs</li> <li>Monitoring and evaluation of project activities</li> </ul>
_	Ahuachapán Partner Group	International development partners with projects in the region	<ul> <li>Analysis of project scope and all components</li> </ul>
			<ul> <li>Climate change effects in the region and</li> </ul>
level	COAL	Regional association	challenges to local livelihoods
(April 12, 2018)	ACEPROS	Community Association	1
	Local Police		<ul> <li>Project scope and objectives</li> </ul>
	Cara Sucia	Communities representative	
	CECCAS	Local school/teacher	
	ADESCOS	Community organizations	
	CENTA	National Government/ MAG extension services	
	Tamasha	Local farmers	
	ROLA	Local environmental observation network of the Conservation Area El Imposible-Barra de Santiago	
	Microcuenca El	Water committees	
	Aguacate		
	MARN/regional office		
		Municipal Government	
		Committee installed by Civil Protection Law	
	F	(National institutions in San Francisco	
		Menendez Municipality: Police, Education,	
		Health, Environment)	
		sultation of project pr	
			Project scope and objectives
consultation	ISDEM	Salvadoran Institute of	Selection of project's target area.
workshop		Municipal Development	
(June 21, 2018)	ADICOS	Productive association	

Phase and consultation activities	ı	Entity or person consulted	Type of Entity	Issues Addressed
	(	CRS	CSO	Review of project document and
	-	MARN	National Government	feedback
	-	AMBAS	Women organization	Analysis of components 1, 2, 3 4
	-		National government	
	-	Mesa Técnica Foro		
		del Agua	(Foro del Agua) is	
	Ì		permanent platform	
			comprised of more	
			than 50 organizations	
			and institutions that	
			coordinate to impact in	
			the efficient, equitable,	
			and participative water	
			management.	
	1		Water	
			committee/watershed	
			association	
	7		Community	
	Ī		organization	
	Ī		Private sector – sugar	
			company	
	7		Community	
	Ī		organization	
	,	ACURHCASSPEB	Organization platform	
			and advocacy on issues	
		Cuenca de la Región		
			environmental	
	,	Sucia – San Pedro	management	
		Belén)		
	(	CENTA	National Government/	
			MAG extension	
			services	
	l	Health Ministry	National Government	
	(	(MINSAL)/		
		Health Department of		
	(	Cara Sucia		
		Farmers and local	Local farmers and	
			producers	
			Indigenous Peoples	Project scope and objectives
Indigenous			Representatives	Analysis of components 1, 2, 3 4
Peoples		Coordinator Council		Possibility of indigenous
Representatives		(CCNIS)/		representatives' engagement in the
(July 10, 2018)		Mesa Nacional		project
		ndígena	<b>N</b> 1 2 1	
			National	Implementation arrangements
national		(July 9, 2018)	Organization/Fund	Feedback to the project proposal and
	and			components 1, 4
institutions		<u> </u>		<ul> <li>Feedback to the project proposal,</li> </ul>
			national development	
		(November 12, 2018)	bank	implementation arrangements to
				promote coordination with the
				agriculture sector
				Feedback to the project proposal with a
municipal		the municipal		specific focus on components 3 and 4
authorities		governments of San		Discuss the interest and willingness of
(November 2018)	-	Francisco Menendez,		the municipal authorities to support and
	- 1	Guaymango, Jujutla	İ	participate in the project implementation

# Key findings and outcomes from the consultative process

- 159. The consulting process helped to clearly identify the roles and responsibilities of the principal participants in the project, to guarantee their full knowledge regarding the formulation of the project and its objectives, building on the experience and capabilities of the participants in the definition of the project strategy and activities.
- 160. The territorial consultation workshop successfully identified local stakeholders and laid an important foundation for project implementation. It was crucial to adjust the project outputs and activities to local needs, including the redefinition of the target area and beneficiaries. This workshop also allowed to confirm the barriers hindering resilience to the main climate change impacts in areas with an ongoing effect in communities and livelihoods. Based on consensus reached during the consultation workshop, the adjustment of the project area resulted in the incorporation of the Municipality of San Francisco Menendez for the restoration activities, and expanding the scope of components 3 and 4 to the municipalities of south Ahuachapán focused mainly on enhancing territorial governance. These changes supported a more coherent approach to water management as the four municipalities share the same aquifer.
- 161. The work conducted by the groups in the territorial consultation workshop allowed for a comprehensive understanding of different needs and perspectives of stakeholder groups. The conclusions derived from the group of women reflected the need and interest of women to undertake productive diversification activities. Hence, the project included specific activities targeted to women producers, focused on developing a productive technological package considering women's experiences and needs; as well as the training of 16 women cooperatives.
- 162. The consultation with indigenous peoples' representatives provided important recommendations that were integrated in the project design, including the incorporation of specific criteria in the call for proposals to implement restoration activities and development of local community plans to promote within the restoration the use of native species with ecological and nutritional value and avoiding the use of invasive species. The project activities will build on the work that MARN and the Mesa Nacional Indígena have jointly developed in identifying seeds used in ancestral and traditional practices. This work will also provide inputs to the development of productive technological packages.
- 163. The consultations conducted with Civil Society Organizations and development partners supported the project team to target the project to additional and complementary activities, that address the main drivers of climate change in the region, supporting mainstreaming of adaptation that could lay the foundation for future initiatives. The consultative processes provided important inputs for the development of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Gender Action plan.
- 164. The consultations with MAG and BFA allowed the consolidation of activities in component 2 while confirming their participation and define implementation arrangements. As a result of this consultation, the project spells out clearly the activities in which MAG will be involved to promote coordination between the environmental and agricultural sectors.
- 165. The meeting with the municipal authorities allowed to define the association of municipalities as the governance platform to be supported through component 4 as well as discuss the specific activities with participation of the municipalities. Through this consultation, the environmental units of the municipalities expressed their interest to participate in the project and support its implementation.

**Table 10** Summary of the main findings of the territorial consultation workshop

Group	Views and recommendations	How views and recommendations are integrated in the project proposal		
Territorial consultation workshop				
Water committees  The main concerns expressed Included in component 1 and 4 or by this stakeholder group was Component 1 includes forest				

	that it was important to protect and reforest the high part of the basin, and focus on the restoration of the riparian forests, promote agroforestry and silvopastoral systems, as well as coordination between MARN, MAG ADESCOs and the Water Committees. They also expressed the importance of restoring water flows, increase the mangrove area as well as territorial planning	restoration targeted to the high, medium and lower parts of the basin, as well as a strong focus on integrated water management, and the implementation of agroecosystems and silvopastoral systems. It also includes identifying key actions for water management and for potential ecosystembased adaptation initiatives, as well as mapping interventions created within the community restoration plans, to identify areas that have been prioritized for restoration and for productive management. Activities to strengthen local governance and coordination have been included in component 4.
Women	The main concerns expressed include the loss of riparian forests, pollution of soils, aquifers and rivers, unsustainable water use, expansion of livestock activities, deforestation, and pollution from agrochemicals used for sugar cane production. To address these problems in the region, they proposed the implementation of agroforestry and silvopastoral systems, water storage and uptake, provision of incentives to avoid the transformation of coffee or other crops to grasses or sugar cane production, provision of productive alternatives, strengthen legal enforcement and coordination between MARN and MAG.	The project includes implementation of agroforestry and silvopastoral systems (component 1), enhancing capacities for sustainable water management (component 1), identification of resilient crops and practices (component 2), strengthened monitoring capacity (component 3), improved institutional coordination and governance and supporting local actors in identifying legal and governance strategies to enhance sustainable land management, including through law enforcement (component 4).
Farmers and local producers (basic crops, sugar cane and vegetable producers)	The main concerns expressed by the group were associated to water availability and use, as well as changes in rainfall and water flows. As solutions to address these problems they recommended that restoration activities included live fencing, activities to restore water flows, desilting, and improve seed varieties that are resilient to climate.	Restoration activities targeted to improve water management and recover ecosystem services will be implemented through Component 1.  Component 2 includes activities for the identification of climate resilient local seed varieties that can provide alternative productive livelihoods for the region.
Institutions and organizations working in the area	The group mentioned as a main problem in the area the excess of water on rain season and its scarcity on drought periods. They identified the loss of forest cover and increased plagues as an important challenge in the	

diversification activities. mentioned the need for public policies to be coherent with an approach for sustainability and strengthened technical assistance.

## Indigenous representatives

#### Mesa Meetina with Nacional Indígena

While there are no the intervention area, indigenous natural resource management, use of invasive species. specifically in the application of relevant techniques, and their interest in sharing of knowledge on local seeds.

self- Component 1 includes the incorporation of determined indigenous peoples in specific criteria in the call for proposals to the develop and implement restoration activities representatives through community restoration plans to expressed the importance of promote that the restoration in productive promoting cultural preservation landscapes favours native species with and indigenous knowledge of ecological and nutritional value, avoiding the

> ancestral/traditional The project activities to be developed in component 2 to establish seed banks and develop technological packages will build on the work that MARN and the Mesa Nacional Indígena have jointly developed in identifying seeds used in ancestral and traditional practices.

> > Activities to promote the participation of indigenous peoples through the Mesa Nacional Indígena have been included in the stakeholder engagement plan as part of the ESMP.

## National and municipal government

Meeting with MAG and BFA

The meeting revealed MAG interest of to knowledge of the aguifer to in water and its use.

MAG representatives expressed that it would be important to of community restoration plans. include the economic aspect in the planning of adaptation activities, as well as strengthen institutional efforts development banks. environmental and agricultural in the establishment of seedbanks. institutions. They recommended to strengthen and make more visible the role of MAG in the proposal.

the The role of MAG was strengthened and made gain more visible in the project activities as well as implementation arrangements. the better understand the sources of Specifically, in component 1, participation of MAG was included in the Commission of Evaluation that will be established to assess and monitor development and implementation

In component 2, MAG will support the identification and systematization technical assistance to enable productive alternatives to increase resilience; future credits, and articulate provide feedback for the development of between technological packages and support their and dissemination; and provide inputs and advise

the Component 4 seeks to strengthen governance Meeting with municipal The representatives Environmental Units of the Southat the local level by enhancing the capacity of authorities Municipalities municipal authorities to manage technical Ahuachapán expressed their interest to supportinformation, while ensuring coordination for implementation of the projectadaptation planning. activities in component 4. They recommended to strengthen the A technical advisory council at the territorial association of municipalities of level (TAC) will be established to improve south Ahuachapán (Microregión coordination dialogue between and Sur) as a platform to strengthen institutions and associations acting locally. They also local governance. This working group will work to support the expressed their interest to be association of municipalities of Microregión Sur as a potential clearing house on active participants in planning processes. sustainable landscape interventions within the area, thus enhancing coherence and coordination to facilitate EBA actions at a municipal level. In addition, a participatory planning process will be conducted in close coordination with the municipalities to develop an adaptation plan for South Ahuachapán.

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

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

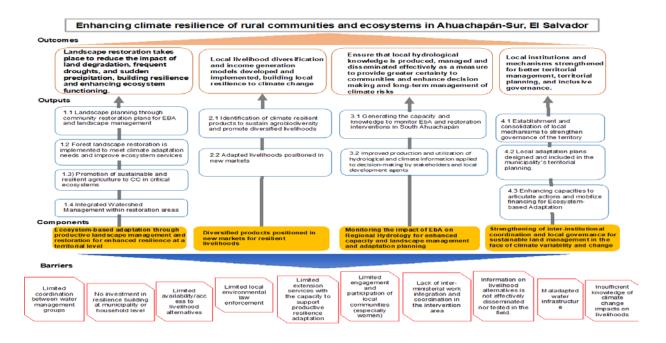


Table 11 – Justification for project funding requested

Table 11 – Justilication for project funding requested				
Components/Outputs	Baseline (without AF Resources)	Alternative (with AF Resources)		
1. Ecosystem-based adaptat	ion for enhanced resilience at a terr	itorial level		
Output 1.1 Landscape planning through community restoration plans for ecosystem based adaptation and landscape management	landscape planning approach that is needed and has left out areas where productive activity has been occurring (transition areas). When sustainable production is addressed it takes the form of a plan de finca approach which also fails to address the various topographies and actors that exist within the greater landscape (interplay between critical ecosystems downstream). This generates a lack of awareness on how the landscape interacts and often generates conflict among land	organizations, producers).		
Output 1.2 Forest landscape restoration is implemented to meet climate adaptation needs and improve ecosystem services	While investment has been directed through the PREP for restoration in the Ahuachapán department, investments are mainly focused in forest restoration for biodiversity or conservation purposes. These have	Communities understand the link between sustainable land management and climate resiliency through landscape interventions prioritizing critical ecosystems, thus generating capacities to proactively manage climate change. By adopting a landscape approach, drivers of degradation are addressed within a larger approach thus targeting the various topographies within the region.		
Output 1.3 Promotion of Sustainable and Resilient Agriculture to Climate Change in critical ecosystems (reducing land degradation and	Restoration is implemented without taking into account areas under	The promotion of better landscape management that serves local agriculture and the other inter-related needs from the landscape (ecosystem services, protection of biodiversity, local livelihoods, human health and		

Components/Outputs	Baseline (without AF Resources)	Alternative (with AF Resources)
maximizing benefits of ecosystem services)	a territorial level and affecting the sustainability and impact of restoration investments.  Pilots in agroforestry and silvopastoral systems are continued at a limited scale by some local organizations without generating community buy in. Where investment on sustainable productive management is made it is done at a pilot level, with information not being packaged nor collected effectively.	well-being) is introduced as an adaptation strategy. Hence, increasing buy in from productive stakeholders and facilitating areas currently used for production to be sustainably managed in order to promote local resilience to climate change by avoiding land degradation, improving hydrology,
Output 1.4 Integrated Watershed Management within Community Restoration Plans		Landscape management directly feeds into impact on watershed management thus linking restoration interventions in the protection and management of water as a natural resource whose quality and access has been affected as a result of climate change.  Community water committees become key actors in managing the impact of climate change on water thus creating a wider understanding and capacities on implementing landscape management as an effective means for adaptation. Capacity building also creates a larger understanding on how interventions at a landscape level affect availability of water resources in the face of climate change, thus generating the means to enhance buy in and corrective management by all actors.
2. Alternative and adapted li	velihoods identified and made viable	e for resilient livelihoods
Output 2.1 Identification and promotion of climate resilient products to sustain agrobiodiversity and promote diversified livelihoods	Investments made to enhance productivity in the region fail to address climate change as a main factor in reducing viable livelihood options in the region thus reducing producers' capacities to manage the impact of drought and sudden precipitation in losses to primary production. Investments hence fail to provide a sustainable solution to long term productivity in the region.  Small scale producers continue being reliant on seeds provided through traditional agricultural sectors that have yet to consider climate change resiliency. This in turn increases	Community seed banks favouring

Components/Outputs	Baseline (without AF Resources)	Alternative (with AF Resources)
	producers' cost of production and their risk of failure due to climate change impacts.	contributions to food and income security.
	are not systemized in manner that can be promoted for larger upscale or uptake by MAG and productive stakeholders.	Extension support is provided within the municipality thus enhancing the implementation of sustainable productive management at a territorial level. MAG extension officers are aware of sustainable alternatives increasing buy in and generating capacities of producers to adapt to climate change.
Output 2.2 Diversified livelihoods have access to new high value markets	The government (MARN) is investing in a project to identify economic incentives for sustainable productions however, these incentives will need to compensate for subsidies and support provided through traditional agricultural services and financial actors that have invested in business as usual approach to agriculture in the region without addressing long term risk. As the economic incentives will not be coupled with information useful to MAG and traditional agricultural producers, these will not be enough to compensate existing government support provided to traditional agriculture.  Small producers will continue to have difficulties to integrate into value chains, and tap into the national and international markets to facilitate viable alternative livelihoods.  Additionally, financial services institutions will continue to lack the capacity to finance non- traditional agricultural products due to lack of technical information. These will not be promoted through traditional extension services who, thus not allowing for the introduction of alternative livelihoods and in fact limiting productive investments to traditional practices that are not resilient to climate change nor generate conditions for sustainable	Climate resilient products are identified and integrated within crop/livestock systems thus improving livelihoods by facilitating their introduction to high value chains and providing economic incentives that accelerate local economic resilience to the effects of climate variability on local productive sources. Through the information developed on market access (2.2) of the products identified by 2.1, financial instruments and mechanisms relevant for productive development can be developed to ensure financial and climate sustainability of diversified livelihood options and becoming in itself an incentive for the adoption of diversified productive practices.
3. Regional Climate and Hyd	environmental management. rological Monitoring for Enhanced A	l Adaptation Planning
Output 3.1 Generated the capacity and knowledge to monitor EbA and restoration interventions in South Ahuachapán	While CRS has been investing in a project to better gauge the available hydrological resources in the region, these will not take into account	The enhanced capacities from the National Observatorio will allow the generation of information to feed indicators linking EBA to impact in climate resiliency particularly on its impact on surface and underground water management.

Components/Outputs	Baseline (without AF Resources)	Alternative (with AF Resources)
	will undergo as a result of climate change hence undermining its usefulness in the long run. In addition, investments in hydrological modelling by CRS fail to consider the integration of this information within	capacities in climate monitoring drawing from own monitoring system
	their use as larger instruments for planning and for product development to enhance local capacities.	The hydrological models will enhance informed territorial and landscape management in the face of climate change by providing information on the impact of climate change in local
	Observatorio Ambiental to directly	hydrology as well as supporting in the identification the best measures to address impact and guide future adaptation measures. This information will hence enhance the capacity of the National Monitoring System to really gauge impact of restoration in generating resilience to climate
	at a community or local municipal planning level (other than national drought alerts provided through sms networks).  A national monitoring system for restoration is being developed by MARN to measure the impact of restoration activities. However, the system will limit its indicators to those focused on environmental	
Output 3.2 Improved production and utilization of hydrological and climate information applied to decision-making by stakeholders and local development agents		Investments will also be made to enhance capacity of community members in the monitoring as well as providing guidance on how to make use of this information for community decision making. This will provide community members with the certainty that has been missing in the region due to a lack of awareness of climate change a concern that was reiterated during the various consultations. EWS will also be enhanced through an improved monitoring network.
	capacities of communities to effectively plan for climate change particularly in the management of key natural resources such as water. The	

Components/Outputs	Baseline (without AF Resources)	Alternative (with AF Resources)
	Observatorio Ambiental has limited capacity to engage with the community to generate climate information products that address this barrier with no investments foreseen in the near future to enhance their capacity.	
<ol><li>Strengthening of inter-inst in the face of climate varia</li></ol>		rernance for landscape management
Output 4.1 Established technical capacities in municipal governance to integrate information and promote concerted action for adaptation	Investment and actions within the landscape produces conflict among territorial actors competing for access of natural resources, thus continuing conflicting actions amongst conservation committees and producers' organizations, trying to address the reduced capacity of the territory (trying to conserve vs. increasing productivity).  National, regional and local initiatives implemented in the region fail to support in the assimilation and consolidation of best practices thus missing opportunities to generate synergies for effective upscale and uptake by local authorities. This results in a business as usual approach to conservation and development projects in the region that fail to integrate this knowledge into planning actions at a municipal level.  Coordination between the municipalities in the south Ahuachapán landscape remains limited.	through the establishment of a technical advisory council linked to the Association of Municipalities. This will facilitate the local management of technical information that is relevant at the territorial level for EBA while reducing conflict and duplication of actions. More importantly it will create a mechanism at a local level to disseminate and receive information (feedback loop) that is particularly relevant to generate capacity and resilience to climate change by promoting concerted action and uptake.  The strengthening of local institutions and institutional frameworks to streamline climate change by informed actors is expected to contribute to improve the livelihoods of rural population, with secondary impacts on the capacity of communities to influence decisions in the territory. It will also ensure the inclusion of all stakeholders involved in land management including law enforcement thus addressing a key barrier identified through consultations.
Output 4.2 Local adaptation plans designed and included in the municipality's territorial planning.	National adaptation plans are developed but remain too broad for local action. Planning remains as set in local development plans, that promote sustainable land management but fail to address the link to climate change and vulnerability thus not generating the	A participatory process is developed as a result of this output that allows for the development of a climate vulnerability assessment for the South Ahuachapán region. The results are shared with the communities and result in increased engagement on identifying adaptive actions. These in turn allow for the development of a local adaptation plan for South Ahuachapán for long term planning and that is made actionable through medium term municipal planning instruments in the 4 municipalities. Investments through this output directly enhance the capacity of local government to manage climate change

Components/Outputs	Baseline (without AF Resources)	Alternative (with AF Resources)
		impacts and generate climate resilience.
Output 4.3 Enhancing capacities of local organizations to articulate actions and mobilize financing for Ecosystem-based Adaptation	to be limited to international grant sources and public investment by MARN thus failing to address the financial gap needed in the region that could be covered by tapping into private sector finance. The private sector remains unaware of their own climate risks and hence are left out as stakeholders in identifying solutions.	Enhanced capacity building directed at local organizations to catalyze climate change action across the territory will result in better prepared and resilient landscapes within a context of financial sustainability.  Enhanced capacities will lead to better mobilization of local organizations and leaders, helping more precise articulation and incorporation of community adaptation needs into project design phase for other adaptation initiatives moving forward. This will generate real resilience in providing local organization in the area to develop solutions to address climate change impacts and attract the financial resources and strategies needed to fund them. This will allow the inclusion of private sector funds and establish a link with private sector to mobilize finance in the area for adaptation.  FIAES' enhanced capacity to develop adaptation projects and draw in more resources also ensures the sustainability of the project by allowing national institutions to develop a robust financial architecture to address climate change and ensure national ownership.

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

## Political and Institutional Sustainability.

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

168. The proposal was developed in close coordination with the MARN, thus ensuring that the project proposal enjoys support at the highest Political level. Similarly, the project in its design ensured its coordination with diverse stakeholders, ministries, local government and development agencies. The project engaged in an extensive consultation process and will continue to develop

a wide range of engagement and participatory activities as described in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan to ensure a highly inclusive approach involving local actors to guarantee their awareness and participation in project activities and outputs. The project in its design, particularly in Component 4, will include a feedback mechanism to ensure that feedback in project implementation is considered and continues.

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

# **Financial Sustainability**

- 170. The project through its component 2 and 4 looks to catalyse financial investment within the region for adaptation. Through its component 2, the project will look to develop the scientific, financial and market information needed by financial institutions to invest in alternative livelihoods. It also looks to generate greater income opportunities through the identification of diversified products to ensure the sustainability of the project interventions. At project closure, project beneficiaries will have the capacities and financial means to build upon project results without a further need for outside financing. In the case of hydro meteorological equipment, the Observatorio Ambiental has indicated its capacity and commitment to finance maintenance requirements beyond the project's life span.
- 171. Component 4, is focused in generating the capacities to attract further financial resources for adaptation in the region. Hence, investment will be made in identifying the potential capacities for attracting financing from the private sector as well as in identifying the most adequate instruments to capture it (a local adaptation fund, off set mechanisms, loans). This will ensure that potential financial sources are identified and leveraged to guarantee a continued engagement in the region for adaptation objectives.

## **Social Sustainability**

- 172. Social sustainability will be achieved through the active participation of communities in the implementation of restoration measures as agreed upon through the community restoration plans outlined in Output 1, that will in turn serve as a community territorial governance mechanism. Community groups, community members and women participation will be fostered and strengthened through the implementation of concrete adaptation measures that will promote social organization and provide alternatives for income generation and food production to enable individuals to better cope with the impacts of climate variability. Through the development of a local adaptation plan, which requires a strong participatory process, community participation and coordination will also be fostered.
- 173. The proposed adaptation measures will be implemented as part of a collaborative effort between community members, productive associations, municipal and national authorities and local organizations. This approach, which includes capacity-building and awareness-raising related to climate change adaptation, will empower the participating social groups and will promote social organization for the development and implementation of strategies to reduce risk related to climate change. The TAC will be a key coordination, consultation and communication mechanism towards longer term social sustainability of the adaptation interventions in the municipalities of South Ahuachapán. The TAC will be comprised by community representatives to provide technical support to the Microregion to enhance community engagement in adaptation planning and serving as an important feedback mechanism thus enhancing social sustainability and reducing conflict amongst stake holders.

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

## **Technical Sustainability**

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

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

## **Environmental Sustainability**

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

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

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

Table 12 - Overview of the environmental and social impacts and risks identified

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
Compliance with the Law	X	
Access and Equity		X
Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups		X
Human Rights	X	
Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment		Х
Core Labour Rights	X	

Indigenous Peoples		X
Involuntary Resettlement	X	
Protection of Natural Habitats		X
Conservation of Biological Diversity		X
Climate Change	X	
Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		X
Public Health	X	
Physical and Cultural Heritage	X	
Lands and Soil Conservation	X	

179. Indications and descriptions of potential risks and mitigation measures for the principles that required further assessment and management for compliance (see table 12) are provided below. The risks and mitigation measures are summarized in Part III. Section C, and a detailed description of the risk screening and assessment is provided in Annex B.

## **Compliance with the Law**

180. The project complies with the applicable national legislation and is consistent with the relevant environmental and climate change policies and strategies as described in sections D and E above. No further assessment and management are required for compliance.

## Access and equity

- 181. The project seeks to ensure that its benefits are shared broadly in a non-discriminatory, equitable manner through participatory processes and transparent selection criteria. However, a risk has been identified in the access and equity for beneficiaries to the ecosystem-based adaptation measures, information and technological packages to be developed by the project through components 1 and 2. To mitigate this risk, the restoration activities described in Component 1 will be implemented through a call for proposals targeted to NGOs, ADESCOS, producer associations, watershed committees, and women associations, to work in close collaboration with the communities to implement the restoration activities identified in the community restoration plans to be developed through the project (component 1). The call for proposals will contain specific provisions to ensure that the allocation and distribution of benefits is fair, impartial, and without discrimination or favouritism, including as principles: i) Open to all persons in project areas on a non-discriminatory basis; ii) Benefits to be provided on basis of fair treatment of all eligible beneficiaries; iii) Targeted outreach to vulnerable groups and individuals; iv) Clear, accessible, culturally appropriate communications. More information on the principles and information to be included in the call for proposals is included in the ESMP.
- 182. The assessment identified a potential risk related to the restriction of access and availability to natural resources, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, as a result of the implementation of restoration activities in critical natural ecosystems (output 1.2). To mitigate this risk, the restoration activities will be guided by the community restoration plans where specific restoration areas for different purposes (conservation and productive) will be identified, prioritized, discussed and agreed with local stakeholders. The community restoration plans will be aligned with the Local Plan for Sustainable Development of the Conservation Area El Imposible-Barra de Santiago, which was developed through a wide participatory process, and includes potential restoration areas as well as voluntary restoration goals agreed by local actors to make territories more resilient, conserve biodiversity, maintain livelihoods and protect productive activities. The principles and guidelines for the development and implementation of community restoration plans are included in the ESMP developed for the project.
- 183. To ensure access and equity of the information and technological packages to be developed in component 2, the project targets all 83 cooperatives in the municipality (of which 16 are women cooperatives), which will benefit from enhanced capacities through training and technical support. Training on the implementation of the adapted technological packages will also be directed to local organizations and extension officers, who will be able to reproduce the training and share information with additional households.

184. Potential project-related concerns and/or grievances of local communities and project stakeholders will be addressed through a complaint's register along with a Grievance Redress Mechanism described in the ESMP.

## Marginalized and vulnerable groups

185. Some stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, could potentially be excluded from fully participating in project activities and decision-making throughout implementation, due to limitations that may exist in their capacities. To mitigate this risk, community restoration plans will be established to guide the restoration activities of the project. The development of the community restoration plans will be developed through a participatory and inclusive planning process and guided by a survey/analysis of the stakeholders in the area to be covered by the community restoration plan to ensure that both the planning process and implementation of restoration activities include the participation of marginalized individuals or groups.

- 186. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed as part of the ESMP to ensure a meaningful and informed participation of the project stakeholders based on the following principles:
  - Use a range of engagement forums, promoting group discussion to enable quality dialogue and conversations that allow people to develop a more complex understanding of the project activities and their relation to climate change adaptation in the region.
  - Information should be presented in different ways to accommodate the various learning styles and needs in the communities.
  - Promote feedback loops and enable opportunities for stakeholders to have input into decisions.
  - Foster trust, respect and ownership of the project activities and products.
  - Respect different viewpoints and inputs.
  - Build on the different stakeholder activities to increase their participation and motivation.
  - Provide transparent and gender-inclusive processes.
- 187. Enhancing local capacity to take concerted action in addressing climate change impact and prioritizing adaptation interventions is one of the key outputs of the project. Thus, capacity building activities have been included in all project components in order to address the barriers hindering climate change resilience identified during project design.

## **Human Rights**

188. The project seeks to increase resilience and reduce vulnerability of the people and the environment to climate change in the south Ahuachapán region. Considering that climate change may impact the poor and marginalized populations disproportionately, this project has focused on the rural areas of the San Francisco Menendez municipality that are being directly affected by climate change. The activities to be undertaken by the project feed directly into The National Restoration Program - PREP (one of the main climate change adaptation initiatives in the country), and the Action Plan for Ecosystem Restoration and Landscapes 2018-2022. The PREP envisages landscape restoration as an approach to reduce climate risks, sustain productive activities and ensure the welfare of the country's population. The Action Plan includes as part of its design a human rights approach, establishing that from a restoration perspective, the human rights approach most ensure the right to health, water, and food security. No risks have been identified and further assessment is not required.

## Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

189. The project aims to enhance resilience of the local population in the intervention area, with a specific focus on women, recognizing that climate change impacts may affect women disproportionately and require adaptation strategies tailored to their needs. However, without specific management measures, there is a potential risk that women may be excluded from

decision-making or not adequately participate in the implementation of the project. To manage this risk, the project has been designed considering the key findings from the consultation and includes in all its components activities targeted to ensure women's adequate participation and engagement.

- 190. A Gender Action Plan and budget has been established as part of the ESMP. Participatory processes will include methodologies that promote the participation of women and therefore enhance the inclusion of their views into implementation of project activities.
- 191. The social impact indicators and corresponding targets included in the project are gendersensitive, and will allow appropriate monitoring of the activities and measures implemented for the achievement of the project's outcomes as well as for risk management to ensure that women receive an equitable share of social and economic benefits and that their status and interests are not marginalized.

## **Core Labour Rights**

192. No further assessment required for compliance

## **Indigenous Peoples**

- 193. The project does not foresee any change or negative impact on the current livelihood of indigenous groups or their natural resource base. There are not self-determined indigenous communities present in the project's influence area. However, indigenous peoples in El Salvador have been historically marginalized and as a result are immerse among the urban and rural population of the country, resulting in a risk that indigenous peoples that are not self-determined are not identified and consequently excluded from project benefits and activities. To mitigate this risk, as part of the development of community restoration plans to be developed in component 1, a survey will be carried out at the local level as part of the development of community restoration plans to identify indigenous peoples that are not self-determined. Specific measures will be taken for appropriate engagement with indigenous peoples if these groups are identified.
- 194. The project will promote the participation of indigenous peoples through the *Mesa Nacional Indígena*. In addition, the project will promote the cultural and ancestral knowledge of the indigenous peoples in the restoration activities in productive landscapes to be conducted in component 1, favouring native species with ecological and nutritional value, and building on the work that MARN and the *Mesa Nacional Indígena* have jointly developed in identifying seeds used in ancestral and traditional practices. This work will also provide inputs to the development of the productive technological packages and establishment of seedbanks (component 2).
- 195. The TAC to be established as part of the implementation arrangements will include an Indigenous People's representative, to be jointly identified with the Mesa *Nacional Indígena*.

#### **Involuntary Resettlement**

196. The project will not implement or support any activities that result in involuntary resettlement. No further assessment is required.

#### **Protection of Natural Habitats**

- 197. The project includes restoration activities to restore ecosystem functions and decrease degradation in the areas that will be included in the community restoration plans. While no restoration activities are planned in natural protected areas or buffer zones, a risk has been identified that restoration activities are not planned and conducted appropriately and do not result in maintenance or enhancement of ecosystem functionality potentially affecting critical habitats.
- 198. The Conservation Area El Imposible-Barra de Santiago covers 90,467 hectares in the municipalities of San Francisco Menendez, Jujutla, Guaymango, San Pedro Puxtla, Tacuba and Concepción de Ataco, where a wide range of ecosystems are present, including coastal-marine; mangroves; dry tropical forests; and agroecosystems. The conservation Area contains nine

Natural Protected Areas, three of which are present in the municipality of San Francisco Menendez: El Imposible National Park, which covers 3793 hectares in the municipalities of San Francisco Menéndez and Tacuba; the Natural Protected Area Santa Rita-Zanjón El Chino, which covers 295 hectares in San Francisco Menéndez; and the Biosphere Reserve of Apaneca-llamatepec with 53,000 hectares located in the municipalities of San Francisco Menéndez, Tacuba and Jujutla.

- 199. The restoration activities in component 1 will be implemented in alignment with the National Restoration Program, which adopts a synergistic approach, by integrating agendas of mitigation and adaptation to climate change, biodiversity conservation, combat to land degradation, water resources management, and risk reduction. The restoration activities to be undertaken are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, and will be developed following the restoration techniques and technical guidelines established by MARN, ensuring that implementation is conducted under MARN standards as the corresponding governing body. Monitoring of all the restoration activities will take place, and the current national monitoring system will be strengthened through the project.
- 200. The specific restoration areas and activities will be defined in community restoration plans in alignment with the Local Restoration and Sustainable Environmental Development Plan for the conservation area El Imposible-Barra de Santiago. The community restoration plans will include provisions to ensure that the restoration activities are implemented outside the limits of the natural protected areas and do not cause adverse impacts on critical habitats. It is expected that the restoration actions undertaken through the restoration plans, while not directly in the natural protected areas, will favour ecosystem connectivity and the overall landscape. Engagement with NGOs and local stakeholders working in El Imposible-Barra de Santiago Conservation Area will be sought to ensure that the project builds on the conservation efforts, improve land planning and reduction of productive expansion into particularly sensitive areas.

### **Conservation of Biological Diversity**

- 201. Project activities are expected to positively impact the landscape by limiting soil erosion; achieving better soil conservation, promoting watershed protection, and habitat for biodiversity conservation in the intervention area. While the project seeks to promote the use of native species that are resilient to climate change, without management measures, there is an identified risk of potential use of alien species in the reforestation activities to be conducted in component 1. To mitigate this risk, the community restoration plans to be developed will identify specific restoration areas for natural and productive landscapes, as well as the most suitable species for reforestation, favouring native varieties. Restoration activities will be developed in alignment with the technical guidelines established by MARN. All restoration activities will be monitored to ensure that no introduction of invasive species is taking place.
- 202. The ESMP developed for the project establishes the guidelines for the development of community restoration plans and assessment to be undertaken to ensure that the restoration activities avoid introduction of alien species known to be invasive and promote the use of native species in restoration activities. In addition, the project will support collection of local knowledge of climate resilient crops and native species for their use in seed banks at the local level to ensure access to restoration material.

#### **Climate Change**

203. The project will not result in an increase in greenhouse gas emissions or other drivers of climate change. The project is directly supporting the implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation measures at the local and landscape levels, including the reforestation of degraded areas, natural forest systems, and agricultural areas. The ecosystem-based adaptation measures proposed in the project are expected to generate climate change mitigation benefits through increased carbon sequestration and have been targeted to the landscape where these measures are most needed. No further assessment required for compliance.

### **Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency**

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

#### **Public Health**

205. The project will not result in negative impacts to public health. The landscape restoration to be implemented by the project (component 1) will support the continued provision of ecosystem services to both the rural dwellers (such as water, forest materials); and the urban communities (especially in water supply). Improvements to the access food and water (both quality and quality) in drought conditions will expectedly improve health conditions in households. No further assessment required for compliance.

## **Physical and Cultural Heritage**

206. The project will implement activities in San Francisco Menendez, a municipality that includes within its limits the Cara Sucia Archaeological Zone, a Mesoamerican archaeological site located in south Ahuachapán, close to the Guatemalan border. The site is under State property; however, it has not been declared as a National Archaeological Park. The limits of the archaeological zone are clearly defined and mapped. The area is also surrounded by urban development; thus no restoration activities will be conducted in the site or in areas adjacent. No further assessment required for compliance.

#### **Lands and Soil Conservation**

207. The project seeks to implement restoration activities to positively impact the landscape by limiting soil erosion; achieving better soil conservation and restoring the ecosystem services of critical forest ecosystems. No further assessment is required for compliance.

#### **Gender considerations**

El Salvador has established the Law of Equality, Equity and Eradication of Discrimination against Women (2011) and the Special Integral Law for a life for women free of violence (2012). The National Plan for Equality and Equity for Women in El Salvador 2016-2020, is the instrument that operationalizes the Law of Equality, Equity and Eradication of Discrimination against Women and the National Women Policy, and constitutes the main policy tool to promote equity for women with a national, sectorial and territorial scope. In spite of these steps to address gender equality, the country still faces important challenges and has a Gender Inequality Index (GII) value of 0.384, ranking it 85 out of 159 countries in the 2015 index. Thirty-five percent of the Salvadorian households are headed by, and dependent of women, and from these, 37% are in poverty conditions and 9.2% in extreme poverty<sup>31</sup>. Thirty-eight percent of the country's population resides in rural or non-urban areas, of which 20% are women<sup>32</sup>. Women account for 12% of the total producers<sup>33</sup>. Women still have lesser economic and political resources and are hence less able to cope with—and are more exposed to—the adverse effects of the changing climate. The project will seek to promote the generation of equitable gender benefits through the implementation of the Gender Action Plan as well as specific measures included throughout project components as explained below.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>31</sup> Multi-purpose Household Survey (EHPM) 2014.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>32</sup> STPP & MINEC-DIGESTYC, "Medición Multidimensional de La Pobreza. El Salvador.," San Salvador: Secretaría Técnica y de Planificación de La Presidencia y Ministerio de Economía, a Través de La Dirección General de Estadística y Censos., 2015.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>33</sup> IV Agriculture and Livestock Census 2007-2008

- 209. Women's participation in the restoration activities included in component 1 will be ensured by including criteria in the call for proposals to encourage and facilitate women's participation. The participatory planning process of community restoration plans will be guided by specific principles and a local assessment/survey to guarantee participation of women in order to reflect their views and needs in the community restoration plans and their subsequent implementation. A Commission for the evaluation and oversight of restoration proposals will be established, including participation of a representative of the Salvadorian Institute for the Development of Women (ISDEMU).
- 210. Component 2 seeks to support the diversification of women livelihoods to strengthen resilience to climate change, identifying productive practices that benefit productive activities with high women's economic participation. This will be done by providing capacity building to all 16 women productive cooperatives and developing at least one technological package and market study that addresses the value chain of where women participation is the highest. Component 3 seeks to address adaptation needs of targeted women and men by including training to local communities (including women's associations) to be active participants in the monitoring process.
- 211. The technical advisory council that will be established at the territorial level (component 4.1), will include the participation and representation of women to ensure that their interests are represented effectively. The local adaptation plan to be developed in component 4.2 will also be constructed based on a vulnerability assessment which will include a specific focus on women.
- 212. The project's approach is consistent with the country's policy to promote equity for women as well as the National Restoration Program and the Action Plan for Ecosystem Restoration and Landscapes (2018-2022), which includes gender equity as one of its principles, seeking that landscape restoration ensures equality between men and women and promotes opportunities for women to strengthen their capacity and participation in restoration processes.

## PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

- **A.** Describe the arrangements for project / programme implementation.
- 213. The Government of El Salvador will implement this five-year project with the support of UNDP under the National Implementation Modality (NIM). The Ministry of Environment and National Resources (MARN) will be the national implementing partner (executing entity) responsible for ensuring that the project results are achieved, and that resources are allocated and disbursed efficiently and effectively as is detailed in the Project Document. MARN will operate through its Official Contact Points (OCP). MARN will sign agreements with relevant partners as FIAES (Fondo de Iniciativa de las Américas) to support the implementation of the first component.
- 214. The MARN was created in 1997 to act as the national focal point for the national and international agenda of biodiversity, climate change, and pollution reduction in water, soil and air. MARN is the coordinator of Sustainability Cabinet and the National Environmental Sustainability and Vulnerability Council (CONASAV). Internationally, MARN is the designated focal point of climate finance with GEF, Adaptation Fund and is the NDA to the GCF. MARN, through the support of UNDP, has a consolidated experience implementing GEF and bilateral projects in strategic areas like biodiversity and climate change. UNDP has evaluated the financial and implementation capacity of MARN as implementing partner with positive results. To ensure the impact of its work the MARN holds annual evaluations and audits of all its projects.
- 215. MARN has made important efforts in incorporating the gender perspective in the policies, programs and projects designed and implemented by MARN, through the development of general guidelines and criteria for the incorporation of the principles of equality and no discrimination that seek to guarantee compliance with the objectives of the National Policy for Equality, and contributing to the respect and protection of women's human rights and the eradication of all forms of discrimination against women. The guidelines also seek to incorporate the gender perspective

in the actions implemented under the National Environmental Strategy, recognizing the interrelation between the environment, human rights and gender.

- 216. FIAES is a public utility fund, created by National Legislative Decree No. 585 as part of an environmental debt swap agreement with de USA Government and the Government of El Salvador. FIAES leverages resources with governments, civil society, and the private sector to generate transformational changes in the sustainable use of natural resources, facilitating adaptation to climate change and ensuring the wellbeing and conservation of national patrimony. FIAES is governed by an Administration Council with 7 members established by Law: A representative from US Government, Two representatives from El Salvador Government, 4 representatives from civil society (NGO, Academy, producers). FIAES has 25 years working at a national level in the conservation and restoration of ecosystems including forests, wetlands, coastal areas, watersheds, and agro-ecosystems, to strengthen the environmental services and ecological functions they carry out, which are essential for human development. These include water production, food, climate regulation, CO2 sequestration, and climate change mitigation, among the most important.
- 217. FIAES has committed to mainstream gender and social inclusion in its organizational culture and in all its territorial interventions to promote equity, equality and social inclusion for women and men in national conservation and restoration processes. FIAES is currently finalizing its Gender Policy, which has the following strategic lines: 1) Strengthening institutional capacity related to gender and social inclusion; 2) Development of a gender-sensitive organizational culture; 3) Mainstreaming gender in institutional planning and budgeting; and 4) Creation of operational mechanisms and strategies that allow equitable access of women, men and youth to the institutional processes that develop in the intervention territories of FIAES. In addition, FIAES develops an Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) of the programs and projects it supports and implements. The ESA considers a gender approach, aligned to the strategic measures established in FIAES Gender Policy, through the institutional safeguard SAS-9 on Gender. In alignment with the National Restoration Plan developed by MARN, FIAES has been designated by the MARN as an actor responsible for implementing restoration actions in the southern part of Ahuachapán.
- 218. An Agreement letter as responsible party will be signed between MARN and FIAES in order to receive and assign funds as low-value grants (also known as micro capital grants) to local organizations and associations (cooperatives, producer associations, water boards), to implement the activities linked to Component 1 that are approved as part of this Project Document. The agreement will indicate the disbursement calendar and the conditions for each disbursement to FIAES. These grants will be implemented under the guidelines of UNDP for Low-value grants (also known as Micro Capital grants). FIAES will design a specific Announcement for the activities/results of this project. It should be noted that a cooperation agreement was signed by both institutions on May 23, 2014. The agreement establishes the role of FIAES as a financial mechanism to promote restoration activities in targeted areas in accordance to the National Environmental Policy and its Action Plan and Strategies.
- 219. MARN, through the project's PMU, will lead in the implementation of the actions related to Components 2, 3 and 4. Coordination agreements will be signed with MAG (CENTA) in the case of Component 2. Component 3 will be led by MARN's Observatorio Ambiental under the direction of the PMU. The PMU, to be headed by a Project Manager, will respond directly to MARN's Climate Change Division.
- 220. The project's organization structure is summarized in the below figure:

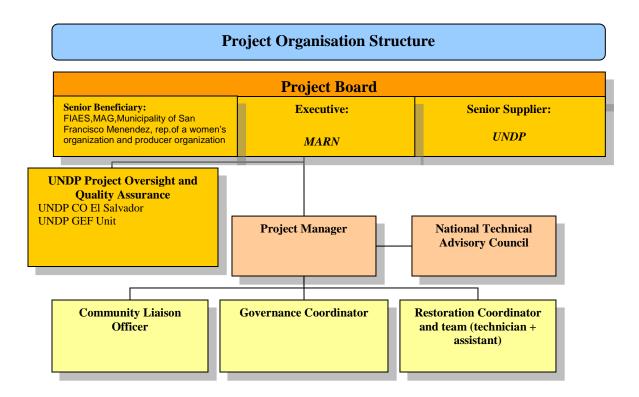


Figure 22 - Project Organizational Structure

- 221. The Project Manager or Coordinator will prepare a Work Plan to incorporate the activities and results of the project to be delivered. The Plan will define the timeframe for implementation of each activity and the parties responsible for their implementation. The First Work Plan will be finalized and incorporated into the Project Inception Report, within 30 days of the start of project implementation. The involvement of partners will be essential to the success of the planning phase, during which, the Annual Work Plan will be prepared.
- 222. A Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee) will be formed for the project and will be responsible for making by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendations for approval of project plans and revisions, and addressing any project level grievances. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions will be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached within the Board, final decision shall rest with the UNDP Programme Manager.
- 223. Project board will be constituted as follows:
  - Executive role: a representative of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN)
  - Senior Provider: a representative of the UNDP CO in El Salvador.
  - Principal beneficiary: will be represented by a representative from FIAES, a representative from MAG, a representative of the Municipality San Francisco Menendez and a representative from a local producer organization and a local women's organization.
- 224. The Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:
  - Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
  - Address project issues as raised by the project manager;
  - Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible countermeasures and management actions to address specific risks;
  - Review the project progress, and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
  - Appraise the annual project reports and make recommendations for the work plan;

- Assess and decide to proceed on project changes through appropriate revisions.
- 225. Project assurance: UNDP El Salvador will support project implementation by assisting in monitoring project budgets and expenditures, UNDP El Salvador will also monitor the project implementation and achievement of the project outcomes/outputs and ensure the efficient use of donor funds through an assigned UNDP Programme Officer of Sustainable Development and Resilience, to support the Project Board to objectively and independently oversee and monitor the project.
- 226. The **National Technical Advisory Council** represents a platform that links to Organized Civil Society (academia, NGOs, Producers Associations), international cooperation present in the area and local and national government, promoting coordination and communication among all members on both levels on the issue of climate change. All climate change projects that are managed in different national institutions are presented to the Council, as the appropriate body for discussion, approval, execution and monitoring of projects, in a technical level. The inclusion of this figure ensures coordination at a national level to avoid duplication.
- 227. The Project Board will meet regularly at the beginning of the year to approve the POA and at the end of the year to evaluate the implementation results and during special sessions when convened by the Executive. UNDP will be responsible for accountability for the effective implementation of this project to the Adaptation Fund. As a multilateral implementing body, UNDP is responsible for providing a number of key services for general management and technical expertise. These services are provided through the global network of offices and Units in the country, at regional level and from UNDP headquarters, and include assistance in:
  - a) the formulation and evaluation of the project.
  - b) determining the mode of implementation and evaluation of local capacities.
  - c) briefings with staff and project consultants.
  - d) general surveillance and monitoring, including participation in project reviews.
  - e) receiving, allocating and informing the financial resources Donor.
  - f) Fiduciary guarantee of the projects
  - g) thematic and technical support
  - h) provision of systems, information technology infrastructure, brands and knowledge transfer
  - i) research and development
  - j) participation in policy negotiations
  - k) policy advisory services.
  - I) identification and program development.
  - m) identification, access, combination and financing sequences.
  - n) problem solving.
  - o) identification and consolidation of learning.
  - p) and training and capacity building.
- 228. The Technical Advisory Council (TAC) to be created as a result of Output 4.1 will serve as a key discussion and coordinating instrument for project results to a wider audience. Its discussions will feed into project planning and monitoring processes and stated in the project's stakeholder engagement plan. Composition of the TAC will ensure equitable gender representation and will be made up 1 representative from local organizations working within the landscape including conservation associations, watershed committees, productive associations or cooperatives, women's association, civil society organizations and regional representatives of MAG and MARN, and a member of the Ahuachapán Partner Group.
- 229. Upon request from the Implementing Partners, UNDP can provide Direct Project Services (DPS) according to its specific policies and convenience. In this case, the Implementing Partner will sign a Letter of Agreement (LOA) specifying the services to be provided and their costs. The costs of these services will be part of the project management costs of the executing entity identified in the project budget. UNDP and the government of El Salvador recognize that these

services are not mandatory and will only be provided in full compliance with the UNDP recovery of direct costs policies. The Direct Project Costing (DPC) for those services will be charged annually using the UNDP cost recovery policy. A draft LOA has been established and agreed upon by both MARN and UNDP. The LOA will be signed upon the signature of the project document.

Table 13 - Key national stakeholders to be involved and their roles

Table 16 Rey II	ational stakeholders to be involved and their roles
Stakeholders	Roles
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN)	National Executing Agency. Through the Project Coordination Office, will ensure that necessary synergies are created with other national partners. These collaborations will be formalized through letters of agreement with different institutions.
Fondo de Iniciativa de las Américas (FIAES)	Responsible party of the project. FIAES will be an integral part of the Project Board, and will also sign a letter of agreement with MARN for the implementation of certain activities. FIAES through a special Call for Funding will support the implementation in field of the restauration of landscape
San Francisco Menendez Municipality	Is a main beneficiary of the activities of the project, but also the presence of the Municipality is very relevant for the project because in the national law (Municipal Code of El Salvador) the Municipality is the legal representative of a territory.
Southern Microregion of Ahuachapán (MICSUR)	This association of Municipalities in the southern part of Ahuachapán is composed by Municipalities of San Francisco Menéndez, Jujutla, San Pedro Puxtla and Guaymango. Political coordination and support platform for Municipalities, MICSUR will be part of the TAC, and will also accompany municipalities in high level efforts to consolidate actions. MICSUR Municipalities has also the same aquifer. Feedback from the MICSUR will be provided through the Technical Group developed as part of this project that will provide technical support to MICSUR and its municipalities.
Ramsar Wetland Committees	These are local interest groups and community-based organizations
Watershed Councils	which are direct beneficiaries of the project. These groups will be
Local Advisory Committee	involved in planning and ground level implementation through
(COAL) in Apaneca –	participatory and consultative processes. They will also receive capacity building and as thus be beneficiaries of the project. The
Ilamatepec and Los Cóbanos Area	watershed councils have a role to coordinate between municipalities
Local environmental observation network (ROLA)	and local water boards within watersheds. The Local Environmental Observation Networks (ROLA) are volunteers with the commitment
Municipal Civil Protection Committee	of natural resources protection and have presence in San Francisco Menendez.
Community Development	
Associations(ADESCOS) Water Boards	
Women's Networks	
NGOs (UNES, FUNDESYRAM, IMU)	
Producers associations (agriculture, livestock, fisheries)	
National Institution of Municipal Development (ISDEM)	Is an autonomous national entity with the objective of providing technical, administrative, planning and financial assistance and capacity building to municipalities for the achievement of their responsibilities and functions.
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG)	Political responsibility and Technical assistance for productive activities and will provide support in the implementation of output 2. As a beneficiary to the project will be represented in the project board.
National Center for Agricultural and Forestry Technology	Technical assistance for activities related to sustainable agriculture

Stakeholders	Roles
"Enrique Álvarez Córdova" (CENTA)	
National Environmental Observatory (Observatorio Ambiental- OA)	Direct beneficiary to be strengthened in its role (e.g. through the CC and hydrological Observatory functions). Will guide the implementation of Component 3
National Agriculture School (ENA)	Project partners to develop research. These institutions will collaborate through the TAC.
NGOs with presence in the area	Participants in the implementation of Project activities related to restoration of natural and productive landscapes.
Environmental Sustainability a Vulnerability Cabinet (GSAyV)	This public high-level cabinet has the participation of Ministry of Agriculture and livestock, Ministry of Infrastructure, Transport and housing and urban development, Ministry of Tourism, Vulnerability Secretariat, Technical Planning Secretariat, the National Administration of Aqueducts and Sewers and it is coordinated by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.
Sustainable and Vulnerability National Council (CONASAV)	The highest national committee of public and private sectors to address sustainability issues.

- **B.** Describe the measures for financial and project / programme risk management.
- 230. Key risks underlying the project have been analysed during the preparation phase of the project. As a result, mitigation measures have been identified and will be implemented to manage the risks during project implementation. A UNDP risk log will be regularly updated in intervals of no less than every six months in which critical risks to the project have been identified. The risks facing the project and the risk mitigation measures are summarized below.

**Table 14 -** Measures for financial and project / programme risk management

No.	Risk	Туре	Probability of Risk	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures
1	There is uncertainty regarding the local political will to incorporate adaptation measures into planning instruments	Political	Low	Medium	<ul> <li>The project includes the establishment of a technical advisory group to improve coordination and dialogue between institutions and associations acting locally. This working group will work to support the association of municipalities of the Southern Microregion of Ahuachapán as a potential clearing house on sustainable landscape interventions within the area to strengthen capacities of municipalities for climate change adaptation.</li> <li>The project includes capacity building and knowledge generation and management activities targeted to municipal governments, which are integrated in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.</li> <li>The project will promote the active participation of policy and decision-makers in key stages during the lifetime of the project (approval, inception,</li> </ul>

No.	Risk	Туре	Probability of Risk	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures
2	Institutional and policy changes related to change of Government delay project implementation	Political/ Institutional	Medium	Low	implementation, and mid-term and final evaluations).  The project was designed to support the implementation of the National Restoration Program, and is aligned with the NDC and other medium and long-term policies.  Component 3 of the project will work to strengthen MARN's capacities on EBA and climate change monitoring.  The restoration activities will be implemented by FIAES, working with local organizations and communities. which has ample experience in the area working with local organizations to implement activities for restoration, sustainable agriculture, management of natural protected areas, and conservation of ecosystems.  Knowledge management and capacity building strategies have been included to foster action at the municipal and national level, including participation of a wide range of stakeholders including NGOs and academia.  The project team will work with MARN to systematize relevant information and good practices to provide information and early engagement with new government
3	Conflicting interests among stakeholders with respect to land use and access to and use of natural resources impact project results and activities	Political/ Institutional	Medium	Medium	officials.  The project will benefit multiple stakeholders with diverse interests by including activities focused both on conservation and enhancing ecosystem services as well as increasing productivity.  The project will promote collaboration and synergies from different initiatives working in the region to incorporate adaptation as a long-term measure of sustainability in south Ahuachapán. The project will work closely with the International development partners and organizations in the Ahuachapán Partner Group.  Component 4 of the project favors consultation and collaborative action among local associations and stakeholders to ensure collective ownership and social sustainability of the overall project planning and results, and deepen insight into current, historic and

No.	Risk	Туре	Probability of Risk	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures
					potential future adaptation issues, fostering good governance and creating an environment conducive to innovations.  Implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, which targets a wide range of stakeholders seeking to build and maintain over time a constructive relationship between stakeholders.  Strengthen dialogue between MARN and the sugar cane private sector to enhance sustainable practices of sugar cane producers.
4	Security issues in the region slow the implementation of project activities	Operational	Low	Medium	The project team and MARN will coordinate with municipal authorities, local police and producer associations in planning and developing field visits, capacity building events and technical assistance activities.
5	Limited engagement of the local actors in the implementation of the project activities which leads to a lack of appropriation of the adaptation measures affecting project sustainability in the long term	Operational	Low	High	<ul> <li>The project has been designed in collaboration will national and local actors, and reflects inputs gathered through the consultations.</li> <li>Community restoration plans will be developed in the first year of the project to guide implementation of restoration activities. Working with communities to establish community restoration plans within the prioritized areas for restoration will ensure community ownership of forest landscape restoration processes and approach to land management; integration between local associations; and the creation of organized groups.</li> <li>A Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed including a Gender Action Plan and dedicated budgets to ensure stakeholder participation and project ownership.</li> </ul>
6	Extreme weather events affect the project's outputs that are sensible to the occurrence of extreme weather events	Operational/ Financial	Low	Medium	The design of the project seeks to address vulnerability to climate change and variability, and considers different types of restoration activities that will be implemented simultaneously to strengthen and complement the positive expected effects from these interventions.
7	Delays in executing project funding at the local level	Financial	Low	Medium	<ul> <li>Project activities have been designed and paced to ensure a reasonable chance of completion after the timeframe of the project.</li> <li>FIAES has extensive experience working with local organizations.</li> </ul>

No.	Risk	Туре	Probability of Risk	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures
					MARN and FIAES will work together to ensure that the calls for proposals included reasonable time frames and adequate implementation arrangements.

- 231. The project will develop an inception workshop at the start of the project to assist all parties to understand and take ownership of the project. The inception workshop will include the review of the assumptions and risks. A comprehensive risk management strategy will be a core component of project management activities, in line with UNDP's risk management approach which is corporate policy. The respective UNDP CO provides support to the project team and executing agency for constant and consistent risk monitoring, and the results are tracked and reported in UNDP's internal risk monitoring system.
- 232. Risks will be entered into the UNDP's ATLAS (project management system). Based on the initially submitted risk analysis, the risk frameworks will be regularly updated in ATLAS. Dedicated budget has been allocated for monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the necessary resources are allocated to execute the M&E framework.
  - **C.** Describe the measures for environmental and social risk management, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.
- 233. As part of the project preparation, a screening process was conducted to identify potential environmental and social impacts and risks and their level of significance. The detailed assessment and screening process is included as Annex B of this proposal.
- 234. The table below summarizes the main risks identified and the measures that will be undertaken during the implementation of the project for risk management and mitigation. The mitigation measures are embedded in the project design and activities, as well as the ESMP procedures, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and the Gender Action Plan. The risk mitigation and management measures are described in detail in Section K, as well as in the ESMP attached to this proposal.

**Table 15** – Identified risks and corresponding measures to be undertaken during the implementation of the project in order to manage and mitigate risk

Potential risk	Category	Level of Impact and Probability	Mitigation Measures
Restoration activities could temporarily restrict availability, quality of and access to resources, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups	Social	 I: Minor <sup>34</sup> P: Moderately likely	The specific restoration areas and activities will be defined in community restoration plans in alignment with the Local Restoration and Sustainable Environmental Development Plan for the conservation area El Imposible-Barra de Santiago, which was developed through a wide consultation process and includes potential restoration areas as well as voluntary restoration goals agreed by local actors to make territories more resilient, conserve

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>34</sup> Very limited impacts in terms of magnitude (e.g. small affected area, very low number of people affected) and duration (short), may be easily avoided, managed, mitigated. Source: UNDP SES screening procedure

Potential risk	Category	Related project activities	Level of Impact and Probability	Mitigation Measures
Stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, could potentially be excluded from fully participating in project activities, and decision-making	Social	Applied to all project components	I: Moderate <sup>35</sup> P: Not likely	biodiversity, maintain livelihoods and protect productive activities.  The community restoration plans will define restoration areas for different purposes (conservation and productive) and will be developed through participatory and inclusive processes to establish community agreement on landscape management.  Community restoration plans will be developed through a call for proposals that will include specific provisions to ensure that the allocation and distribution of benefits is fair, impartial, without discrimination or favouritism  A commission of Evaluation of proposals for the development of community restoration plans will be set up to provide advice and assess community restoration plans.  The project includes inclusive and participatory dissemination and capacity building events, that will seek to address the limitations in capacities of local stakeholders to participate effectively in decision making that can affect them.  Specific provisions in the call for proposals to implement restoration activities to ensure that women and other relevant groups such as elderly and youth receive an equitable share of benefits and that their status and interests are not marginalized.  A survey/analysis will be conducted at the local level to produce a stakeholder map where marginalized groups and individuals are identified. This analysis will inform the participatory planning process as well as the development of the call for proposals for the implementation of community restoration plans.  Implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan  Potential project-related concerns and/or grievances of local communities and project stakeholders will be addressed through a complaint's register along with a Grievance Redress Mechanism.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>35</sup> Impacts of low magnitude, limited in scale (site-specific) and duration (temporary), can be avoided, managed and/or mitigated with relatively uncomplicated accepted measures. Source: UNDP SES screening procedure

Potential risk	Category	Related project activities	Level of Impact and Probability	Mitigation Measures
Limitations in the capacities of stakeholders restrain their capacity to carry out governance roles and implement project activities	Social	Applied to all project components	l: Moderate P: Highly likely	<ul> <li>The project includes activities in all components to enhance capacities, financing capacity building activities and knowledge dissemination targeted to members of communities, farmers, municipal and national government.</li> <li>Implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.</li> </ul>
Women may be excluded from decision-making or not adequately participate in the implementation of the project	Social	Applied to all project components	I: Moderate P: Moderately likely	<ul> <li>The project includes in all components specific activities targeted to include women in decision-making processes and guarantee their adequate participation, which were designed with inputs from the consultations undertaken as part of the design phase.</li> <li>Implementation of the Gender Action Plan developed for the project.</li> <li>The measures, techniques, and mechanisms to be supported in the project aim to the high participation of women and as such project indicators are gender disaggregated with the goal of targeting women to ensure their participation in all project activities.</li> </ul>
Restoration activities are not planned and conducted appropriately and do not result in maintenance or enhancement of ecosystem functionality potentially affecting critical habitats.	Environmental	Component 1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3)	I: Moderate P: Not likely	<ul> <li>The specific restoration areas and activities will be defined in community restoration plans in alignment with the Local Restoration and Sustainable Environmental Development Plan for El Imposible-Barra de Santiago.</li> <li>Restoration activities will be implemented in accordance with the restoration and land use guidelines established by MARN.</li> <li>Community restoration plans will include provisions to ensure that activities will not cause adverse impacts on critical habitats.</li> <li>Engagement with NGOs and local stakeholders working in El Imposible-Barra de Santiago Conservation Area (according to stakeholder engagement plan), to ensure that the project builds on the conservation efforts.</li> </ul>
There is a risk that alien species are used for restoration in case of limited availability of native species.	Environmental	Components 1.2 and 1.3	I: Moderate P: Moderately likely	<ul> <li>Provisions will be included in the community restoration plans to ensure that the project avoids introduction of alien species known to be invasive and promote the use of native species in restoration activities.</li> <li>The project will support collection of local knowledge of climate resilient</li> </ul>

Potential risk	Category	Related project activities	Level of Impact and Probability	Mitigation Measures
				crops and native species, as well as providing access to seeds through seed banks that will ensure the access to restoration material.  The restoration activities will be undertaken in accordance with the guidelines established by MARN for the Restoration Program, which includes a nursery system and forest seed centers to guarantee that restoration is undertaken with the appropriate species and ensure seed quality.
Indigenous peoples that are not self-determined are not identified and consequently excluded from project benefits and activities	Social	Component 1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3)	I: Severe <sup>36</sup> P: Slight	As part of the development of the community restoration plans, a survey/analysis will be conducted at the local level to produce a stakeholder map where marginalized groups and individuals are identified, including groups that do not self-determine as indigenous peoples but whose characteristics may classify them as IPs. Steps will be taken for appropriate engagement with IPs if these groups are identified.
Implementation of agroforestry systems may involve potential use of pesticides	Environmental	Component 1.3	I: Moderate P: Not likely	<ul> <li>The Project will support producers to adopt improved farming techniques (e.g. organic agriculture, soil and water conservation) that would reduce the use of fertilizers and harmful pesticides, thus reducing the contamination of soil and water bodies.</li> <li>Though not foreseen, but if potentially harmful pesticides are needed, they will be properly managed, stored, used, following national and international standard regulation and procedures.</li> </ul>

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

## M&E oversight and monitoring responsibilities:

235. The project results as outlined in the project results framework will be monitored by MARN under the coordination of the project's PMU and reported annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation to ensure the project effectively achieves these results. Project monitoring will include monitoring of the project's stakeholder engagement and gender action plan as stated in the ESMP. This will be done through the leadership of a community liaison officer

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>36</sup> Adverse impacts on people and/or environment of medium to large magnitude, spatial extent and duration more limited than critical (e.g. predictable, mostly temporary, reversible). The potential risk impacts of projects that may affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples are to be considered at a minimum potentially severe. Source: UNDP SES screening procedure

that will be part of the PMU and that along with the Project Manager will be responsible for ensuring that the project meets the targets within these plans and provide a report to the project board.

- 236. Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy. The UNDP Country Office in El Salvador will work with the relevant project stakeholders to ensure UNDP M&E requirements are met in a timely fashion and to high quality standards. Additional mandatory AF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with relevant AF policies.
- 237. Project Manager: The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of project results and risks, including social and environmental risks. The Project Manager will ensure that all project staff maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in M&E and reporting of project results. The Project Manager will inform the Project Board, the UNDP Country Office in El Salvador and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted.
- 238. The Project Manager will develop annual work plans to support the efficient implementation of the project. The Project Manager will ensure that the standard UNDP and AF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring the results framework indicators are monitored annually, and that the monitoring of risks and the various plans/strategies developed to support project implementation (e.g. Environmental and social management plan, gender action plan etc..) occur on a regular basis. The Project Manager will be supported by a Project Management Unit that will include a Restoration Coordinator, a Governance Coordinator and a Community Liaison Officer that will monitor achievement of project goals and objectives and collect appropriate means of verification as included in the project evaluation framework.
- 239. Project Board: The Project Board will take corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. The Project Board will hold project reviews to assess the performance of the project and appraise the project's annual work plan for the following year. In the project's final year, the Project Board will hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to highlight project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. This final review meeting will also discuss the findings outlined in the project terminal evaluation report and the management response.
- 240. Project Executing Entity (MARN): The Executing Entity is responsible for providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting included in the Project Performance Report (PPR), including results and financial data, as necessary and appropriate. The Executing Entity will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes including FIAES, and is aligned with national systems so that the data used by and generated by the project supports national systems. The Project Manager will report to MARN.
- 241. UNDP Country Office (CO): The UNDP CO will support the Project Manager as needed, including through supervision missions and regular monitoring of the project. Annual supervision missions will take place according to the schedule outlined in the annual work plan. Supervision mission reports will be circulated to the project team and Project Board within one month of the mission. The UNDP CO will initiate and organize key M&E activities including annual reporting, independent mid-term and terminal evaluations. The UNDP CO will also ensure that the standard UNDP and AF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality.
- 242. The UNDP CO is responsible for complying with all UNDP project-level M&E requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP. This includes ensuring the UNDP Quality Assurance Assessment during implementation is undertaken annually; the regular updating of the ATLAS risk log. Any quality concerns flagged during these M&E activities (e.g. annual PPR reporting, quality assessment ratings) must be addressed by the UNDP Country Office and the Project Manager.

243. UNDP-Global Environmental Finance Unit (UNDP-GEF): Additional M&E and implementation oversight, quality assurance and troubleshooting support will be provided by the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor and the UNDP-GEF Directorate. This includes in the annual review of PPR reports, the development of mid-term and terminal evaluations as well as project oversight and reporting to the AF.

## **Start of the Project:**

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

245. The inception workshop will address a number of key issues including:

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

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

#### On a quarterly basis:

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

- Based on the initially submitted risk analysis, the risk framework should be regularly updated in ATLAS. The risk becomes critical when the impact and probability are high. All financial risks associated with financial instruments as revolving funds, Micro financial schemes, or ESCOs capitalization are automatically classified as critical, based on their innovative nature (high impact and uncertainty due to the lack of experience, justifying their classification as critical).
- Based on the information entered in Atlas, a Project Progress Report can be generated in the Executive Snapshot.
- Other ATLAS inputs can be used to monitor lessons learned, etc. The use of these functions is a key indicator in the Executive Balanced Scorecard.

## Annually:

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

#### Periodic monitoring through field visits:

249. The UNDP Country Office and the UNDP GEF Unit through its Regional Technical Advisor for Adaptation will conduct field visits to the project based on the program agreed in the inception

report and annual work programme, to attend first hand project progress. Other members of the Board can join these visits. A report from the field visit will be prepared by the country office and by the UNDP GEF Regional Technical Advisor, and will be circulated no later than one month after the team's visit.

## Average project cycle:

- 250. The project will be subject to an independent mid- term evaluation, when the project has reached its halfway implementation, which will determine the progress achieved on the results, and will identify rectifications where necessary. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timing of project implementation; it will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management.
- 251. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the second half of the project. The organization, terms of reference and precise timing of the mid-term evaluation will be decided after consultation among the parties to the project document. The terms of reference for this mid-term evaluation will be prepared by the Country Office based on advice from the UNDP GEF Unit and UNDP EEG. The Response management and evaluation will be uploaded to the UNDP system, in particular to the UNDP Evaluation Office Evaluation Resource Centre (ERC).

## Project end:

- 252. A final independent evaluation will take place two months before the final meeting of the Board and shall be conducted in accordance with the UNDP and the AF guidelines, such as social, gender and environmental guidelines. The final evaluation will focus on delivering the results of the project as planned initially (as it was rectified after the mid-term evaluation, if any rectification took place). The final evaluation will look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution of capacity building and the achievement of global environmental benefits. The terms of reference for this evaluation will be prepared by the Country Office based on advice from the UNDP Regional Hub. The final evaluation should also provide recommendations for monitoring activities and will require a management response that should be uploaded to PIMS and the UNDP ERC.
- 253. During the final three months, the project team will prepare the final report of the project. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems encountered and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also present recommendations for future steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project results.

#### Audit:

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

### Learning and shared knowledge:

- 255. Project results will be internally disseminated and beyond the project target area, through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, where relevant and appropriate, in scientific networks, policies and/or any other network that may be of benefit to project implementation through lessons learned.
- 256. Finally, there will be a two-way flow of information between the project and other projects with a similar approach. Systematization of experiences will be done on the regular basis as indicated through the project components.

#### **Publications:**

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

**Table 16** – Monitoring and Evaluation activity, Responsible Parties, Budget, and Timeframe.

M&E Type of activity	Responsible Parties	Budget (USD*)	Timeframe
Inception workshop	UNDP Country Office	800	Within the first two
	_		months of Project star
Inception report	UNDP Country Office	None	Immediately after the
	-		inception workshop
Measurement of Means of	Project Manager	None	Beginning, half-way and
Verification for Project			completion of the project
Purpose Indicators			
Measurement of Means of	Project Manager	None	Annually, previous to the
Verification for Project			annual report and in
Progress and			accordance with the
Performance (annually			definition of annual work
measured)			plans
Quarterly reports	Project team	None	By the end of each month
Annual reports (PPR)	Project team	None	Annually, after inception
	MARN		workshop.
	Country Office		
	UNDP GEF Team		
Project Coordination	Project Manager	None	After the inception
Committee meetings	UNDP Country Office		workshop, and from there,
			at least on annual bases
Technical Reports	Project team	None	To be determined by the
	External Consultants		Project Team and the
			UNDP Country Office in
			accordance to the
			project's work plan
	Project team (Project	125,000	Regularly
and ESS monitoring	Manager and Community		
	Liaison Officer)		
	MARN		
	UNDP Country Office		
Midterm external	Project team	30,000	Halfway during project
evaluation	UNDP Country Office		implementation
	External Consultants		
	UNDP GEF Team		
Final external evaluation	Project team	30,000	At project completion
	UNDP Country Office		
	External Consultants		
	UNDP GEF Team	NI	At least a second base
Final Report	Project team	None	At least a month before
	UNDP Country Office		Project completion
	UNDP GEF Team	65 000	In accordance to UNDP
Auditing	UNDP Country Office	65,000	
	Project team		financial regulations and
	FIAES		rules and to applicable
			auditing policies.
			Includes and independent audit to FIAES of the
			resources managed via grants.
Total Indicative Cost	<u> </u>	250.800	grants.
Total Indicative Cost		250,800	

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

ı	Project objective:	Indicator	Baseline	End of Project Targets	Verification Mechanisms	Risks and Assumptions
	To reduce the	Number of households in	6,396 rural	a) By the end of the project, 6,396 households (100% of	<ul><li>Mid-term and final evaluation</li></ul>	Communities interested in participating in community restoration planning

	1		1		
vulnerability of communities and of natural ecosystems in San Francisco Menendez to drought risk, soil erosion, and sudden onset of precipitation associated with climate change and variability.	San Francisco Menendez that are vulnerable to climate- related events (disaggregate d by those headed by women)  Number of local livelihood diversification and income generation models systematized and consolidated for use by producers	s vulnerable (1152 headed by women)  0 - lack of diversificati on in agriculture, livelihood means	rural households of which approximately 1152 are headed by women) in San Francisco Menendez benefitted from the project therefore, reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience of communities and natural ecosystems to climate variability and change.  At least 6 technological packages and 3 market studies have generated local diversification models that have been transmitted to at least 80 small holder cooperatives, of which 16 are women cooperatives.	<ul> <li>Surveys and field reports</li> <li>Vulnerabilit y and risk assessments</li> <li>Restoration and adaptation activity monitoring</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Communities implementing adaptation measures and knowledge generated through the project</li> <li>Interest by local producers to adopt income diversification models</li> <li>Decision-makers at all levels are willing to mainstream climate change considerations into planning and programming in a timely manner.</li> <li>National climate observation unit will have the capacity to transform data into information</li> <li>There are no substantial changes in the land use/cover caused by large scale natural disasters.</li> <li>Changes in government do not significantly affect project implementation</li> </ul>
	Development of climate information products that enhances adaptive capacities of communities  Access to adaptation	1 basic early warning alerts. This being at the national level only.	5 products based on improved capacity to measure and produce locally specific hydro meteorological alert products  1 local adaptation plan developed and streamlined into		
	planning instruments for municipalities		municipal planning instruments		

Component 1: Increased Climate Change resilience through Ecosystem-based Adaptation

Outcome 1	Indicator	Baseline	End of Project Targets	Verification Mechanisms	Risks and Assumptions
Critical ecosystem services in forest landscapes are restored and enhanced to better manage climate change impacts	Hectares of land under restoration, helping reduce vulnerability to climate variability and change	23,635 Ha	By the end of the project implementation cycle, 3,864 ha of forest landscape will be under restoration 100% of productive area being managed through community restoration plans will have agrosilvopastoral practices implemented.	<ul> <li>Final evaluation</li> <li>Restoration and activity monitoring</li> <li>Community restoration plan agreements</li> <li>Monitoring of runoff using</li> </ul>	Community members accept and engage into restoration activities      Community members have the capacity to successfully implement agro-silvopastoral practices      Water committees and community members are engaged in developing appropriate water management interventions

Output 1.1	Community restoration plans established for sustainable landscape management of 3,864 Ha of forest landscape	0	65 community restoration plans established with management agreements documented for sustainable landscape management	and sediment concentration using a combination of field surveys and satellite remote sensing imagery data	<ul> <li>Monitoring and tracking of restoration activities are done systematically.</li> <li>MARN, through the National Environmental Observatory works on the monitoring of variables that can be used as proxies for progress towards reduced land degradation, better</li> </ul>
Output 1.2	Restoration of critical ecosystems within forest landscapes to improve ecosystem services for landscape climate resilience	0	Restoration of 284.52 Ha of riparian forests to improve ecosystem services for landscape resilience  Restoration of 141 Ha of mangrove forest to improve ecosystem services for landscape resilience	on monthly/Intera nnual values TerraClimate, MODIS and Landsat.	water availability, water flow regulation, increasing resilience to climate change in the intervention area.
Output 1.3	Critical forest landscape transition areas under sustainable productive management for enhanced climate resilience	0	2,708 Ha of agroforestry for basic grains established 664Ha of silvo pastoral systems established 67 Ha of Agroforestry systems for coffee and cacao established		
Output 1.4	Enhanced water flow regulation in the intervention areas as measured through community governance mechanisms	0	All community restoration plans will have improved water management and monitoring practices		
Component 2	2: Alternative and	d adapted live	elihoods identified and r	made viable for r	esilient livelihoods
Outcome 2	Indicator	Baseline	End of Project Targets	Verification Mechanisms	Risks and Assumptions

Local livelihood diversification n and income generation models are implemented building local resilience to climate change	Number of productive groups (cooperatives and associations those favoring women producers) in San Francisco Menendez that benefit from the introduction of diversified agriculture, livelihood strategies and options  Establishment of a local seed bank for access to locally appropriate seeds resilient to drought and flooding  Number of alternative crops/practice s introduced as result of project	0	By the end of the project, 83 cooperatives (of which 16 favor women) will benefit from enhanced capacities generated by the extension support provided as a result of the project  1 local seed bank will be established in San Francisco Menendez to provide access to locally appropriate r seeds resilient to drought and flooding  At least 6 climate resilient products/practices have been identified and packaged into technological	<ul> <li>Mid-term and final evaluation</li> <li>Workshop and training participation list</li> <li>Surveys and field reports</li> <li>Information products generated by the project</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Local and regional planners, landowners, farmers, and local communities understand the value of diversifying agriculture and increasing options for livelihoods and income generation.</li> <li>Environmental authorities and local communities work together to incorporate restoration approaches into productive systems</li> <li>Communities, local stakeholders, productive associations and key institutional partners willing to join the effort to improve diversification of livelihoods</li> <li>Enhanced market opportunities are placed strategically and feed into sustainable markets at the local, regional and national levels</li> </ul>
Output 2.2	Number of high value market chains identified for diversified livelihoods strategies	0	packages. From these 1 favors women.  Three market studies (are produced systemizing information on diversified livelihood are produced identifying entry points into new markets, increasing livelihood diversification in the intervention areas. From these, 1 market study is developed to target women producers, organizations and associations.		ation Planning
	Indicator	Baseline	End of Project	Verification	Risks and Assumptions
Outcome 3			Targets	Mechanisms	

Local institutions and governance mechanisms with enhanced capacities to implement adaptation measures and manage climate change.	The incorporation of adaptation measures as identified by the local adaptation plan into municipal planning instruments.	0	Incorporation of climate adaptation measures into at least 1 municipal planning instrument in 4 municipalities located in South Ahuachapán	reports: annual reports, mid- term and final evaluations on interinstitution al integration  - Completion of climate vulnerability assessment of the four municipalities in south Ahuachapán  - Municipal planning instruments  - Number of training and capacity building workshops for association	- Analytical capacity, targeted towards understanding community and institutional demands is consistently integrated into MARNs' strategic planning - Continued commitment within relevant national institutions and actors to establish and develop better cross communication and integration of actions on the ground.  - MARN will act as a key facilitator of dialogue and decision-making at different
Output 4.1	Number of municipalities with capacity to assess technical information and promote measures to manage climate change at a territorial level	0	4 municipalities benefiting from a TAC to assess and disseminate information (clearing house) for managing climate change at a territorial level		levels - MARN improves and continues on building its ability to work with other relevant institutions with flexibility/adaptability, and strategic focus, providing leadership on climate change adaptation and environmental issues - Political stability ensure proper institutional framework to facilitate and build inter-
Output 4.2	Planning tools developed to address climate vulnerabilities of Ahuachapán Sur	0	One climate vulnerability assessment of the four municipalities in south Ahuachapán. Vulnerability assessment considers how climate change impacts women.  One local climate adaptation plan of the four municipalities in south Ahuachapán		institutional coordination.
Output 4.3	Enhanced capacity to capture climate finance from diverse sources and to identify adaptation investments	0	at least 5 local organizations with enhanced capacity to attract climate finance and identify adaptation projects. One local organization will target women.		

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

Project Title: Resilience through Landscape Restauration in Ahuachapán Sur.

**Implementing Partner: UNDP** 

Component	Outputs	RESPONSIBLE	Budget	Budget			Planned Bu	dget by Year			Budget Notes
-	PARIT	PARTY	code	Description	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	TOTAL	
	1.1 Landscape planning through community restoration plans for ecosystem based adaptation and landscape management 1.2. Forest		71400	Contractual Services- Individual	\$ 49,906.00	\$ 58,633.00	\$ 58,633.00	\$ 58,633.00	\$ 23,727.00	\$ 249,532.00	1A
Component 1: Ecosystem Based Adaptation through productive landscape	landscape restoration is implemented to meet climate	oration is emented eet ate FIAES otation ds and rove ystem	71600	Travel	\$3,400.00	\$4,390.00	\$4,390.00	\$4,420.00	\$3,400.00	\$20,000.00	1B
management and restoration for enhanced	adaptation needs and		72200	Equipment and furniture	\$34,000.00	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$34,000.00	1C
resilience at a territorial level	improve ecosystem services		72400	Communication & Audio Visual Equip	\$600.00	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$600.00	1D
			72500	Supplies	\$487.00	\$487.00	\$487.00	\$487.00	\$487.00	\$2,435.00	1E
	1.3. Promotion of Sustainable and Resilient Agriculture to Climate Change in critical ecosystems	romotion of ustainable nd Resilient griculture to Climate Change in ritical	72600	Grants	\$515,467.70	\$1,023,593.10	\$2,037,440.10	\$516,354.46	<b>\$</b> -	\$4,092,855.36	1F
			73400	Rental&Maint of Other Equip	\$2,263.00	\$2,263.00	\$2,263.00	\$2,263.00	\$2,263.00	\$11,315.00	1G

			74200	Audiovisual & Print Prod Costs	\$3,508.00	\$2,256.00	\$2,176.00	\$820.00	\$820.00	\$9,580.00	1H
			75700	Training workshops and conferences	\$1,763.00	\$6,988.00		\$5,000.00		\$13,751.00	11
			74100	Professional Services	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00		\$40,000.00	IJ
			Sub Tot	al Component 1	\$621,394.70	\$1,108,610.10	\$2,115,389.10	\$597,977.46	\$30,697.00	\$4,474,068.36	
Id cl pr su ag ar di liv 2 Component 2: Diversified products positioned in	positioned in		71200	International Consultant	\$32,000.00	\$128,000.00	\$184,000.00	\$48,000.00	\$48,000.00	\$440,000.00	2A
		MARN	71300	Local consultant	\$-	\$22,000.00	\$27,500.00	\$33,000.00	\$27,500.00	\$110,000.00	2B
livelihoods			71600	Travel	\$-	\$-	\$10,200.00	\$13,125.00	\$16,875.00	\$40,200.00	2C
			75700	Training workshops and conferences	\$5,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$3,600.00	\$20,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$63,600.00	2D
			72300	Materials & Goods	\$20,000.00	\$51,000.00	\$65,500.00	\$45,500.00	\$45,500.00	\$227,500.00	2E
			72100	Contractual Services - companies	\$-	\$18,000.00	\$187,000.00	\$-	\$-	\$205,000.00	2F
			Sub Tot	al Component 2	\$57,000.00	\$229,000.00	\$477,800.00	\$159,625.00	\$162,875.00	\$1,086,300.00	
Component 3. Monitoring the impact of EBA on Regional Hydrology for	3.1. Generating the capacity and knowledge to monitor EBA and restoration interventions in South Ahuachapán 3.2. Improved production and utilization of hydrological and climate information applied to decision-	MAPN	71300	Local consultant		\$27,000.00	\$76,500.00	\$76,500.00	\$78,000.00	\$258,000.00	ЗА
Enhanced Capacity and Landscape management and adaptation planning		proved tion and join of ogical mate ation	72200	Equipment and Furniture	\$400,250.00	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$400,250.00	3В

	making by stakeholders and local development agents										
			75700	Training workshops and conferences		\$8,400.00	\$35,000.00			\$43,400.00	3C
			72100	Contractual Services - companies		\$70,000.00		\$49,000.00	\$56,000.00	\$175,000.00	3D
			Sub Tot	al Component 3	\$400,250.00	\$105,400.00	\$111,500.00	\$125,500.00	\$134,000.00	\$876,650.00	
4.1 Establishment and consolidation of local mechanisms to strengthen governance of the territory		71200	International Consultant	\$8,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$30,000.00	4A	
Component 4. Strengthening of interinstitutional coordination and local governance for sustainable land management in the face	4.2 Enhancing capacities to articulate actions and Strengthening of interinstitutional coordination and local governance for sustainable land  4.2 Enhancing capacities to articulate actions and mobilize financing for Ecosystem-based	es to te and e g for em- MARN	71300	Local consultant		\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00			\$24,000.00	4B
of climate variability and change  4.3 Local adaptation plans designed and included in the municipality's territorial planning.	on signed ided in ality's il	71400	Contractual Services- Individual	\$65,000.00	\$65,000.00	\$65,000.00	\$65,000.00	\$65,000.00	\$325,000.00	4C	
			71600	Travel	\$2,160.00	\$2,160.00	\$2,160.00	\$2,160.00	\$2,160.00	\$10,800.00	4D
			72200	Equipment and furniture	\$6,000.00	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$6,000.00	4E
			72300	Materials & Goods	\$3,000.00					\$3,000.00	4F

			J	Communication	1	J	I	İ	I		
			72400	& Audio Visual Equip	\$20,500.00	\$9,900.00				\$30,400.00	4G
			74200	Audiovisual & Print Prod Costs			\$2,720.00	\$5,440.00	\$5,440.00	\$13,600.00	4H
			72100	Contractual Services- Companies	\$75,300.00	\$77,300.00	\$26,000.00	\$36,150.00	\$11,250.00	\$226,000.00	41
			75700	Training workshops and conferences	\$1,220.00	\$23,140.00	\$21,700.00	\$22,100.00	\$21,940.00	\$90,100.00	4J
			Sub Tota	I Component 4	\$181,180.00	\$195,500.00	\$139,580.00	\$135,850.00	\$106,790.00	\$758,900.00	
			71400	Contractual services (individual)	\$80,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$400,000.00	5A
			71200	International Consultant			\$30,000.00		\$30,000.00	\$60,000.00	5B
			71600	Travel	\$2,400.00	\$2,400.00	\$2,400.00	\$2,400.00	\$2,400.00	\$12,000.00	5C
			72200	Equipment and furniture	\$6,000.00					\$6,000.00	5D
			74500	Miscellaneous	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$20,000.00	5E
Project Management		MARN	72800	Information Technology Equipmt	\$5,900.00					\$5,900.00	5F
			73100	Rental & Maintenance Premises	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$5,000.00	5G
			74200	Audiovisual & Print Prod Costs	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$5,000.00	5H
			74100	Professional services (audits)	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$25,000.00	51
		ſ	74956	DPC	\$17,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$85,000.00	5J
			Sub	Total PMC	\$122,300.00	\$110,400.00	\$140,400.00	\$110,400.00	\$140,400.00	\$623,900.00	
Total Programmable Grant		•		•	\$1,382,124.70	\$1,748,910.10	\$2,984,669.10	\$1,129,352.46	\$574,762.00	\$7,819,818.36	

# **Budget Notes**

<b>Budget Note</b>	Description of cost item
	Service contract for: 1 Restoration Coordinator, 1 Financial Administrator for the disbursement and management of grant sources and 1 Knowledge Management Specialist to
1A	develop and coordinate output 1.4

1B	Travel costs for 5 years (local travel, gasoline, DSA) for monitoring and documenting community restoration plans includes an annual media tour from Y2-Y4
	Cost of: 3- work stations for restoration team to be located in San Francisco Menendez (desk, computer, phone, chair) at (USD 3000 each); 1- 4x4 vehicle to facilitate local travel
1C	(USD 25,000);
1D	1 professional camera to monitor and document restoration work (USD 600)
1E	General office supplies for restoration team and for workshops (USD 487 per year)
<b>1</b> F	Grants to be disbursed to local organizations for establishing and implementing community restoration plans. Grants will follow UNDP's Low – Value grants (also known as Micro-Capital Grants) policy and will be provided by FIAES through an open call process (Cost per Ha varies depending on technique estimates are USD 2,484,111.34 for a total of 2,708 Ha for agroforestry systems; USD 718,532.99 for a total of 664 Ha silvopastoral; USD197,372.89 for a total of 284.5 Ha of gallery forest; USD 228,547.57 for a total of 141 Ha of mangrove; USD 61,460.66 of 67 Ha of coffee). USD 402, 829.91 will be spent in financial costs incurred by FIAES in management and placement of grant resources (distribution amongst 4-year period: Y1 USD 54,214.52 Y2 USD 101,086.74 Y3 USD192,427.37 Y4 USD55,101.28)
1G	Annual costs for general vehicle maintenance including insurance, car licensing fees and GPS services
<b>1</b> H	Costs for publishing open calls and awards on local media (as established per FIAES norms for transparency); publishing costs for knowledge material (methodologies, results) derived from the community restoration plans
11	Various workshops with communities and local organizations on the process of building community restoration plans, expected results and process; 1 Launch event and 1 event to inform on lessons learned from the restoration process with local and national stakeholders on results to ensure sustainability of actions
1J	Annual audit costs of grant funds managed by FIAES (Y1-Y4)
2A	International Consultants (4) on market chain integration and added value experts to provide capacity building to productive associations and organizations on value chain integration and added production value to develop studies documenting regional best practices in the production of agricultural products and practices with low environmental impact, high level of resilience and high socio-economic values. Products will result in the development of 6 technological packages and material for dissemination to productive associations (USD 320,000); (USD 30,000 per expert (4) total USD 120,000)
2B	6 local consultants hired to provide productive extension support to community restoration plans, cooperatives, and small land holders to help guide in integrating results from technological packages into actual productive processes (estimated USD 18,333 per consultant)
2C	Internal travel costs from productive sector to workshops and training events, for PMU team and consultants to provide extension support and for productive groups to promote product placement
2D	Training events and workshops targeted at productive associations, local cooperatives, and rural extension officers to disseminate results from technological packages and from market studies and to support seedbank management
2E	Materials for adapting 65 community spaces to house seedbanks including small scale construction, metal stands, wooden cabinets, glass jars, burlap, cooling equipment (fans, refrigerators). Estimated cost per seedbank is USD3,500 (total seedbanks 65 total cost USD 227,500)
2F	Design and budgeting of a certification course on adapted agro ecosystems and practices based on the study results, targeted to agricultural extension workers and productive associations (USD 40,000) and the development of 3 market studies (USD 55,000 per study total USD 165,000)
3A	Hiring 5 local consultants to enhance the work and capacities of the Observatorio Ambiental. 2 local consultants will provide support in integrating hydrological information and integrating it with meteorological information in Ahuachapán to develop relevant climate information products and enhance EWS systems (USD 75,000 per consultant for 2 years' work); 1 local consultant will work with the climate change team to develop a climate change Atlas for the region (USD 36,000 for 3 years' work); 2 local consultants will integrate data from new equipment and will provide maintenance support to observation system in the region (USD 36,000 per consultant for 3 years' work)
3B	1 automatic hydrometric station (USD 65,000), refurbishment of 2 existing hydrological stations located at Rio Paz (USD 200,000), 2 automatic hydro climatic stations (USD 65,000 per station), 1 drone for climate and restoration monitoring purposes (USD 5,250)
3C	Workshops directed at women to develop community capacity skills in hydrological monitoring (Cost per person USD 60 for 140 women trained)  Training on remote sensing (CIS) to enhance capacities of the Observatorio Ambiental in using satellite information to complement and calibrate information from hydro climatic stations to measure soil moisture, etc. (USD35,000);

	Design conceptual model of the ESA 01 Aquifer including analysis of recharge areas from superficial water sources (USD 55,000); End user surveys and studies to develop climate
3D	information products including technical support to train end users on the use of climate products (USD 120,000)
	International consultant (1) to support in the assessment of climate vulnerabilities in Ahuachapán Sur (USD 10,000); Hiring 2 consultancies for local organizations to enhance their
	capacity in attracting international and private resources including governance (USD 20,000)
4A	
	Hiring 2 local consultants to provide support to FIAES in streamlining and incorporating ISO standards for project managing processes to enhance their capacity to manage
4B	international adaptation projects (USD 12,000 per consultant). Hiring 2 local consultants for in field gender analysis development and monitoring (USD 12,000 per consultant)
	Service contract for: 1Governance Coordinator to provide legal and technical support to the TAC, municipalities, and local community organizations (USD 200,000) and for 1
	Community Liaison Officer to ensure stakeholder engagement including women and vulnerable groups are integrated withe work carried out by the municipalities and is integrated
4C	and articulated within the TAC and during the local adaptation planning (USD 125,000).
4D	Internal travel costs for governance coordinator, community liaison officer and TAC members to events, meetings, project monitoring and stakeholder engagement
4E	2 work stations (computer, desk, chairs, phone) for community liaison officer and governance coordinator (USD 3000 per station)
45	Monitoring and evaluation equipment to enhance FIAES' capacity to monitor impact of projects through demonstrative plots (digital PH monitor, GPS, salinity measuring
4F	equipment, equipment for use in mangrove area, etc.)
4G	Licenses for Geographic Information Software (3) to enhance monitoring capacities of FIAES (USD 10,000 each); 1 projector (USD 400)
4H	Printing of knowledge management material including vulnerability assessment developed and local adaptation plans
	1 Institutional gap analysis for FIAES and local organizations in managing international climate funds (USD 15,000); Cost of Certification ISO 9001:2015 in Project Management to
	FIAES (USD 6,000); Comprehensive capacity building program in the design of adaptation projects for FIAES and local organizations (USD 30,000); 2 trainings on Monitoring, Report
	and Verification of Adaptation Projects directed at FIAES and local organizations (USD 7,500 each); Capacity analysis of existing environmental management organizations in the
41	region to gauge financial, fiduciary, managing and governance. This analysis will assign values and provide key recommendations in terms of weaknesses and identify the organizations with the strongest capacity to attract and manage climate funds from diverse sources (USD 25,000); 1 study on the design, structuring and legal frameworks required
41	for developing a local environmental fund and identifying the ideal local mechanism (organization) to house it with key recommendations (USD 15,000); 1 training directed at local
	organizations and FIAES in the design of investments strategies appropriate for local organizations in the attractions of climate finance (USD 10,000); 1 local vulnerability
	assessment for the 4 municipalities in Ahuachapán Sur (USD 55,000); 1 local adaptation plan for Ahuachapán Sur (USD 55,000)
	——————————————————————————————————————
	Workshops directed at local community organizations and stakeholders as part of the process of the adaptation planning process, to disseminate lessons from project, and to
	enhance capacities for communities on climate change management and project development (USD 7,600).
	Training and capacity building to municipal authorities and TAC members in climate change, climate change information, adaptation options, legal frameworks for territorial
4J	management (4 trainings at USD 20,000 each). Supplies for workshops and TAC meetings (USD 2,500).
5A	Service contract for: 1 Project Manager (USD 250,000) and 1 Project Administrative Assistant (USD 150,000)
5B	Cost of developing 1 mid-term and 1 terminal evaluations (USD 30,000 each)
5C	Local travel for project manager and PMU team
5D	2 work stations (computer, desk, chairs, phone) for community liaison officer and governance coordinator (USD 3000 per station)
5E	Project miscellaneous costs (office and unforeseen expenses within the project)
5F	1 multifunctional printer (USD 1000) and software licenses for Office and Antivirus programs for PMU team (USD 4,900)
5G	Annual office maintenance costs (housekeeping, etc.) (USD 1000 for 5 years = USD 5000)
5H	Costs for publishing project information developing general
51	Annual audits for project
5J	Financial and administrative services provided by UNDP (LOA)

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

	Upon	Upon signing	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
	signature	of agreement					
	of	for Year 1					
	Agreement	activities					
Scheduled	January 2,	May 1, 2020	May 1, 2021	May 1, 2022	May 1, 2023	May 1, 2024	
date	2020						
Project Funds		1,382,124.70	1,748,910.10	2,984,669.10	1,129,352.46	574,762.00	7,819,818.36
Implementing	265,873.82						
Entity Fees							
,		70,488.36	89,194.42	152,218.12	57,596.98	29,312.86	664,684.56
Total	265,873.82	1,452,613.06	1,838,104.52	3,136,887.22	1,186,949.44	604,074.86	8,484,502.92

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

## A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government2

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

Fernando Andrés López	
Larreynaga, Minister of Environment	
and Natural Resources	Date: June 20th, 2019

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

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans and

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

Name & Signature Implementing Entity Coordinator

Pradeep Kurukulasuriya

Executive Coordinator & Director – Global Environmental Finance Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS)/Global Policy Network United Nations Development Programme

Tel. and email:
Pradeep.kurukulasuriya@undp.org

Project Contact Person:

Montserrat Xilotl (RTA)

Tel. And Email:

Montserrat.xilotl@undp.org

## **Acronyms**

ADESCO: Asociación de Desarrollo Comunitaria

AECI: Office of the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation

CCAD: Comisión Centroamericana de Ambiente y Desarrollo

CENTA: Centro Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria y Foresta

CONASAV: Consejo Nacional de Sustentabilidad Ambiental y Vulnerabilidad

CRS: Catholic Relief Services

DIGESTYC: Direccion General de Estadistica y Censos

"EAAMCC: la Estrategia Ambiental de Adaptación y Mitigación al Cambio Climático del

Sector Agropecuario, Forestal, Pesquero y Acuícola"

EBA: Ecosystem-Based Adaptation

ECLAC: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

**EWS: Early Warning Systems** 

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FIAES: Fondo de la Iniciativa para las Américas

FUNDESYRAM: Fundación para el Desarrollo Socioeconómico y Restauración Ambiental

GCF: Green Climate Fund

**GEF: Global Environment Facility** 

GHG: Greenhouse Gas

GIZ: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit

IPCC: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

ISDEM: Instituto Salvadoreño de Desarrollo Municipal

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

MAG: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock

MARN: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

MODIS: Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer

NOAA: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

ONU: Organización de las Naciones Unidas

PNCC: Plan Nacional de Cambio Climático

POA: Plan Operativo Annual

PRISMA: Programa Salvadoreño de Investigación sobre Desarrollo y Medio Ambiente

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

Salvador

REDD: Reduce Carbon Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation

ROAM: Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

UNES: Unidad Ecológica Salvadoreña

USAID: United States Agency for International Development

WRI: World Resources Institute

## **LIST OF ANNEXES**

Annex A: Alignment of Project Objectives/Outcomes with Adaptation Fund Results Framework

**Annex B: Social and Environmental Screening Template** 

Annex C: Environmental and Social Management Plan with Stakeholder Engagement and Gender Action Plan

## Annex A

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

Project Objective(s) <sup>37</sup>	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
To reduce the vulnerability of communities and of natural ecosystems in San Francisco Menendez to drought risk, soil erosion, and sudden onset of precipitation associated with climate variability and change.	Number of households in San Francisco Menendez that are vulnerable to climate-related events)	Outcome 1: Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats  Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress	2.2. Number of people with reduced risk to extreme weather events	USD 7,591,318
Project Outcome(s)	Project Outcome Indicator(s)	Fund Output	Fund Output Indicator	
1. Critical ecosystem services in forest landscapes are restored and enhanced to better manage climate change impacts  2. Local livelihood diversification and income generation models are implemented building local resilience to climate change	Hectares of land under community restoration plans, helping reduce vulnerability to climate variability and change  Number of households in San Francisco Menendez that benefit from the introduction of diversified agriculture,	Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability  Output 6: Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability	5. Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress 6.2. Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods	USD 4,500,000
	livelihood strategies and options.			
3. Enhanced capacity to generate relevant climate and hydrological information to address the impact of climate change on natural resources in South Ahuachapán	Number of people/ geographical area with access to improved climate information services	Output 3: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities	<b>3.2.</b> Percentage of targeted population applying appropriate adaptation responses	USD 920,400

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>37</sup> The AF utilized OECD/DAC terminology for its results framework. Project proponents may use different terminology but the overall principle should still apply

mechanisms with enhanced capacities to implement adaptation measures and manage climate change change territor Planni develo addre: vulner	city to assess integration of climaterity to assess	e- sector of policies	USD 755,000
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# ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CATEGORY: REGULAR-SIZED PROJECT

Country/Region: El Salvador

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

Thematic Focal Area: **Ecosystem Based Adaptation** 

Implementing Entity: United Nations Development Programme

AF Project ID: SLV/MIE/EBA/2018/1

IE Project ID: Requested Financing from Adaptation Fund (US Dollars): **8,484,502.92** 

Reviewer and contact person: Hugo Remaury Co-reviewer(s): Milena Gonzalez Vasquez, Martina Dorigo

IE Contact Person: Ms. Montserrat Xilotl

Review Criteria	Questions	AF Comments (August 27)	IE Responses (January 3)
	Is the country party to the Kyoto Protocol?	Yes.	
Country Eligibility	2. Is the country a developing country particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change?	Yes.	
Project Eligibility	1. Has the designated government authority for the Adaptation Fund endorsed the project/programme?	Yes.	
	2. Does the project / programme support concrete adaptation actions to assist the country in	Likely. However, the proposal does not provide sufficient information allowing a comprehensive analysis of the appropriateness and the concreteness of the ground-level	The proposal has been revised to better reflect interventions on the ground at an ecosystem level. This includes the restoration actions that will take places specifically within the intervention area as well as the products that will be developed for components 2 and 3.

addressing adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change and build in climate resilience? interventions it seeks to implement. Further, too few concrete project activities can be identified during project formulation to a point where environmental and social risks identification is possible, which is incompatible with the ESP.

CR 1: The proposal should provide a higher level of technical details regarding the interventions the project would implement. It should reformulate project activities in a way that compliance with the ESP is possible. When providing such information, the proposal should further demonstrate the appropriateness of such interventions in responding to the identified climate change impacts.

CR 2: The proposal should explain, in line with the Adaptation Fund mandate and as much as possible, the concrete aspects of the different components and associated outputs, emphasizing on the expected visible and tangible results on the ground.

**CR 3**: Please describe the criteria that will be used to identify the "areas for productive development" under output 1.2. and describe how the beneficiaries of output 1.2 will be selected.

**CR 4**: Building upon the Ministry of Environmental and Natural Resources (MARN) work with indigenous communities in identifying local seeds in the region,

**CR1**: Section IIA now provides detailed description of project interventions and is in compliance with the ESP requirements. ESMP has been formulated, consulted and is in full compliance with the AF's ESP in terms of UPS.

**CR2:** Section IIA has been revised to include concrete outputs from all project components.

CR3: Criteria for the selection of areas for productive development will be the areas defined as strategic transition areas based on existing land use and selected in the National Program of Restoration of Ecosystems and Landscapes designed by the GoES and prioritized based on the local development plans. These areas have been mapped and included in the proposal in Section IIA (Figure 15). A call for proposals will be made for productive restoration projects within these target areas in the form of "community restoration plans." The ESMP outlines a methodology for the selection of these systems and its evaluation regarding potential risks (Section 6.1 p25-29). A commission of Evaluation of proposals for the development of community restoration plans will be established to provide advice and assess community restoration plans.

CR 4: The project will work with local communities with the technical expertise by CENTA in the identification, collection and conservation of locally-adapted varieties and genetic material that is native to the area and has been identified as resilient to climate stress conditions, in particular drought. While CGIAR and CIMMYT, CIAT maybe relied as contractors for research to provide technical support to CENTA (existing technical cooperation agreements already exist between CENTA and these international gene banks), the project hopes to tap into native research and varieties to ensure that solutions build upon seeds that are endemic to the region and thus ensure easy access and promote resiliency by breaking the dependence on imported seeds that has not been proven resilient to current and projected climate conditions. The

output 1.2 would seek to establish local seed banks to identify climate resilient seeds capable of withstand climatic stress. Please explain if the project would also seek support from international gene banks such as CGIAR ones, notably CIMMYT and CIAT, to establish such seed banks.

work that has been developed through the MARN in this respect, has shown that in some cases local communities have used varieties of corn, beans that have performed well during droughts. Similar pilot programs have demonstrated tolerance with fruit and cucurbits species that are locally valued. The project will work to establish local seed banks to facilitate their accessibility and use. Thus, ensuring local availability of these resources to promote resiliency to climate stresses. This work will complement the ongoing work being led by MAG from the Improved Genetic Program that has been led by CENTA and that as mentioned above relies on existing technical cooperation agreements with CIMMYT and CIAT.

CR 5: The proposal states in para 37 that "the analysis by MARN has allowed the project proposal to identify the municipality of San Francisco Menendez [...] as the target intervention for restoration investments". Please explain the basis on which this municipality has been identified.

CR5: Climate risk and vulnerability informed the prioritization of the San Francisco Mendez municipality. Climate trends through meteorological information and time series analysis of satellite remote sensing data (Evotranspiration/Latent Heat Flux, Analysis of salinity anomalies in using the Hybrid Coordinate Ocean Model, Water Temperature and Salinity- HYCOM, Long-Term Drought Severity estimations using the Palmer Drought Severity Index-PDSI) indicated San Francisco Menendez' high vulnerability to climate change impacts in the form of drought and extreme sudden rainfall which has and will become more pronounced. This information was also complemented through the impact analysis developed by the GoES through its National Restoration Strategy (PREP) that evaluated climate change and vulnerability at a landscape level based on six criteria: soil conservation and food production; biodiversity and wildlife conservation; protection of ground water and adaptation to drought; adaptation to extreme events and protection against floods and storms; firewood supply and climate regulation in urban centers. This analysis led to the prioritization of San Francisco Mendez for the project while signaling that an EBA approach was an appropriate adaptation measure.

	CR 6: Please update the project/programme components and financing tables with the break-down of costs at output-level.  CR 7: Please clarify if the word	<ul><li>CR6: Project components and financing tables have been revised to include costs at output level</li><li>CR 7: Yes, <i>numbers</i> refers to <i>yields</i>. The term has been revised in the proposal</li></ul>
3. Does the project / programme provide economic, social and environmental benefits, particularly to vulnerable	"numbers" in para 28 and 109 refers to "yields".  Potentially. The proposal lists potential economic, social, environmental benefits that the project would provide to over 6,000 households in San Francisco Mendez of which 51% are women,	
communities, including gender considerations, while avoiding or mitigating negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?	as well as indirect benefits to three adjacent municipalities in the region. However, a few clarifications are required.  CR 8: The proposal should quantify as much as possible the economic and environmental benefits listed in that section, based on existing literature, studies, analysis, and similar projects, and considering the	CR8: Economic and environmental benefits listed within section IIC have been further quantified as requested.
	interventions that will be further characterized (see CR in section 2 above).  CR 9: The proposal should clarify how the project will ensure an equitable distribution of the project benefits among households targeted by the project.	CR 9: The project will ensure an equitable distribution of benefits through following measures:(i) stakeholder mapping for each community restoration plan to ensure the inclusion of vulnerable groups in the sharing of project benefits (ii) setting aside funds for wide dissemination in the call for proposals in the case of Output 1 (iii) awarding funds for the development of community restoration plans through a selection committee that will be made up of at least 30% women and will include, amongst others, representatives from the Ministry of Culture, Indigenous
		Representative and civil society (iv) working with existing productive associations and community organizations to ensure wide coverage of productive and climate information (v) establishing participatory mechanisms within the project to foster community ownership, governance and wide acceptance of project results including livelihood

		diversification and marketing technical group and a Technical Advisory Council at the territorial level (see ESMP section 7.3.2) (vi) including within the project's results framework gender targets (for example reaching all productive cooperatives headed by women and developing specific knowledge products favouring women's participation). The project has also developed a stakeholder and gender engagement plan that will be closely monitored by the Project Manager during project implementation with the support of a Community Liaison Officer.
	CR 10: According to the Adaptation Fund GP, the proposal should describe how the project would contribute to improving gender equality, the empowerment of women and the project interventions' suitability to meet the adaptation needs of targeted women and men. Please demonstrate that the proposed interventions would allow women to participate as sufficiently visible actors and decision-makers.	CR 10: Information regarding the improvement of gender equality through the project been further clarified within section IIB of the proposal, its ESMP and in its corresponding Gender Action Plan and budget. Section IIB has been revised to better detail the specific actions for the improvement of women within each of the project components.
4. Is the project / programme cost effective?	Likely. However, further information is required to fully assessed the cost-effectiveness of the proposal. The project is requesting over \$8 million to work in one landscape that is relatively small (3,864 hectares and 6,396 households).	Active landscape restoration foreseen in Component 1 will be localized to 3,864 ha for a component cost of USD 4.74 million. However, the project scope goes beyond this territorial extension to include the entire population in the Municipality of San Francisco Menéndez (22,613 ha and 42, 607 people ) and its three adjacent municipalities (Component 3 and 4) to cover the entire South Ahuachapán area (an additional 67,805 people). These will be targeted through Components 2-4 through the identification of resilient agricultural products and market value chains for rural population of San Francisco Menendez (Component 2), climate information products and the modelling of the common aquifer to the region (Component 3), and the development of a local adaptation plan and vulnerability assessment for the South Ahuachapán area (Component 4). Hence the USD 8 million

		CR 11: Please explain which interventions from the project will apply to the different scenarios presented in Table 4.  CR 12: Please provide a clear description of alternative options to the proposed project interventions to allow for a good assessment of the project cost-effectiveness. The proposal should compare to other possible interventions that could have taken place to help adapt and build resilience in the same sector and target areas.	project value goes beyond the direct targeted restoration intervention areas to correctly address the identified project barriers and reduce climate vulnerability in San Francisco Mendez and in the South Ahuachapán area.  CR11: The project will invest in the transition of agroforestry systems with basic grains, coffee and cocoa as well as in the transition from natural grass and crop mosaics to silvo-pastoral systems. It will also invest in the transition from weathered mangrove towards mangrove restoration. The transition methods per system have been detailed in Section IIA.  CR12: Section II.C has been updated accordingly to reflect adaptation alternatives. These include grey solutions that have been used in the past including the coupling of flood barriers and increased well digging (grey solutions). These Solutions although fully plausible are costly, especially maintenance cost. The project therefore identified the proposed nature based solutions more cost-effective investment in a long term resilience.
5.	Is the project / programme consistent with national or subnational sustainable development strategies, national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications and adaptation programs of action and other relevant instruments?	Likely. Nevertheless, additional information is required to ensure compliance with this criterion.  CR 13: Please ensure that all policy/planning instruments listed in para 115 to 120 are included in Table 5.  CR 14: That section should, where appropriate, demonstrate the consistency of the proposed project with sub-national plans or strategies that may exist in the target areas.	CR 13 and 14: Table 5 has been modified to include all the policy/planning instruments listed in para 115 to 120, including all relevant subnational planning instruments such as the Local Plan for the Sustainable Development of the Conservation Area El Imposible-Barra de Santiago.  The Local Plans for Sustainable Development are a tool for strategic and participatory planning based on management, conservation and restoration actions with a landscape approach. GIZ supported their development which included extensive community consultation by the GoES with the support of GIZ. Hence these plans and taking into account the local context, environment, threats, as well as a feasibility analysis of the proposed interventions. The proposed project has fully considered findings and the priorities identified through this consultative process.
6.	Does the project / programme meet	Unclear. The proposal should describe how the proposed project	CAR 1: The proposal will in fact ensure that the project meets all relevant technical standards and complies with the ESP of the fund. Interventions made at the landscape level
	the relevant	meet relevant national technical	IFCO of the fixed Interventions mede at the landscope level

national technical standards, where applicable, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund? standards and complies with the ESP of the Fund.

CAR 1: As described in the Annex 5 of the Operational Policies and Guidelines of the Fund, the proposal should describe how the proposed project meets relevant national technical standards, where applicable, such as standards for environmental assessment, building codes, etc., and complies with the Environmental and Social Policy.

will make sure that compliance is made to national normative instruments, including National Environmental Law, Local Planning Instruments as specified above, the National Restoration Strategy and its Operative Action Plan, and National Strategy for Biodiversity all of which are governed by MARN.

It should be noted that these normative instruments as well as restoration best practices, lessons learned and guidelines have been translated into 49 restoration techniques that target different land uses in the country. The restoration techniques have been validated in the field by MARN and where developed with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). These guidelines have become the national technical standards (that incorporate technical specifications. management actions. methodologies, etc.) and will be followed in all ecosystem based interventions through the design of the call to bid process and in the work that will be developed by the local organizations coordinating the restoration work. Funds allocated for restoration work have been costed based on these plans. Compliance to the guidelines, will be ensured by the approval of all restoration plans, ESPs by MARN and UNDP based on these guidelines per ecosystem. In addition, oversight of all restoration and ecosystem based interventions will be monitored by a restoration coordinator on a regular basis. The restoration coordinator will report to the project manager who will report to MARN. It should also be noted that restoration activities will follow the restoration prioritization map developed by MARN which has been validated by local authorities and communities during the consultation process developed for the local development plans.

In terms of component 3, installation of all meteorological equipment will be guided also by the Observatorio Ambiental (ascribed to MARN) and WMO guidelines to ensure that equipment is properly sited and installed.

UNDP will also support the GoES in ensuring that all project activities are developed within international best practices,

AF ESP and UNDP ESS policies through continuous project monitoring and oversight. Unclear. There are a number of **CR 15:** The proposal has been revised to better address this 7. Is there duplication initiatives taking place in the same concern by clarifying the role of the Ahuachapán Partner of project / Group and highlighting its role as a coordination and region of the country as it has been programme with prioritized by the national consultative mechanism to all initiatives in the area. other funding government in the National sources? Restoration Program. A few The Ahuachapán Partner Group was developed by MARN to elements of complementarity are ensure coordination of interventions in the Ahuachapán provided with respect to such area, particularly in all activities linked to the GoES National Restoration Plan and the Local Development Plan for the projects. However, the proposal remains too vague about how it will Region. UNDP was requested by MARN to develop this mechanism as a consultative and coordinating mechanism establish a framework for for the region and act as its Technical Secretary to ensure coordination with them and avoid overlapping. In addition, the proposal the complementarity of international and development actors in the area (such as GIZ, USAID, does not demonstrate how lessons UNDP, Catholic Relief Services, UNES, FIAES, etc.) that are generated by earlier or on-going initiatives have informed the implementing projects on the ground. proposed project design. The Partner Group has a technical instance and a joint CR 15: Please explain in a logical monitoring instance where developing cooperation projects are presented, consulted and upon implementation are manner how the proposed project will avoid overlapping with on-going monitored. The group meets every 2 months and on an and future projects and programmes. adhoc basis when a new initiative is being developed. This If appropriate, please describe the has been the case and will be the case with the present framework for coordination with such project. As mentioned above the group is guided by the Local Development Plan and the Restoration Plan for the initiatives, and the role the Ahuachapán Partner Group will play area and as such it has developed mechanisms for geographic and technical coordination. Currently the group in it. is designing a sustainability index for the region that incorporates biophysical information (water quality. biodiversity, carbon capture) and social information (governance, livelihoods and poverty). This allows projects to build upon lessons learned and focus on various objectives in the region. CR 16: Please demonstrate how **CR 16:** The proposed project has benefitted from the lessons learned from earlier or oninformation derived from the Partner Group by identifying going initiatives have informed the gaps in projects currently implemented in the area and in validating the barriers listed in the project introduction and design of the proposed project. theory of change. This included identifying the lack of

appropriation of knowledge by local authorities and the agricultural sector (both absent within this group) as a result of information not being made available or packaged in a manner that could be easily translated to on the ground action. It also was able to identify that while various interventions are being made within a conservation and pure restoration framework (mainly in the Imposible Natural Protected Area), the aspect of resiliency to climate change was not being addressed nor analysed, particularly in productive areas. Hence the project, decided to work outside of the national protected areas and focus on San Francisco Mendez where climate vulnerability due to its current land use, population size and location is higher. Coordination within the Partner group also allowed the project to identify information products (such as 43 initial market chains identified by GIZ, hydrology information products being developed by CRS, pilot activities with diverse agricultural products) that the project will be able to build on to make them useful for adaptation purposes. It also allowed the project to identify governance gaps, the need to enhance municipal capacities for territorial planning, and the existing potential to develop a local adaptation plan that builds up on the current local development plan.

The project will hence continue to work within the framework of the Partner Group presenting the work that will be developed through the project and the information products that are created. It will also work with the group by providing information to enhance its indicators for the region. This will ensure that the work developed through the project is not duplicated by other development partners and that in fact facilitates its use. The project will also work with the group for the internalization of the local adaptation plan to ensure that it is also adopted as a guiding mechanism for future development planning in the area. UNDP will present the results of this project during the Groups' meetings and will report on its outcomes. In addition, MARN as the leading actor in this group will ensure that all actors are well coordinated to address the region's various needs as identified through the National Restoration Plan and the local development plan. Finally, through the development of

			the TAC in component 4, it will look to facilitate the transferring of knowledge being developed by development partners into local government authorities that have been left out of various projects.
8	. Does the project / programme have a learning and knowledge management component to capture and feedback lessons?	Yes, the project incorporates the development and sharing of knowledge products including methodologies for landscape restoration, adaptive productive practices, market studies, water resources models, and streamlining local adaptation in municipal planning instruments. However, clarifications are needed.  CR 17: Please describe in detail the type of Knowledge Management sharing tools that will be used to disseminate lessons learned from the various components of the project, and identify the target of such tools.	CR 17: The project was able to identify and important gap in the work being developed through the various interventions being implemented in the area, that being of the local appropriation of knowledge by agro-productive sectors and by local authorities. Hence the project looks to develop knowledge products that are relevant for on the ground implementation and that look to ensure their active implementation by both stakeholder and land users in general using existing local and national mechanisms for information dissemination. The project in its design has ensured the direct participation of national organizations such as FIAES and local organizations in component 1, CENTA in component 2, Observatorio Ambiental in component 3, municipal governments, FIAES and local organizations in component 4 to ensure the internalization of information by local actors, hence learning by doing.  In the case of component 1, the project will develop community restoration plans and will monitor its implementation and map these within a larger territorial map. This process will be led by FIAES with the support of local organizations engaged in the restoration process. This information will be disseminated through knowledge products (publications, mapping,) with all territorial actors in the region and at a national scale for enhanced governance and scaling up potential. This includes MARN, MAG, development practitioners and local governments. The products themselves will be presented in national events (3 large scale events are scheduled along with a variety of local workshops) and will be made available within FIAES' web portal and will be shared within the Ahuachapán Partner Group.  In the case of component 2, market studies and technical packages will be consolidated with the support of MAG and CENTA. Trainings will be directed at local extension officers,

local producers and cooperatives and women's organizations and financial institutions. Information derived from the component will be incorporated into MAG/CENTA and made available through the UNDP's adaptation portal. Trainings developed through the project will also be made available online through MARN.

In the case of component 3, climate information products will be developed by Observatorio Ambiental and will be disseminated via national and local channels including early warning systems through the Office of National Civil Protection, productive organizations and civil population. These will be complemented by enhanced observation systems that will provide more reliable and complete information to enhance drought warnings and more timely flooding warnings as well as existing agricultural bulletins. These have wide dissemination but often fail to provide site specific information, hence the investments made through the project will prove to be critical. The Climate Change Atlas that will be produces through the project will also be presented to municipal governments, MARN and MAG as well as development partners through the Ahuachapán Partner Group to inform development plans. Furthermore, it will be made available via Observatorio's website. A key KM and monitoring instrument will be the set of indicators created to measure the impact of restoration on EBA, this will be integrated into the monitoring system developed for the PREP and hence available to all government actors involved in restoration activities

In the case of Component 4, the TAC will prove to be a key instrument for the dissemination and integration of KM products into local governance planning. The TAC will help streamline all lessons learned into planning instruments. Furthermore, the local vulnerability plans and adaptation plans will be presented to national and local governments as well as key stakeholders involved in the project. This will be done via the strategies laid out in the stakeholder plan including project workshops and general training events. In this manner it will integrate the lessons learned from all outputs into local plans for adaptation.

CR 18: Please clarify how the knowledge management strategy outcomes will be sustained overtime (i.e. at the end of the project).

Finally, all knowledge management products will also be uploaded within UNDP's online adaptation portal where a project site will be created to showcase project interventions, knowledge products, evaluation results. This will allow lessons learned to be accessible to the wider public and in particular to development practitioners looking to scale up or replicate best practices.

CR18: The project looked to ensure the cost efficiency and the appropriateness of project investments by ensuring that all actions made use of existing national and local instruments and where integrated into national structures. Hence sustainability of the KM initiatives will be ensured by incorporating these into larger national plans and systems for example the case of the EBA monitoring platform developed in Output 3.2 will be integrated into the dashboard being designed for the PREP. Also the investment in in house capacity will ensure that the Observatorio has the capability to sustain all knowledge products and use them to enhance existing climate information systems (EWS and agricultural alerts). In the case of the territorial mapping, the information will be housed by FIAES and MARN to ensure national upscale and the enhancement of their own investments in the area. In this case, partnering with local organizations is a key strategy to ensuring sustainability and the integration of knowledge management initiatives into national systems. A similar strategy was used in the case of Component 2 with all information being integrated into CENTA, MAG and MARN that have expressed their interest in the information being developed and in upscaling lessons learned. These institutions have annual budgets that will allow for system maintenance. In the case of component 4, a key decision was made in embedding the TAC within existing coordination structure between the municipalities to ensure that the technical capacities become embedded within municipal structures. The project in this sense will act as a fire starter to ensure that coordination structures are made and subsequently appropriated by national structures that have existing budgets.

CR 19: Although the information CR19: The project will support the enhancement of capacities of the Observatorio Ambiental to develop these provided on p.23 and p.136 state that component 3 will include the products by using an end user approach. This will include generation and diffusion of climate having active consultations and sending surveys to targeted and hydrological information end users to identify the information that is useful. It will products and lessons learned, such include amongst these NGOs engaged in restoration actions, agriculture producers, water committees and activities are not clearly explained in the description of this component on communities implementing restoration plans. A key product p. 34/35. Please clarify how such will be a Climate Atlas that will consolidate information. In products and lessons learned will be addition, existing measurements will also be enhanced generated and diffused. through new observation equipment for more precise measures. Currently limited information products exist and these are generic (daily alerts on precipitation and annual water level averages). These are provided to Civil Protection and to municipal governments. Efforts to provide text alerts have also been successful. End user surveys will allow NHMS to understand how to tailor information more effectively. Existing dissemination channels will be used as these are effective however support will be provided also to end users on how to process this information particularly at a local level. This will be done through trainings, community workshops (including involving women in monitoring). New products (such as aguifer modelling and water flow information) will also include a decision maker guide to help key sectors understand what the information means. An important step will be including these models and tools within the PREP monitoring system. Yes. However, questions remain Has a consultative regarding to the involvements of process taken direct stakeholders and indigenous place, and has it people during the consultative involved all key **CR 20:** The consultation developed through the territorial process and the extent to which the stakeholders, and consultation workshop included representatives from vulnerable groups, results of such consultations were communities from the upper, middle and lower part of the including gender taken into account in the project watershed, represented through community associations desian. considerations in and watershed associations or water committees. The team compliance with the CR 20: As it is unclear from the has included a table in section H with the summary of the Environmental and main findings of the consultation process, including how the Social Policy and information provided, please clarify whether communities from the upper. views of the different stakeholder groups have been taken Gender Policy of middle and lower parts of the basin the Fund? into account in the project design. have been consulted and explain

	ho	w their respective views have	CR 21: Direct stakeholders such as farmers and other water
			and land users were consulted both in the initial
	pic		consultations and in the consultations of the project proposal through the territorial consultation workshop. The team has
		R 21: As it is currently unclear,	included a table in section H with the summary of the main
			findings of the consultation process, including how the views
			of the different stakeholder groups have been taken into
			account in the project design.
		een consulted and explain how their	CP 22: The supporting decuments (participants list
			<b>CR 22</b> : The supporting documents (participants list, photographs) have been included in Annex C of the project
		. ,	proposal.
		R 22: Unlike stated on p.55, there	
			CR 23. A stakeholder analysis was conducted to identify and
			characterize the key stakeholders for the design and
			implementation of the project, as well as for the consultation process. The stakeholder analysis and the stakeholder
			matrix are included in the Environmental and Social
			Management Plan developed for the project. The key
			stakeholder list for the consultation at the territorial level was
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	further refined in collaboration with MARN and FIAES. The
			stakeholders were invited by phone, letters and in person,
		•	through MARN personnel in the territory. This information
10 lo the		ocess.	has been included in the proposal in section H.
	requested Ye cing justified	<del>5</del> 5.	
	e basis of full		
	of adaptation		
	ning?		
11. Is the		9S.	
	am aligned		
	AF's results		
12. Has t	ework? he Ye	ne .	
	ne   re inability of the		
	ct/programme		
	mes been		
	into account		
	designing the		
proje	ct?		

13. Does the project / programme provide an overview of environmental and social impacts / risks identified, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?

Yet to be demonstrated. Given the preliminary risks identified, the proposal should include an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) that identifies those measures necessary to avoid, minimize or mitigate the potential environmental and social risks, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy. The information provided in the ESMF in Annex E can be used as a basis to develop such ESMP. In addition, the ESP risks findings presented in the proposal and subsequent justification lacks evidence-based substantiation.

Considering the USP nature of some of the project interventions, effective risks identification is not possible at this stage, and therefore the findings presented cannot relate to these activities.

**CAR 1**: As activities are further described (at a point where ESPrelated risks can be effectively and comprehensively identified - see CR 1), please demonstrate compliance of the project with the ESP, using, as needed, the guidance document for Implementing Entities on compliance with the AF ESP. This should cover all ESP principles (including 1, 4, 6, 8, 11, 13 and 15 that were not included in the analysis provided).

CR 24: Under exceptional circumstances, should there be any activities not identified at the fully

An ESMP has been developed as part of the project design, including the identification and assessment of risks based on the risk screening and evaluation using UNDP procedures. The ESMP in Spanish (local language) has been consulted and has been available online for consultation since December 12, 2018. The ESMP includes assessment of USP in accordance to AF policy and the proposal has been clarified to ensure that ESP risks are identifiable (see response CR 24).

**CAR1:** All AF ESP principles have been included in section K of the project proposal.

**CR24.** The only activities that are not yet fully identified at this stage are the restoration activities to be supported under component 1, as they will be established with local communities under community restoration plans and will rely on community agreements. The ESMP includes guidelines developed proposal stage (e.g. in the for the development of the community restoration plans as

		be further defined as per the outcomes of the market assessments), the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) of the project should contain a process for identifying environmental and social risks for such unidentified activities. Such ESMP should include the development of commensurate environmental and social management elements that will complement and be integrated in the overall ESMP. Any other related procedures, roles, and	well as procedures for risk screening and assessment.
		responsibilities, should be specified.  CR 25: Please confirm that the results of the environmental and social screening and a draft environmental and social assessment, including any proposed management plan, have been made available for public consultations that were timely, effective, inclusive, and held free of coercion and in an appropriate way for communities that are directly affected by the proposed project.	CR25. The Spanish version of the ESMP was disclosed through the UNDP website and the draft document was consulted with key stakeholders through a workshop at the territorial level on December 2018. The ESMP was finalised with the feedback from the stakeholders. The ESMP includes in Annex 4 the participants list.
Resource Availability	Is the requested project / programme funding within the cap of the country?	Yes.	
	2. Is the Implementing Entity Management Fee at or below 8.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget before the	Yes	

	fee?		
	3. Are the Project/Programme Execution Costs at or below 9.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget (including the fee)?	Yes	
Eligibility of IE	4. Is the project/programme submitted through an eligible Implementing Entity that has been accredited by the Board?		
Implementatio n Arrangements	1. Is there adequate arrangement for project / programme management, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund?  1. Is there adequate arrangement for project / programme management, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund?	Yet to be demonstrated.  CR 26: The composition of the project Board is ambiguous (e.g. the organigram mentions only "three representatives", although it lists four of them). It is unclear how many people would be on this Board, what will be their respective decision power, and who will be represented on the Board. Please clarify the project Board composition (number of members, roles, decision power etc.).  CR 27: The proposal states that FIAES will be executing the component 1 of the project. Please clarify the roles and responsibilities of MARN and FIAES with respect to the implementation of this component. If relevant, please provide the draft agreement letter that will be signed between MARN	CR26: The proposal has been amended to make clear its governance structure. The Board will be made up of 7 members (one representative per organization/institution): MARN (Executive), UNDP (Senior Supplier), FIAES, MAG, Municipality of San Francisco Mendez, local productive association and women's association (Senior Beneficiaries). Decisions will be made by majority vote with each member having one vote. The Board will be responsible for making by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendations for approval of project plans and revisions, and addressing any project level grievances. In case a consensus cannot be reached within the Board, final decision shall rest with the UNDP Programme Manager.  CR 27: FIAES will act as a Responsible Party to the Project to implement Component 1. As such it will receive project funds and will serve as a financial mechanism to distribute corresponding funds through a call of proposals open to local organizations to implement restoration actions with communities and to package lessons learned and KM material. Proposals selected will be done through committee to which MARN will be part. Oversight and monitoring of the component will be managed by FIAES through its

and FIAES.

CR 28: Although MARN or FIAES (see CR above) will be responsible for the implementation of component 1, the organization(s) that will be responsible for the implementation of the three other components remains unclear. Please clarify the roles and responsibilities of the organization(s) in charge of executing components 2, 3 and 4 and their roles and responsibilities with respect to MARN.

institutional mechanisms (see ESMP). However, FIAES will be directly accountable to MARN that will act as an Executing Entity to the project. A restoration coordinator to oversee implementation of this component will be ascribed to the PMU unit and will be accountable to the Project Manager. All restoration plans will also be submitted to MARN to ensure compliance to national legislation and regulations in terms of environmental management.

**CR28:** MARN will act as the Executing Entity of the Project, with all organizations responding to MARN. The project foresees only 1 Responsible Party (FIAES, Component 1) with the rest of the components being implemented directly by MARN, in coordination with key actors as follows:

Component 2: Implemented and led by MARN in coordination and support with MAG and its representative in Local CENTA.

Component 3: Implemented by MARN through its Observatorio Ambiental.

Component 4: Implemented by MARN in coordination with the municipality of San Francisco Mendez.

A PMU will be developed within MARN to support project implementation. The PMU will have a presence in the field and will be led by a Project Manager with the support of a Community Liaison Officer, a Governance Coordinator and a Restoration Coordinator. The PMU will respond to MARN. Service providers will be hired to support in the implementation of the project as well as in the development of project products. These will be procured following UNDP's rules and regulations. Any cooperation or coordination agreements will be established by MARN.

CR 29: Multiple projects seem to take place in the target area, and the Ahuachapán Partner Group led by UNDP is described as playing a critical role in coordinating activities, monitoring them and avoiding duplication. However, it is not listed in the implementation arrangement.

CR 29: The Ahuachapán Partner Group as described above is a coordinating and consultative mechanism developed by MARN and in which the UNDP was requested to participate as Technical Secretary. With this in mind the Ahuachapán Partner Group will serve a forum to discuss the project achievements, lessons learned and to disseminate knowledge products. A representative from the Ahuachapán

Please describe the role and responsibilities that this organization will have during project implementation, if any.

CR 30: From the consultative process, it is noted (p.138) that local communities see the need for more concerted efforts between MARN and Ministry of Agriculture (MAG). Further the project identified a risk of conflicting interests among stakeholders with respect to the use of natural resources (risk number 3). However, and despite the strong link of the proposed project with the agricultural sector, the proposal does not explain how the project will allow concerted efforts with the Ministry of Agriculture, for both components 1 and 2. Please explain how the project will ensure concerted efforts with the Ministry of Agriculture in the implementation of the project and associated activities.

**CR 31**: Please clarify which organization will be in charge of establishing a framework allowing for stakeholders' views to be heard during project implementation.

**CR 32**: In accordance with the Adaptation Fund GP, the proposal

Partner Group (in addition to MARN and UNDP) will be invited to participated within the TAC being created by the project.

CR 30: MAG has been consulted and was involved in the development process of the proposed project from the outset. MAG will also support in the coordination of component 2 and will receive extensive training of its extension workers and local representatives in sustainable and resilient agriculture. They will also be consulted in terms of the market products and technological packages that will be developed. The local CENTA will also provide support in the development of the local seedbank. In addition, through component 4 they will be present in the consultative body and will be involved in the local vulnerability assessment, these will incorporate the lessons learned from Component 1. Finally, a MAG representative will also form part of the Project Board as a key beneficiary of the project's results.

CR31. MARN will be in charge of the stakeholder engagement according to the stakeholder engagement plan. A publicized telephone number will be maintained throughout the project to serve as a point of contact for enquiries and concerns. The PMU (under supervision and guidance of MARN) through the Project Manager will be responsible for undertaking a review of all enquiries, complaints and concerns and ensuring progress toward resolution of each matter. The Coordinator will be supported by a Community Liaison Officer that will ensure that communities are well represented and their voices heard. UNDP will also provide support as required.

**CR32.** FIAES has committed to mainstream gender and social inclusion in its organizational culture and in all its territorial interventions to promote equity, equality and social

should "assess whether any possible EE has the capacity to carry-out gender responsive activities. Identifying implementation partners with a commitment to gender equality and helping to build their gender capacity can be crucial elements for the success of gender responsive project/programme implementation". Please assess whether any possible EE has the capacity to carry-out gender responsive activities, and update the proposal accordingly, if applicable, in accordance with the GP.

**CR 33**: The proposal should clarify the reporting lines of the several organizations included in the organigram.

**CR 34**: The proposal mentions that provide Direct Project Services. A provision for such services in included in the EE cost. Please describe what type of execution services UNDP will provide to the executing entities, noting the following para from the Annex 5 of the AF OPG: "Implementing entities should generally not provide execution services. On an exceptional basis, and at the written request by the recipient country, involving designated authorities in the process, and providing rationale for such a request, they may be

inclusion for women and men in national conservation and restoration processes, and its currently finalizing its Gender Policy, which has the following strategic lines: 1) Strengthening institutional capacity related to gender and social inclusion; 2) Development of a gender-sensitive organizational culture; 3) Mainstreaming gender in institutional planning and budgeting; and 4) Creation of operational mechanisms and strategies that allow equitable access of women, men and youth to the institutional processes that develop in the intervention territories of FIAES.

FIAES develops an Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) of the programs and projects it supports and implements. The ESA considers a gender approach, aligned to the strategic measures established in FIAES Gender Policy, through the institutional safeguard SAS-9 on Gender.

**C33:** MARN will be responsible for project oversight, this role will be supported by a PMU and will report to MARNs Climate Change Division. All organizations and RPs will report to MARN. This has been clarified in the proposal.

CR 34: The proposal mentions that UNDP, as Implementing Entity, could provide Direct Project Services. A provision for such services in included in the EE cost. Please describe what type of execution services UNDP will provide to the

	authorized to do so. In such case,	
	the responsibility for these services	
	have to be stipulated, their budget	
	estimated in the fully developed	
	project/programme document, and	
	covered by the execution costs	
	budget of the project/programme.	
	When an entity intends to serve both	
	as the implementing entity and the	
	executing entity for a	
	project/programme, the same rules	
	as above apply, and the execution	
	costs are capped at 1.5% of the total	
	budget requested, before the	
	implementing entity fees.". Should	
	UNDP confirm it would provide such	
	services to the executing entities,	
	please revise the proposal and	
	provide the necessary information	
	accordingly.	
2. Are there measures	Yes. The proposal identifies a risk of	
for financial and	limited engagement of the local	
project/programme	actors in the implementation of the	
risk management?	project activities and include a	
non management.	participatory approach in the	
	definition of the activities that the	
	project will implement. However, the	
	extent to which direct stakeholders	
	have been consulted and have	
	informed the design of the activities	
	is yet to be demonstrated (see CR in	
	section 9 above).	
	1 222 3 400.07.	

	3.	Are there measures in place for the management of for environmental and social risks, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?	CR 35: As requested above, please provide an updated ESMP that complies with the ESP and that includes outcomes of CRs raised above. Please ensure that the ESMP includes a framework for unidentified sub-projects.  CR 36: In the grievance mechanism include that complains may also be addressed directly to the AFB Secretariat.	CR 35: An ESMP has been developed to address issues of concern and has been provided. The ESMP has been consulted with communities and local organization and is available on UNDP website for review.  CR36: Information regarding the project's grievance mechanism has been included within the ESMP
-	4.	Is a budget on the Implementing Entity Management Fee use included?	Yes.	
	5.	Is an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs included?	Yes.  CAR 2: Mid-term evaluation costs should be budgeted under the IE fee. For more information on costs and fees, please visit:  https://www.adaptation-fund.org/generic/costs-and-fees/	CAR2: Both mid-term and final evaluations foreseen for this project (and all UNDP projects) are independent and produced by reviewers. These are not conducted by UNDP. Hence, costs for these are ascribed to project execution costs as per AF guidance and considering that these are integral part of the monitoring and evaluation costs of the project. UNDP's role in these evaluations is overseeing their execution to ensure their high quality. The specific cost of supervising the evaluations is charged to the IE Fee.
-	6.	Is a detailed budget including budget notes included?	Yes.	Jan 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
	7.	Are arrangements for monitoring and evaluation clearly defined, including budgeted M&E plans and sexdisaggregated data, targets and indicators, in	No.  CR 37: The results framework provided only includes information at outcome level. Please provide an updated results framework with information at output/activity level.  CR 38: Please describe the roles and responsibilities of the	CR 37: Information at an output/activity level have been included in the results framework  CR:38: Roles and responsibilities in monitoring have been

compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund?	stakeholders that would be involved in monitoring of the progress made towards the achievements of the project targets.	included and detailed in the section IIID.
	CR 39: So far, only a few indicators and targets are gender-disaggregated, although the gender action plan includes gender targets and indicators (that are not included into the project results framework). As previously requested, please provide the final gender action plan and ensure its consistency with the results framework. In compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund, please disaggregate indicators by gender, wherever possible, and set targets towards a goal of equal participation and representation of women and men.	CR39: A Gender Action Plan and budget have been included within the ESMP. Results framework has been adjusted accordingly to incorporate gender targets (included not within indicator itself but in target to be achieved).
8. Does the M&E Framework include a break-down of how implementing entity IE fees will be utilized in the supervision of the M&E function?	No.  CAR 3: please explain how the IE fee will be utilized in the supervision of the M&E function.	CAR3: Attached GANTT chart and breakdown of IE fee use has been developed.
9. Does the project/programme's results framework align with the AF's results framework? Does it include at least one core outcome indicator from the Fund's results framework?	As requested above, please fill the results framework alignment table.  CAR 4: Please provide indicative core indicator targets (see https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/AF-Core-Indicator-Methodologies.pdf)	CAR 4: The results framework alignment table has been included.

10. Is a disbursement
schedule with time-
bound milestones
included?

The numbers provided in the table do not add-up (see for instance the total for year 2 and year 4). In addition, the template used has been modified.

CAR 5: Please use the disbursement template available at: <a href="https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Disbursement-schedule-template-3Aug2017.xlsx">https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Disbursement-schedule-template-3Aug2017.xlsx</a> and merge in single figures the amount of financing related to year 1 (first tranche of disbursement).

CAR 5: Has been modified

## Technical Summary

The objective of the proposed project is to reduce the vulnerability of communities and productive ecosystems in the Municipality of San Francisco Menendez to drought risk, soil erosion, and flash floods induced by climate change and climate variability. The project seeks to fulfil this objective by addressing the main barriers that have been identified, and through the implementation of the following components:

- Ecosystem-based adaptation for enhanced resilience at a territorial level (includes restoration of forest landscape, promotion of climate smart agriculture, integrated watershed management)
- Alternative and adapted livelihoods identified and made viable for resilient livelihoods (includes the identification of such alternatives);
- Regional climate and hydrological monitoring for enhanced adaptation planning (generation of climate and hydro products);
- Strengthening of inter-institutional coordination and local governance for landscape management in the face of climate variability and change.

The proposal needs to address substantial issues such as providing an appropriate level of details expected for a fully developed proposal about the activities the proposed project would implement. While providing such additional information, it should highlight the appropriateness and concreteness aspects of such activities. In addition, it should further demonstrate its compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policies of the Fund and should provide an ESMP in line

with the ESP and Gender Policy, and that takes into account the presence of unidentified sub-projects. Moreover, the proposal should clarify substantial aspects of the consultative process that took place. Lastly, the proposal should clarify whether UNDP would provide execution services to the project and provide additional information on the implementation arrangements.

The document needs to be revised accordingly. A number of issues were raised through the initial review. The following Corrective Action Requests (CAR) were made:

- **CAR 1**: As described in the Annex 5 of the Operational Policies and Guidelines of the Fund, the proposal should describe how the proposed project meets relevant national technical standards, where applicable, such as standards for environmental assessment, building codes, etc., and complies with the Environmental and Social Policy;
- **CAR 2**: Mid-term evaluation costs should be budgeted under the IE fee. For more information on costs and fees, please visit: https://www.adaptation-fund.org/generic/costs-and-fees/;
- **CAR 3**: please explain how the IE fee will be utilized in the supervision of the M&E function;
- CAR 4: Please provide indicative core indicator targets (see

https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/AF-Core-Indicator-Methodologies.pdf);

**CAR 5**: Please use the disbursement template available at: <a href="https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Disbursement-schedule-template-3Aug2017.xlsx">https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Disbursement-schedule-template-3Aug2017.xlsx</a> and merge in single figures the amount of financing related to year 1 (first tranche of disbursement).

In addition, the following Clarification Requests (CR) were raised:

- **CR 1**: The proposal should provide a higher level of technical details regarding the interventions the project would implement. It should reformulate project activities in a way that compliance with the ESP is possible. When providing such information, the proposal should further demonstrate the appropriateness of such interventions in responding to the identified climate change impacts;
- **CR 2**: The proposal should explain, in line with the Adaptation Fund mandate and as much as possible, the concrete aspects of the different components and associated outputs, emphasizing on the expected visible and tangible results on the ground;
- **CR 3**: Please describe the criteria that will be used to identify the "areas for productive development" under output 1.2. and describe how the beneficiaries of output 1.2 will be selected;
- **CR 4**: Building upon the Ministry of Environmental and Natural Resources (MARN) work with indigenous communities in identifying local seeds in the region, output 1.2 would seek to establish local seed banks to identify climate resilient seeds capable of withstand climatic stress. Please explain if the project would also seek support from international gene banks such as CGIAR ones, notably CIMMYT and CIAT, to establish such seed banks:
- **CR 5**: The proposal states in para 37 that "the analysis by MARN has allowed the project proposal to identify the municipality of San Francisco Menendez [...] as the target intervention for restoration investments". Please explain the basis on which this municipality has been identified;
- CR 6: Please update the project/programme components and financing tables with the break-down of costs at

output-level;

- CR 7: Please clarify if the word "numbers" in para 28 and 109 refers to "yields";
- **CR 8**: The proposal should quantify as much as possible the economic and environmental benefits listed in that section, based on existing literature, studies, analysis, and similar projects, and considering the interventions that will be further characterized (see CR in section 2 above);
- **CR 9**: The proposal should clarify how the project will ensure an equitable distribution of the project benefits among households targeted by the project;
- **CR 10**: Please demonstrate that the proposed interventions would allow women to participate as sufficiently visible actors and decision-makers:
- **CR 11**: Please explain which interventions from the project will apply to the different scenarios presented in Table 4:
- **CR 12**: Please provide a clear description of alternative options to the proposed project interventions to allow for a good assessment of the project cost-effectiveness. The proposal should compare to other possible interventions that could have taken place to help adapt and build resilience in the same sector and target areas;
- CR 13: Please ensure that all policy/planning instruments listed in para 115 to 120 are included in Table 5;
- **CR 14:** That section should, where appropriate, demonstrate the consistency of the proposed project with subnational plans or strategies that may exist in the target areas:
- **CR 15**: Please explain in a logical manner how the proposed project will avoid overlapping with on-going and future projects and programmes. If appropriate, please describe the framework for coordination with such initiatives, and the role the Ahuachapán Partner Group will play in it;
- **CR 16**: Please demonstrate how lessons learned from earlier or on-going initiatives have informed the design of the proposed project;
- **CR 17**: Please describe in detail the type of Knowledge Management sharing tools that will be used to disseminate lessons learned from the various components of the project, and identify the target of such tools;
- **CR 18**: Please clarify how the knowledge management strategy outcomes will be sustained overtime (i.e. at the end of the project);
- **CR 19**: Although the information provided on p.23 and p.136 state that component 3 will include the generation and diffusion of climate and hydrological information products and lessons learned, such activities are not clearly explained in the description of this component on p. 34/35. Please clarify how such products and lessons learned will be generated and diffused;
- **CR 20**: As it is unclear from the information provided, please clarify whether communities from the upper, middle and lower parts of the basin have been consulted and explain how their respective views have been taken into account in the project design:
- **CR 21**: As it is currently unclear, please clarify whether direct stakeholders such as farmers or other water and land users have been consulted and explain how their respective views have been taken into account in the project design;
- **CR 22**: Unlike stated on p.55, there is no supporting documents (participants, outcomes) about the meeting with representatives of the Salvadorian National Indigenous Coordinator Council. Please provide such documents;
- **CR 23**: Please explain how the participants have been informed and selected to participate in consultative process;
- CR 24: Under exceptional circumstances, should there be any activities not identified at the fully developed

- proposal stage (e.g. in the case of livelihoods activities that may be further defined as per the outcomes of the market assessments), the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) of the project should contain a process for identifying environmental and social risks for such unidentified activities. Such ESMP should include the development of commensurate environmental and social management elements that will complement and be integrated in the overall ESMP. Any other related procedures, roles, and responsibilities, should be specified;
- **CR 25**: Please confirm that the results of the environmental and social screening and a draft environmental and social assessment, including any proposed management plan, have been made available for public consultations that were timely, effective, inclusive, and held free of coercion and in an appropriate way for communities that are directly affected;
- **CR 26:** The composition of the project Board is ambiguous (e.g. the organigram mentions only "three representatives", although it lists four of them). It is unclear how many people would be on this Board, what will be their respective decision power, and who will be represented on the Board. Please clarify the project Board composition (number of members, roles, decision power etc.);
- **CR 27**: The proposal states that FIAES will be executing the component 1 of the project. Please clarify the roles and responsibilities of MARN and FIAES with respect to the implementation of this component. If relevant, please provide the draft agreement letter that will be signed between MARN and FIAES:
- **CR 28**: Although MARN or FIAES (see CR above) will be responsible for the implementation of component 1, the organization(s) that will be responsible for the implementation of the three other components remains unclear. Please clarify the roles and responsibilities of the organization(s) in charge of executing components 2, 3 and 4 and their roles and responsibilities with respect to MARN;
- **CR 29**: Multiple projects seem to take place in the target area, and the Ahuachapán Partner Group led by UNDP is described as playing a critical role in coordinating activities, monitoring them and avoiding duplication. However, it is not listed in the implementation arrangement. Please describe the role and responsibilities that this organization will have during project implementation, if any;
- **CR 30**: From the consultative process, it is noted (p.138) that local communities see the need for more concerted efforts between MARN and Ministry of Agriculture (MAG). Further the project identified a risk of conflicting interests among stakeholders with respect to the use of natural resources (risk number 3). However, and despite the strong link of the proposed project with the agricultural sector, the proposal does not explain how the project will allow concerted efforts with the Ministry of Agriculture, for both components 1 and 2. Please explain how the project will ensure concerted efforts with the Ministry of Agriculture in the implementation of the project and associated activities;
- **CR 31**: Please clarify which organization will be in charge of establishing a framework allowing for stakeholders' views to be heard during project implementation;
- **CR 32**: In accordance with the Adaptation Fund GP, the proposal should "assess whether any possible EE has the capacity to carry-out gender responsive activities. Identifying implementation partners with a commitment to gender equality and helping to build their gender capacity can be crucial elements for the success of gender responsive project/programme implementation". Please assess whether any possible EE has the capacity to carry-out gender responsive activities, and update the proposal accordingly, if applicable, in accordance with the GP:
- **CR 33**: The proposal should clarify the reporting lines of the several organizations included in the organigram;
- CR 34: The proposal mentions that UNDP, as Implementing Entity, could provide Direct Project Services. A

	provision for such services in included in the EE cost. Please describe what type of execution services UNDP will provide to the executing entities;
	<b>CR 35</b> : As requested above, please provide an updated ESMP that complies with the ESP and that includes outcomes of CRs raised above. Please ensure that the ESMP includes a framework for unidentified sub-projects.
	The information provided in the ESMF in Annex E can be used as a basis to develop such ESMP;
	CR 36: In the grievance mechanism include that complains may also be addressed directly to the AFB
	Secretariat; CR 37: The results framework provided only includes information at outcome level. Please provide an updated
	results framework with information at output/activity level;
	<b>CR 38</b> : Please describe the roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders that would be involved in monitoring of the progress made towards the achievements of the project targets;
	CR 39: So far, only a few indicators and targets are gender-disaggregated, although the gender action plan
	includes gender targets and indicators (that are not included into the project results framework). As previously
	requested, please provide the final gender action plan and ensure its consistency with the results framework. In
	compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund, please disaggregate indicators by gender, wherever possible, and set targets towards a goal of equal participation and representation of women and men.
Date:	21/08/2018

### **Annex B: Social and Environmental Screening Template**

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

#### **Project Information**

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

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

#### QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

#### Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach

The project seeks to increase resilience and reduce vulnerability of the people and the environment to climate change in the south region of Ahuachapán, El Salvador. Considering that climate change may impact the poor and marginalized populations disproportionately, this project has focused on the rural areas of the San Francisco Menendez municipality that are being directly affected by climate change. The project seeks to directly benefit an estimated 6,396 households who are especially vulnerable to the impacts of climate change in this region through the design and implementation of concrete ecosystem-based adaptation measures, including restoration of landscapes; enhancing capacities for water management in the face of climate projections; providing alternative viable livelihoods to strengthen resilience to climate change; and enhancing generation and management of climate change information for planning and decision-making.

The activities to be undertaken by the project feed directly into The National Program of Restoration of Ecosystems and Landscapes of El Salvador, one of the main climate change adaptation initiatives in the country, that envisages landscape restoration as an approach to reduce climate risks, sustain productive activities and ensure the welfare of the country's population. In addition, the restoration program includes as one of its four goals to enable and strengthen local governance and management capacity with social participation. Protection and restoration of ecosystems is a key strategy, not only to recover the landscape's ecological integrity, but also to generate ecological and human benefits at the local, regional and national levels. Improvements to the access of food and water (both quality and quality) in drought conditions will expectedly improve health conditions in households. Adaptation measures will support the application of relevant ancestral/traditional techniques in agriculture (e.g. cultivating on terraces, using traditional plant varieties more resilient to climate variations) as well as the preservation of culturally relevant practices and knowledge, particularly the use of local seeds.

The activities of this project also are aligned with the Local Sustainable Development Plan for the conservation area El Imposible-Barra de Santiago. This Plan was developed through a participatory process with different stakeholders in the area, including southern part of Ahuachapán.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Multi-purpose Household Survey (EHPM) 2014.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> STPP & MINEC-DIGESTYC, "Medición Multidimensional de La Pobreza. El Salvador.," San Salvador: Secretaría Técnica y de Planificación de La Presidencia y Ministerio de Economía, a Través de La Dirección General de Estadística y Censos., 2015.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> IV Agriculture and Livestock Census 2007-2008

#### Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability

The project supports implementation of several key national environmental strategies and plans, mainly the country's National Program of Restoration of Ecosystems and Landscapes (Restoration Program), structured as one of the key instruments of the National Environmental Policy to reduce the country's high vulnerability to climate change. The Restoration Program is organized in three strategic axes: 1) Restoration, reforestation and inclusive conservation of critical ecosystems such as gallery forests, water recharge areas, slopes, mangroves and other forest ecosystems; 2) The restoration of degraded soils, through the forestation of agricultural systems, the adoption of resilient agroforestry systems and the development of sustainable and climate-resilient and biodiversity-friendly agriculture; 3) Synergistic development of physical infrastructure and natural infrastructure. The project also supports the National Plan for Climate Change of El Salvador – PNCC (2017); the Environmental Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change in the Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector (2015); the National plan for climate change and management of agro climatic risks for the agricultural, forestry, fishing and aquaculture sectors (2017); the National Forest Policy 2016-2036; and the National Forestry Strategy (2015).

In addition, the project supports the country's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which includes as an objective the reduction of vulnerability in the agriculture, livestock and forest sectors, as well as the establishment and management of one million hectares through climate resilient and sustainable landscapes, conserving the current tree cover (27% of the territory) and increasing by 25% tree cover with agroforestry systems and reforestation of critical areas such as riparian forests, aquifer recharge areas and areas that are prone to landslides. Through the project, climate change adaptation will be mainstreamed into land management plans at the community, municipal and landscape level, seeking to promote environmental sustainability and improved livelihoods. The project will apply a precautionary approach to conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?  Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any "Yes" responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note "No Risks Identified" and skip to Question 4 and Select "Low Risk". Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.	social and environmental risks? Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to			QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?
Risk Description	Probability (1- 5)	9,		Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.
Risk 1: Principle 1 (Q3) and Standard 5 (Q5.2) There is a risk that project activities could potentially restrict availability and access to resources, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups.	P: 2		to promote and implement climate resilient and economically viable productive alternatives in the region that address the economic	Building on the existing Local Restoration and Sustainable Development plans, the project will support the development of community restoration plans for landscape management, where prioritized areas for restoration and activities will be identified, discussed and agreed with local communities. Local NGOs will work with land owners and land users within this process to establish both the areas for restoration of natural ecosystems, as well as for productive purposes, within an environmentally sustainable framework agreed by the communities. The

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

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

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

	ı	1	
			agriculture, soil and water
			conservation) that would reduce
			the use of fertilizers and harmful
			pesticides, thus reducing the
			contamination of soil and water
			bodies, as well as the development
			of seed banks for locally
			appropriate (culturally relevant)
			and climate resilient crops and
			plant species for these productive
			and natural systems.
	I:2	Low	The project will implement
	P:1		activities in San Francisco
			Menendez, a municipality that
			includes within its limits the Cara
			Sucia Archaeological Zone. This
Risk 9: Standard 4 (Q4.1): Restoration activities			area is clearly mapped and
could be developed in areas adjacent to the Cara			surrounded by urban
ucia Archaeological Zone affecting the area.			development, which does not
			allow to intervene in restoration
			activities in the area or its
			surroundings, thus the project will
			not support restoration activities
			adjacent to the archeological area.
	I:3	Low	The project will promote and
	P:1		systematize existing local
			knowledge and best practices on
			agroecosystems and rural
			productive options with the
			capacity to withstand climate
			projections for the region including
District 40: Chandend 4/04 3): Least and Lindble			the identification of agricultural
Risk 10: Standard 4 (Q4.2): Local and traditional			products and practices with low
knowledge promoted and shared by the project			environmental impact to reduce
could be exploited or altered			land degradation. These activities
			have been included to address the
			recommendations that consulted
			from the consultation with IP
			representatives, to build on the
			previous work on identification and
			systematization of local seeds,
			conducted by MARN in
		İ	conducted by MAKN III

			11 1 12 24 14 14 14 14	
			collaboration with the National	
			Table for dialogue (Mesa Nacional	
			Indígena) which constitutes a	
			platform for dialogue and	
			participation between MARN and	
			the indigenous representatives.	
			The project does not foresee any	Consultation with IP representatives through the Indigenous
	P:1		change or negative impact on the	National Table for dialogue ( <i>Mesa Nacional Indígena</i> ), which
			current livelihood of indigenous	includes representatives of Nahuatl Pipil communities, who in
			groups or their natural resource	the past were habitants of the region where the project will be
			base, and while there are not self-	implemented. The consultations confirmed that there are no
			identified indigenous communities	self-identified indigenous communities in the project area or its
Risk 11: Standard 6 (Q6.1): Indigenous people	5		in the intervention area,	area of influence.
that are not self-identified may be excluded	t		Indigenous Peoples in El Salvador,	To manage the risk of potentially excluding IP population that is
from project benefits and activities			have historically been marginalized	not self-identified, a survey/analysis will be conducted at the
				local level to produce a stakeholder map where marginalized
				groups and individuals are identified, including groups that do
			the country.	not self-identify as indigenous peoples but whose characteristics
				may classify them as IPs according to UNDP's definition. Steps
				will be taken for appropriate engagement with IPs if these
				groups are identified.
	1:3	Moderate		- '
			Unsustainable land use practices in	An ESMP has been developed for the project, which has
	l:3 P:2		Unsustainable land use practices in conventional agriculture such as	An ESMP has been developed for the project, which has identified further assessments to be conducted to manage this
			Unsustainable land use practices in conventional agriculture such as excessive tillage, burning of	An ESMP has been developed for the project, which has identified further assessments to be conducted to manage this risk, including an analysis of pesticides that could be used in the
			Unsustainable land use practices in conventional agriculture such as excessive tillage, burning of stubble (in the case of sugar cane	An ESMP has been developed for the project, which has identified further assessments to be conducted to manage this risk, including an analysis of pesticides that could be used in the implementation of the potential agroforestry systems to be
			Unsustainable land use practices in conventional agriculture such as excessive tillage, burning of stubble (in the case of sugar cane harvesting), excessive use of	An ESMP has been developed for the project, which has identified further assessments to be conducted to manage this risk, including an analysis of pesticides that could be used in the implementation of the potential agroforestry systems to be included in the community restoration plans (in accordance with
			Unsustainable land use practices in conventional agriculture such as excessive tillage, burning of stubble (in the case of sugar cane harvesting), excessive use of agrochemicals, such as pesticides,	An ESMP has been developed for the project, which has identified further assessments to be conducted to manage this risk, including an analysis of pesticides that could be used in the implementation of the potential agroforestry systems to be included in the community restoration plans (in accordance with MARN guidelines and restoration techniques), as well as the
			Unsustainable land use practices in conventional agriculture such as excessive tillage, burning of stubble (in the case of sugar cane harvesting), excessive use of agrochemicals, such as pesticides, herbicides, and chemical fertilizers,	An ESMP has been developed for the project, which has identified further assessments to be conducted to manage this risk, including an analysis of pesticides that could be used in the implementation of the potential agroforestry systems to be included in the community restoration plans (in accordance with MARN guidelines and restoration techniques), as well as the specific management measures that would be needed in
			Unsustainable land use practices in conventional agriculture such as excessive tillage, burning of stubble (in the case of sugar cane harvesting), excessive use of agrochemicals, such as pesticides, herbicides, and chemical fertilizers, and overgrazing have impacted the	An ESMP has been developed for the project, which has identified further assessments to be conducted to manage this risk, including an analysis of pesticides that could be used in the implementation of the potential agroforestry systems to be included in the community restoration plans (in accordance with MARN guidelines and restoration techniques), as well as the
Risk 12. Standard 7 (Q7.4): Implementation o	P:2		Unsustainable land use practices in conventional agriculture such as excessive tillage, burning of stubble (in the case of sugar cane harvesting), excessive use of agrochemicals, such as pesticides, herbicides, and chemical fertilizers, and overgrazing have impacted the capacity of the landscape to	An ESMP has been developed for the project, which has identified further assessments to be conducted to manage this risk, including an analysis of pesticides that could be used in the implementation of the potential agroforestry systems to be included in the community restoration plans (in accordance with MARN guidelines and restoration techniques), as well as the specific management measures that would be needed in
Risk 12. Standard 7 (Q7.4): Implementation o agroforestry systems may involve potential uso	P:2		Unsustainable land use practices in conventional agriculture such as excessive tillage, burning of stubble (in the case of sugar cane harvesting), excessive use of agrochemicals, such as pesticides, herbicides, and chemical fertilizers, and overgrazing have impacted the capacity of the landscape to manage the effects of both	An ESMP has been developed for the project, which has identified further assessments to be conducted to manage this risk, including an analysis of pesticides that could be used in the implementation of the potential agroforestry systems to be included in the community restoration plans (in accordance with MARN guidelines and restoration techniques), as well as the specific management measures that would be needed in
agroforestry systems may involve potential use	P:2		Unsustainable land use practices in conventional agriculture such as excessive tillage, burning of stubble (in the case of sugar cane harvesting), excessive use of agrochemicals, such as pesticides, herbicides, and chemical fertilizers, and overgrazing have impacted the capacity of the landscape to manage the effects of both drought and flooding and have a	An ESMP has been developed for the project, which has identified further assessments to be conducted to manage this risk, including an analysis of pesticides that could be used in the implementation of the potential agroforestry systems to be included in the community restoration plans (in accordance with MARN guidelines and restoration techniques), as well as the specific management measures that would be needed in
	P:2		Unsustainable land use practices in conventional agriculture such as excessive tillage, burning of stubble (in the case of sugar cane harvesting), excessive use of agrochemicals, such as pesticides, herbicides, and chemical fertilizers, and overgrazing have impacted the capacity of the landscape to manage the effects of both drought and flooding and have a direct impact in soil erosion. The	An ESMP has been developed for the project, which has identified further assessments to be conducted to manage this risk, including an analysis of pesticides that could be used in the implementation of the potential agroforestry systems to be included in the community restoration plans (in accordance with MARN guidelines and restoration techniques), as well as the specific management measures that would be needed in
agroforestry systems may involve potential use of pesticides that may have a negative effect or	P:2		Unsustainable land use practices in conventional agriculture such as excessive tillage, burning of stubble (in the case of sugar cane harvesting), excessive use of agrochemicals, such as pesticides, herbicides, and chemical fertilizers, and overgrazing have impacted the capacity of the landscape to manage the effects of both drought and flooding and have a direct impact in soil erosion. The project seeks to address this	An ESMP has been developed for the project, which has identified further assessments to be conducted to manage this risk, including an analysis of pesticides that could be used in the implementation of the potential agroforestry systems to be included in the community restoration plans (in accordance with MARN guidelines and restoration techniques), as well as the specific management measures that would be needed in
agroforestry systems may involve potential use of pesticides that may have a negative effect or	P:2		Unsustainable land use practices in conventional agriculture such as excessive tillage, burning of stubble (in the case of sugar cane harvesting), excessive use of agrochemicals, such as pesticides, herbicides, and chemical fertilizers, and overgrazing have impacted the capacity of the landscape to manage the effects of both drought and flooding and have a direct impact in soil erosion. The project seeks to address this barrier by promoting productive	An ESMP has been developed for the project, which has identified further assessments to be conducted to manage this risk, including an analysis of pesticides that could be used in the implementation of the potential agroforestry systems to be included in the community restoration plans (in accordance with MARN guidelines and restoration techniques), as well as the specific management measures that would be needed in
agroforestry systems may involve potential use of pesticides that may have a negative effect or	P:2		Unsustainable land use practices in conventional agriculture such as excessive tillage, burning of stubble (in the case of sugar cane harvesting), excessive use of agrochemicals, such as pesticides, herbicides, and chemical fertilizers, and overgrazing have impacted the capacity of the landscape to manage the effects of both drought and flooding and have a direct impact in soil erosion. The project seeks to address this barrier by promoting productive systems that consider and	An ESMP has been developed for the project, which has identified further assessments to be conducted to manage this risk, including an analysis of pesticides that could be used in the implementation of the potential agroforestry systems to be included in the community restoration plans (in accordance with MARN guidelines and restoration techniques), as well as the specific management measures that would be needed in
agroforestry systems may involve potential use of pesticides that may have a negative effect or	P:2		Unsustainable land use practices in conventional agriculture such as excessive tillage, burning of stubble (in the case of sugar cane harvesting), excessive use of agrochemicals, such as pesticides, herbicides, and chemical fertilizers, and overgrazing have impacted the capacity of the landscape to manage the effects of both drought and flooding and have a direct impact in soil erosion. The project seeks to address this barrier by promoting productive systems that consider and prioritize native species as an	An ESMP has been developed for the project, which has identified further assessments to be conducted to manage this risk, including an analysis of pesticides that could be used in the implementation of the potential agroforestry systems to be included in the community restoration plans (in accordance with MARN guidelines and restoration techniques), as well as the specific management measures that would be needed in
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agroforestry systems may involve potential use of pesticides that may have a negative effect or	P:2		Unsustainable land use practices in conventional agriculture such as excessive tillage, burning of stubble (in the case of sugar cane harvesting), excessive use of agrochemicals, such as pesticides, herbicides, and chemical fertilizers, and overgrazing have impacted the capacity of the landscape to manage the effects of both drought and flooding and have a direct impact in soil erosion. The project seeks to address this barrier by promoting productive systems that consider and prioritize native species as an option for adaptation (i.e. ojushte, balsam, chestnut, as well as crops	An ESMP has been developed for the project, which has identified further assessments to be conducted to manage this risk, including an analysis of pesticides that could be used in the implementation of the potential agroforestry systems to be included in the community restoration plans (in accordance with MARN guidelines and restoration techniques), as well as the specific management measures that would be needed in
agroforestry systems may involve potential use of pesticides that may have a negative effect or	P:2		Unsustainable land use practices in conventional agriculture such as excessive tillage, burning of stubble (in the case of sugar cane harvesting), excessive use of agrochemicals, such as pesticides, herbicides, and chemical fertilizers, and overgrazing have impacted the capacity of the landscape to manage the effects of both drought and flooding and have a direct impact in soil erosion. The project seeks to address this barrier by promoting productive systems that consider and prioritize native species as an option for adaptation (i.e. ojushte, balsam, chestnut, as well as crops such as amaranth, blackberry,	An ESMP has been developed for the project, which has identified further assessments to be conducted to manage this risk, including an analysis of pesticides that could be used in the implementation of the potential agroforestry systems to be included in the community restoration plans (in accordance with MARN guidelines and restoration techniques), as well as the specific management measures that would be needed in
agroforestry systems may involve potential use of pesticides that may have a negative effect or	P:2		Unsustainable land use practices in conventional agriculture such as excessive tillage, burning of stubble (in the case of sugar cane harvesting), excessive use of agrochemicals, such as pesticides, herbicides, and chemical fertilizers, and overgrazing have impacted the capacity of the landscape to manage the effects of both drought and flooding and have a direct impact in soil erosion. The project seeks to address this barrier by promoting productive systems that consider and prioritize native species as an option for adaptation (i.e. ojushte, balsam, chestnut, as well as crops	An ESMP has been developed for the project, which has identified further assessments to be conducted to manage this risk, including an analysis of pesticides that could be used in the implementation of the potential agroforestry systems to be included in the community restoration plans (in accordance with MARN guidelines and restoration techniques), as well as the specific management measures that would be needed in

	of productive technological		
	packages that consider climate		
	resilient crops and plant speci		
OUTSTION 4. W	productive and natural system		
QUESTION 4: W	hat is the overall Project risk categorization	ſ	
	Select one (see <u>SESP</u> for guidance)		Comments
	Low Risk		
	Moderate Risk	Х	Potential risks have been identified as a result of the project
			implementation, the nature of the risks and scope, result in risks
			that range between low and moderate. These risks can be
			avoided or mitigated through risk management measures to be
		_	executed during implementation phase.
	High Risk		
OUESTION E. P.	sed on the identified risks and risk		
	what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
categorization,	what requirements of the 3L3 are relevant:		
	Check all that apply		Comments
Principle 1: Hun	an Rights		The project seeks to increase resilience and reduce vulnerability
			of the people and the environment to climate change, however,
			it could potentially temporarily restrict availability and access to
			resources in the restoration areas or effective participation of
			marginalized groups. The project has included necessary measures to ensure the participation of local stakeholders and
			vulnerable groups as well as their involvement in decision-
			making processes. These measures are included in the project
			design as well as in the Stakeholder Engagement Program and
			Gender Action Plan. Community restoration plans will be
			developed in accordance with the ESMP developed for the
			project, including the development of a local survey/analysis to
			produce a stakeholder map where marginalized groups and
			individuals are identified. This analysis will inform the call for
			proposals to be launched by FIAES to ensure the participation of
			marginalized individuals or groups both in the planning and
			implementation of the community restoration plans. The project
			will include a complaints and grievance redress process as
Detect to a	day Favority and Manager's Francisco		described in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
Principle 7: Gen	der Equality and Women's Empowerment		The project has included specific activities to promote gender
i incipie 2. den			
, rimapie 2. delli		Х	equality and women's empowerment. Women's participation in project activities and in decision-making will be promoted and

			guided by the Gender Action Plan designed for the project as part of the ESMP. Participatory processes will include specially designed methodologies that enhance the participation of women and therefore enhance the inclusion of their views into the activities of the project.
1.	Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	x	Community restoration plans will ensure that restoration activities do no cause adverse impacts on critical habitats, and avoid the introduction of invasive species. Specific principles, guidelines and procedures to develop the community restoration plans have been included in the ESMP and will be integrated in the call for proposals that will be launched by FIAES.
2.	Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
<b>3.</b>	Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
4.	Cultural Heritage		
5.	Displacement and Resettlement		
6.	Indigenous Peoples	Х	A survey/analysis will be conducted at the local level to produce a stakeholder map to identify groups that do not self-identify as indigenous peoples but whose characteristics may classify them as IPs according to UNDP's definition. Steps will be taken for appropriate engagement with IPs if these groups are identified.
7.	Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	х	An ESMP has been developed for the project, which has identified management measures, including an analysis of pesticides that could be used in the implementation of the potential agroforestry systems to be included in the community restoration plans (in alignment with MARN guidelines and restoration techniques), in accordance with national and international regulation.

## SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> In regards to CO<sub>2,</sub> 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Stand	lard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.1		No No
	routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?  Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-	
7.2	routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?  Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?  Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to	No

## **Annex C: Consultative Process**

## 1. Initial Consultations

## <u>Meetings with national organizations, government institutions and cooperation partners</u>



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



Fecha: viernes 2 de marzo de 2018

Lugar: PNUD Hora: 8:30 a.m.

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



Fecha: viernes 2 de marzo de 2018

Lugar: PNUD Hora: 8:30 a.m.

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



Fecha: viernes 2 de marzo de 2018

Lugar: PNUD Hora: 8:30 a.m.

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## **Meeting with local actors**

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

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

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

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

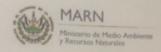
The representative of the women association, explained that there was a limited availability of livelihoods options, since productive activities have been affected by the climate but also by regulation regarding extraction of certain products. She explained that the habitants of the region were committed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

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

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

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

## Lista de asistencia



fecha:

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## 2. Territorial Consultation Workshop Report



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

San Francisco Menendez, Ahuachapán 21 June, 2018

## I. Antecedentes

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

## II. Objetivos del taller

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

## III. Sede y convocatoria.

El taller se desarrolló el día 21 de junio de 2018 en las instalaciones del ACEPROS, ubicado en la Colonia El Palmar, Cara Sucia, San Francisco Menéndez, Ahuachapán.

Los participantes principalmente proceden de organizaciones locales, la Unidad Ambiental del Municipio de San Francisco Menéndez, las Juntas de Agua, Asociaciones de Mujeres, así como también de ONG que trabajan en la zona e instituciones gubernamentales vinculadas al tema de la adaptación al cambio climático (Ministerio de Agricultura, Instituto Salvadoreño de Desarrollo Municipal, Ministerio de Medio Ambiente)

## IV. Agenda

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

## V. Desarrollo de la agenda

## A. Presentaciones introductorias

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Otros comentarios expresados por los participantes manifestaron preocupación por la ausencia de prácticas sostenibles en la parte alta de la zona tanto en lo agropecuario como

en el crecimiento urbano y la afectación a la zona baja. Se realizaron sugerencias sobre implementar reforestación en la zona alta con árboles frutales para que contribuya a la alimentación de las familias y el compromiso aumente para su mantenimiento, agrega que el comportamiento del régimen de lluvia ha provocado temores en la población tanto por las fechas de siembra y cultivo y por el aumento en los riesgos de desastres en la zona.

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

## B. Planificación del Proyecto

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

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

- 1. El ejercicio del mapa se desarrolló en grupos, el grupo número uno se conformó por Juntas de Agua. Este grupo identificó la problemática y las acciones a realizar en la parte alta, media y baja; en la parte alta sugieren hacer canaletas de infiltración, recuperación de bosques de galería, construir barreras vivas, es importante fortalecer la presencia institucional y la coordinación con los actores locales que ejecutan acciones de restauración y protección de ecosistemas. En cuanto a la parte baja, es clave capacitar a la población sobre el manejo y recuperación de áreas de manglar, aumentar áreas de mangle, desazolvar los canales que conectan con áreas de bosque salado.
- El grupo número dos integrado por mujeres, listan la problemática de la zona como: aforo de ríos en época seca, uso de agroquímicos, mala disposición de envases de agroquímicos.
   Soluciones propuestas: conservar y aprovechar aguas lluvias, sistemas silvopastoriles y
  - Soluciones propuestas: conservar y aprovechar aguas lluvias, sistemas silvopastoriles y agrosilvopastoriles, regular el uso de agroquímicos, aplicación de la ley o medidas cautelares para las personas que realicen acciones que degraden el ecosistema.
- 3. El tercer grupo conformado por productores locales se enfocó en identificar la problemática de la tala, incendios en la parte alta y media, sequía en la zona media y en la parte baja las inundaciones, perdida de cultivos y animales, respecto a efectos del cambio climático señalaron sequías, lluvias atípicas. En cuanto a las acciones a realizar como medidas de adaptación y mitigación de riesgos se sugiere hacer represas para regular flujo de agua, barreras vivas en la parte alta, canaletas para infiltración y reservorios de agua, en la zona baja se puede hacer cultivos de riego en época de verano, mejoramiento de variedades de semillas adaptadas al cambio climático (sequía).
- 4. El grupo cuatro conformado por instituciones que realizan algún trabajo en la zona, plantean el problema del agua, tanto por su abundancia en temporada de lluvia y por períodos de sequía, señala la pérdida del arraigo hacia la agricultura o la caficultura, esto ha provocado que de generación en generación se vaya perdiendo áreas de cobertura de bosque de café, aunado a la afectación de plagas como la roya. En la parte media se tiene cultivos de granos básicos, el reto con este sector es contribuir a garantizar la

seguridad alimentaria de la población que realiza esta actividad, la diversificación productiva es una alternativa viable que favorece las condiciones de vida de las familias.

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

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

## b) Revisión de los componentes del proyecto

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

## Componente 1

Los participantes expresan que hay planes locales los cuales deben ser implementados, las instituciones y actores que forman parte de estos planes deben ser fortalecidos, debe reforzarse la gobernanza ambiental, es importante dotar a los gobiernos locales de políticas ambientales municipales, instrumentos de gestión y la sensibilización que debe acompañar los procesos de ejecución de estos planes o políticas. Si bien existe una efectividad de parte del Juzgado Ambiental en atender las solicitudes de parte de los ciudadanos por los delitos ambientales, el tema de la cultura ambiental y la practica permanente y sistemática del incumplimiento de la normativa ambiental es un problema en la zona. Es importante posicionar la problemática alrededor del bosque de mangle y definir acciones concretas, alcanzables y medibles para contribuir al equilibrio ecológico del manglar.

## Componente 2

En cuanto al componente 2 "Medios de vida resilientes al cambio climático" recuperar los conocimientos locales para la producción de granos básicos puede ser un aporte importante en las acciones de adaptación al cambio climático, existen esfuerzos locales que deben ser retomados y potenciarse. Se deben poner esfuerzos en la diversificación agrícola y la promoción de las buenas prácticas agrícolas.

Bernardo Romero del MAG sugiere incorporar el sistema de plan de finca para potenciar la diversificación agrícola. Sin embargo, Sara Guardado manifiesta que un aspecto importante ante esto, es la tenencia de la tierra como un obstáculo para implementar planes de finca, sobre todo las mujeres son carentes de acceso a la tierra, aún el acceso al alquiler.

En cuanto al apoyo de la integración al mercado de las actividades productivas de la población, es clave encontrar cadenas de valor en donde se considere las condiciones sostenibles de su forma de producción.

## Componente 3

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

## Componente 4

En este componente es importante la capacitación de todos los técnicos a nivel local de las instituciones de gobierno y no gobierno que trabajan en temas vinculados, fortalecer la coordinación no solo de arreglos institucionales sino también de implementación en resultados. Retomar el plan de involucramiento de actores a nivel local es clave para acompañar los procesos territoriales que desarrollan las instituciones. Algunas consideraciones generales sobre la propuesta son, si se van a retomar las salvaguardas ambientales y sociales, y si se he previsto establecer una línea de base alrededor de los indicadores del proyecto.

## C. Conclusiones y pasos a seguir

Hubo total acuerdo de la necesidad de trabajar la restauración de los ecosistemas, hacer una mejor gestión ambiental y de los recursos naturales de la zona. Hubo acuerdo sobre los cambios en el clima, lluvia y temperatura, se pierden los medios de vida, hay cambios en la pesca, en la efectividad de los cultivos. Los actores reforzaron y reiteraron la voluntad y la necesidad de convertir la agricultura, la ganadería y los medios de vida hacia actividades más sostenibles y vinculadas con los cambios en el paisaje. Los actores estarían dispuestos a transformar prácticas que garanticen la protección de los ecosistemas.

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

Al concluir la planificación y su proceso de consulta, se determinaron las tareas para desarrollarse en el corto plazo a fin de consolidar la planificación y su ejecución.

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

## **ANEXO I. LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES**





D Z O

## Iniciativa de Restauración Ecosistemas y Paísajes y Adaptación al Cambio Climático en el paísaje

Ahuachapán

Fecha: jueves 21 de junio de 2018

Lugar: Salón de usos múltiples, ACEPRO, Cara Suo'a, San Francisco Menéndez

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## Iniciativa de Restauración Ecosistemas Y Paísales y Adaptación al Cambio Climático en el passaje

Ahvachapán

Pecha: Jueves 21 de Junio de 2018

Lugar: Salon de usos multiples, ACEMRO, Cara Sucia, San Francisco Menéndez

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## Iniciativa de Restauración Ecosistemas y Paisajes y

Ahuachapán

Adaptación al Cambio Climático en el paisaje

Fecha: jueves 21 de junio de 2018

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

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## Iniciativa de Restauración Ecosistemas y Paísajes y Adaptación al Cambio Climático en el paisaje

Ahuachapán

Fecha: jueves 21 de junio de 2018

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

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Olga E. Chanie	ACEPROS	2437-0363		(Borio 1

## ANEXO II. SISTEMATIZACIÓN DE APORTES DE LOS ACTORES TERRITORIALES

### JUNTAS DE AGUA

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

## ORGANIZACIONES DE LA SOCIEDAD CIVIL Y ORGANIZACIONES DE MUJERES

## Problemática

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

### Solución

- 1. Implementación de sistemas agro-forestales y agro-silvopastoriles
- 2. Técnicas de captación e infiltración de agua (canaletas, pozos, drenajes)

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

## PRODUCTORES DE GRANOS BÁSICOS, CAÑA DE AZÚCAR Y HORTALIZAS

Cambios observados en los últimos 10 años: Lluvias atípicas, Sequías, más vientos, salinización, menos peces Disminución del mangle Inundación, Incendios, Deforestación

### Solución:

Actividades para desazolvar
Regular el flujo de agua para manglares y otros usos,
Bosque ripario Paz
Barreras Vivas
Mejora de variedad de semilla adaptadas al clima
Reservorios
Canaletas

## INSTITUCIONES QUE REALIZAN ALGÚN TRABAJO EN LA ZONA

- Variedades resistentes a la sequía
- Agroforestería
- Diversificación agrícola
- Conservación de suelos y agua
- Promover economías locales

## **CONCLUSIONES**

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

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

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

## ANEXO III. MEMORIA FOTOGRÁFICA

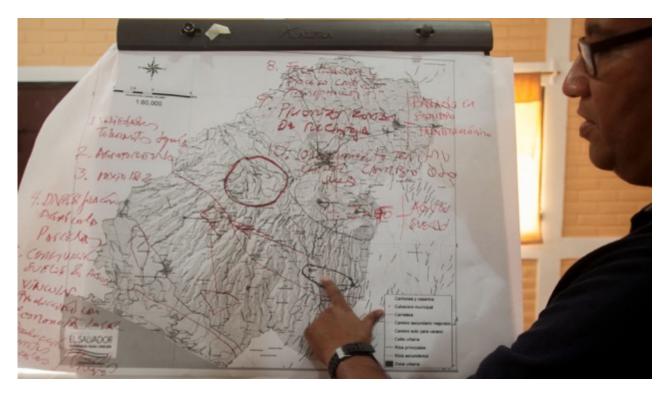








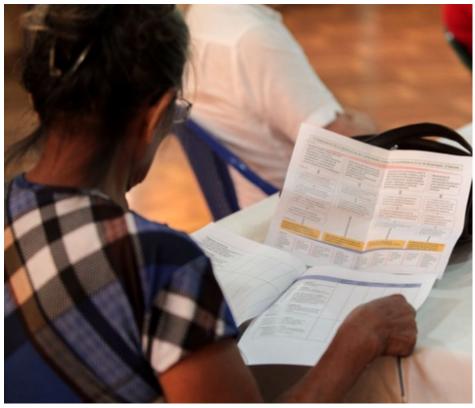












## 3. Consultation with Indigenous Peoples' representatives





# Socialización de Iniciativa de Restauración Ecosistemas y Palsajes y

## Adaptación al Cambio Climático en el palsaje

## Ahuachapán

Fecha: martes 10 de julio de 2018

Lugar: Local del Consejo Coordinador Nacional Indígena Salvadoreño (CCNIS)

Hora: 12:00 p.m.

NOMBRE/APELLIDO	Municipio de Residencia	TELEFONO/ CORREO	FIRMA
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# Socialización de Iniciativa de Restauración Ecosistemas y Paisajes y

## Adaptación al Cambio Climático en el paisaje

## Ahuachapán

Fecha: martes 10 de julio de 2018

Lugar: Local del Consejo Coordinador Nacional Indígena Salvadoreño (CCNIS)

Hora: 12:00 p.m.

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## 4. Consultation with representatives from the Agriculture Sector

## Proyecto: Mejorar la resiliencia climática de comunidades rurales y ecosistemas en Ahuachapán Sur.

Reunión de consulta institucional

## **Objetivos**

- Presentar el proyecto, con el fin de recibir insumos y retroalimentación sobre las actividades propuestas, con énfasis en los componentes 1 y 2.
- Definir la participación del MAG y del Banco de Fomento Agropecuario, así como posibles mecanismos de coordinación para la implementación del proyecto.

## Sede y convocatoria-consulta MAG

El taller de consulta se desarrolló el día 12 de noviembre de 2018 en las instalaciones de PNUD, Antiguo Cuscatlán, La Libertad.

Los participantes son representantes de la Dirección General de Ordenamiento Forestal, Cuencas y Riegos del MAG, esta Dirección por su naturaleza de trabajo tiene cierto nivel de incidencia en las áreas donde se va a implementar el proyecto, tanto en el otorgamiento, control y monitoreo de permisos para riego como en el otorgamiento de permisos forestales en las zonas rurales.

## **Agenda**

HORA	ACTIVIDAD	RESPONSABLE
2:00	Bienvenida al taller y presentación de participantes	Cada participante
2:30	Objetivos de la jornada	Silvia Vides
3:00	Presentación de la propuesta de proyecto	Silvia Vides
3:30	Preguntas y respuestas	Todos
4:00	Finalización del taller.	

## Desarrollo de la agenda

Utilizando una metodología de presentación y comentarios se hace la consulta de la propuesta del proyecto en mención. Los participantes, posterior a la presentación, tienen un espacio para hacer las consultas y comentarios pertinentes, a lo cual la encargada de la presentación responde de acuerdo al contexto y avance en la preparación de la propuesta.

## Presentación de la propuesta:

La Ing. Silvia Vides representante del PNUD hizo una introducción general del Fondo de Adaptación, y los objetivos de la propuesta de proyecto, incluyendo una revisión de los daños del cambio climático vinculados directamente con el agro salvadoreño mostrando los cambios de temperatura y los regímenes de lluvia para el país y principalmente en la zona de influencia

directa del proyecto y como se han visto alterados los medios de vida de la población. Particularmente en Ahuachapán Sur la pérdida continua de la producción de granos básicos, afectaciones a la producción ganadera y otras actividades asociadas a los ecosistemas propios del territorio, son algunas de las principales afectaciones que limita el desarrollo económico y social de la población. Enfatizó además, que la conceptualización del proyecto incorpora el enfoque de los medios de vida, y para ello se ha realizado un esfuerzo importante en plantear acciones que incidan de forma directa en la adaptación sobre la base de las actividades productivas propias de la zona, atendiendo aspectos culturales, de identidad y medioambientales, de tal manera que se aprovechen efectivamente las actividades productivas y los encadenamientos productivos para que las acciones de adaptación sean sostenidas y garanticen el logro de los objetivos del proyecto.

### Comentarios:

Una de las observaciones de los representantes del MAG fue que uno de los problemas que se suscitan en la zona, es la configuración de la tenencia de la tierra, y que es indispensable buscar alternativas sobre cómo abordar procesos de restauración basada en ecosistemas teniendo en cuenta esta situación de la tenencia de la tierra. Asimismo, que es importante conocer cómo se nutren y a quien alimentan los mantos acuíferos, el Plan Hídrico plantea información sobre la hidráulica, necesitamos mas estudios sobre este tema para la zona.

Ante el planteamiento anterior se expuso que, teniendo en cuenta que la principal preocupación de las repercusiones de la variabilidad climática tiene que ver con la disponibilidad de agua, tanto a nivel subterráneo como superficial y su afectación con el equilibrio ecosistémico, en ese sentido planificar y ejecutar acciones de cara a la adaptación son determinantes para el contexto nacional y local, y las repercusiones en la seguridad alimentaria de la población de la zona, y en consecuencia la afectación en cadena por la escasa disponibilidad de alimentos, es de los aspectos primordiales que el proyecto aborda desde una perspectiva de adaptación y conservando y fortaleciendo los medios de vida locales.

Otras de las observaciones fueron que, el plan de restauración es necesario, pero ¿cómo esta se convierte en adaptación? Entender esta relación es un reto clave para orientar los esfuerzos locales sobre la adaptación, dada la complejidad para el país. Además, que una premisa importante señalada en el país es que las condiciones sociales determinan el impacto de las acciones que se desarrollen, con hambre no hay conservación, en tal sentido las políticas públicas deben abordar este enfoque integral.

En respuesta a lo anterior se manifestó que, hace falta a nivel técnico y operativo fortalecer los conocimientos sobre el cambio climático, y que hay una preocupación y por tanto atención sobre los procesos de construcción de los instrumentos de planificación en el marco de cambio climático, en particular en el marco de este proyecto, la adaptación basada en ecosistemas es una conceptualización que se debe saber transmitir a los actores directos y el proyecto va enfocado en fortalecer capacidades a distintos niveles para una mejor comprensión de las acciones que se deben ejecutar.

Otra observación realizada fue que el MARN debe entender el tema hambre, dadas las condiciones socioeconómicas de la población que se encuentra alrededor de los ecosistemas claves y dependiendo de los servicios ecosistémicos que estos brindan, para planificar las acciones a realizar.

Otro comentario planteado es que el MAG ha trabajado mucho para dar respuesta a los compromisos internacionales, sin embargo, no están articuladas con el enfoque del representante de cambio climático para el país y el quehacer del MAG.

Además, expresan que se debe incorporar con mayor énfasis el aspecto económico en la planificación de las acciones de adaptación, dado que la experiencia de pequeños productores en El Salvador muestra que hay un impacto económico grande cuando se dan eventos extremos, la asistencia técnica debe ser elemento básico previo a la adjudicación de créditos para seguridad alimentaria, esto parte de la articulación de esfuerzos institucionales, la banca, el agro y el ambiente.

De acuerdo al planteamiento de la propuesta, el rol del MAG se ve fortalecido, sin embargo, en el marco de la adaptación basada en ecosistemas, ¿qué incidencia puede tener el MAG en las acciones que se puedan ejecutar, tomando en cuenta que FIAES es el mecanismo financiero establecido?

Silvia Vides expresa que FIAES es el mecanismo determinado para ejecutar los fondos, no obstante, existen niveles de consulta, evaluación y validación de propuestas, que atendiendo salvaguardas y aspectos propios de los temas de productividad y adaptación al cambio climático orientaran las inversiones con la mayor sustentación de conocimientos.

Una de las personas consultadas expresa que, en el componente de encadenamientos, es algo que se debe promover desde lo productivo donde el rol del MAG es determinante y por tanto debería verse reflejado en la propuesta, sin embargo, tema central es la restauración lo que hace que el proyecto siga teniendo un enfoque más "ambiental". Y, que los medios de vida que se buscan resguardar y fortalecer deben dar la pauta para que el MAG refuerce el planteamiento de los componentes, no necesariamente transformarlo, sino visibilizar un poco más su rol, dado el mandato institucional y porque son considerados los primeros usuarios de los recursos naturales.

Exponen la necesidad de que el MAG retomaría la experiencia de RECLIMA¹ y Koica² para fortalecer la propuesta. Posteriormente hacen referencia al proceso de endoso político de la propuesta y algunas consideraciones importantes que se deben de tomar en cuenta para la viabilización y respaldo de la misma en la máxima instancia de la gobernanza ambiental en el país Consejo Nacional de Sustentabilidad y Vulnerabilidad Ambiental (CONASAV), como la consulta temprana con las autoridades y el nivel técnico para reforzar la propuesta.

Una recomendación del MAG es que se fortalezca la apropiación de la propuesta por parte de las instituciones involucradas para alcanzar el éxito en la finalización de la propuesta y el endoso político determinante para que se llegue a la etapa de ejecución. Solicitan la hoja de ruta de como se va a desarrollar el proceso para ver como se va involucrando el MAG en cada etapa.

El Banco de Fomento consulta si los fondos utilizados serán como capital semilla, consultan si en el marco de las actuaciones del banco, puede fomentarse la participación de la institución para que puedan tener sostenibilidad de las acciones y que además si se pueden incluir en las reuniones posteriores para definir la gobernanza de los proyectos, dado que la naturaleza del proyecto puede tener un rol determinante en materia de sostenibilidad financiera.

Otra de las observaciones que se debe atender es que la gestión de riesgo agroclimático no se ve reflejada claramente y la gestión de crisis (gestión de la crisis ante, durante y después), como la elaboración de planes de contingencia.

Finalmente señalan, que se debería incorporar a Corporación de Municipalidades de la República de El Salvador (COMURES) en estos temas. Ante esta última observación se

<sup>1</sup> http://www.presidencia.gob.sv/se-destinaran-127-millones-para-apoyar-a-familias-del-corredor-seco-de-el-salvador/

http://www.mag.gob.sv/gobierno-koica-y-pma-lanzan-proyecto-que-beneficiara-a-1500-pequenos-agricultores/

aclara que el proceso de consulta incluye a las Unidades Ambientales Municipales, y que como parte del Sistema Nacional de Gestión del Medio Ambiente (SINAMA) y referentes en el territorio en la materia ambiental son consultadas oportunamente, además de que se han realizado gestiones con Instituto Salvadoreño de Desarrollo Municipal (ISDEM) que es el brazo técnico de la corporación para que pueda brindar sus aportes y que en su momento puedan apoyar la iniciativa.

### Actividades del proyecto con participación del MAG:

### Componente 1

- Participar en la Comisión de Evaluación de propuestas para el desarrollo e implementación de planes comunitarios de restauración que será instalada en marco de la convocatoria de FIAES.
- Participar en el análisis y evaluación de los planes comunitarios de restauración desarrollados
- Apoyar en el seguimiento de las actividades de restauración productiva, a partir del seguimiento a la implementación de los planes comunitarios de restauración.

### Componente 2

- Apoyar en la sistematización de mejores prácticas sobre agroecosistemas y opciones productivas rurales que sean capaces de hacer frente a las proyecciones climáticas.
- Retroalimentar y difundir los paquetes tecnológicos desarrollados
- Asesorar y apoyar en el seguimiento de las actividades para el establecimiento de bancos de semillas resilientes al clima
- Participar en el apoyo técnico y capacitación sobre los paquetes tecnológicos.

### Componente 3

- Conocer los productos generados sobre el análisis del acuífero, incluyendo mapas sobre el comportamiento esperado del agua subterránea bajo cambios en la precipitación ocasionados por el cambio climático.
- Participar en los eventos de desarrollo de capacidades sobre el cambio climático y los impactos en la región, y cómo incorporar información climática en la planeación y políticas a nivel local.
- Conocer los productos de información generados por el proyecto con el fin de reducir riesgos, fomentar acciones de adaptación en la región y ayudar a la toma de decisiones en el territorio.
   Entre los posibles productos se incluye un Atlas de cambio climático.

### Componente 4

- Participar en el TAC
- Participar y apoyar en el seguimiento del análisis de la vulnerabilidad en la región.
- Apoyar el establecimiento de acciones para desarrollar un proceso coordinado para la elaboración de un plan de adaptación local para la Microrregión Sur de Ahuachapán y los arreglos para su implementación.







DN DD

## Iniciativa de Restauración Ecosistemas y Paísajes y Adaptación al Cambio Climático en el palsaje

### Ahuachapán.

Pecha: lunes 12 de noviembre de 2018

Lugar: Auditorio pnud

Hora: 2:00 p.m.

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INSTITUCION	854	MAG /DGFCR	Censulter	MA5/03FCR	MAG (DOFFUR			
NOMBRE/APELLIDO	Kathy Casho	Lucia Gimez	Melvin Parez	- Monuel Selon	Danilo Molina MAG (DGFCR) 1554-42 64 danile no line proces dol. no			

### 5. Consultation with Municipal Authorities

### Proyecto: Mejorar la resiliencia climática de comunidades rurales y ecosistemas en Ahuachapán Sur.

Reunión de Consulta con Autoridades Municipales, Ataco, Ahuachapán

### **Objetivos**

- Presentar la propuesta del proyecto, con énfasis en los componentes 3 y 4 y recibir retroalimentación sobre los objetivos y actividades.
- Definir opciones de plataformas locales de gobernanza e identificar desafíos y oportunidades en el marco del proyecto.
- Conocer el interés y compromisos de los gobiernos municipales para apoyar la implementación del proyecto y definir arreglos para su implementación.

### Sede y convocatoria-consulta UAM

El taller de consulta se desarrolló el día 15 de noviembre de 2018 en el municipio de Ataco, Ahuachapán.

Los participantes son representantes de las Unidades Ambientales Municipales de Jujutla, Guaymango y San Francisco Menéndez, estas instancias por competencia de Ley y del Código Municipal tienen incidencia en la implementación de la agenda ambiental a nivel local y la responsabilidad de apoyar la implementación de acciones en su ámbito de acción geográfica administrativa.

### Agenda

HOR A	ACTIVIDAD	RESPONSABL E
12:15	Bienvenida y presentación de participantes	Cada participante
12:20	Objetivos de la jornada	Silvia Vides
12:30	Presentación de la propuesta de proyecto	Silvia Vides
1:30	Preguntas y respuestas	Todos
1:40	Finalización del taller.	
1:45	Almuerzo	Todos

### Presentación de la propuesta (UAM's).

Se presenta la propuesta del proyecto con énfasis en los componentes 3 y 4 y se identifican las actividades con participación de las Unidades Ambientales Municipales.

Barreras identificadas	Subcomponente	Resultado y esperados	productos	Actividades	Actividades con participación de los municipios
	orada para genera	r información	climática e	hidrológica relevante que facilite el	manejo de los recursos naturales
en el sur de Ahuachapán		<u>.</u>	<u> </u>		
Falta de capacidad en el Observatorio Ambiental para monitoreo del cambio climático en la región, proveer productos de información y apoyar la planeación	conocimiento generados para el monitoreo de EbA y as intervenciones de restauración en el sur de Ahuachapán	sobre los hídricos en la mejorar la decisiones planeación a	y productos recursos región para toma de y la largo plazo e tome en riesgos	entre las aguas superficiales subterráneas que generen insumo para el manejo integrado de lo recursos hídricos.  • Producir un modelo conceptual de acuífero ESA-01 que suministra agual área del sur de Ahuachapán.  • Fortalecer las capacidades de Observatorio Ambiental mejorando se red de monitoreo hidrológico climático, para evaluar mejor lo impactos del cambio climático en lo caudales de los ríos, así como en recarga de acuíferos.  • Seleccionar y desarrollar un conjunto de indicadores de monitoreo par	cocapacidades sobre el análisis del n'Acuífero ESA-01, que permitirá y conocer el estado actual del sacuífero e identificar estrategias el manejo sustentable en el contexto del cambio climático.  Conocer los productos generados asobre el análisis del acuífero, incluyendo mapas sobre el comportamiento esperado del agua subterránea bajo cambios en al a precipitación ocasionados por el y cambio climático.
<u> </u>	O Maiore de la	Majara dal	na a alas le se Co	proceso de monitoreo.	I Doutisimon on Lea acceptant
			onocimiento riesgos y	<ul> <li>Capacitar al MARN, MAG y al personal del Observatorio Nacional en</li> </ul>	
l "	utilización de la		noogoo y	des Observatorio Nacional en desarrollo de productos de informació	

Barreras identificadas	-	Resultado y productos esperados	Actividades	Actividades con participación de los municipios
	hidrológica y climática aplicada a la toma de decisiones de los actores y agentes de desarrollo local	nacionales fortalecidas para la interpretación, uso y difusión de información climática para fomentar la implementación de acciones de adaptación.  Capacidades de actores locales fortalecida para el desarrollo de estrategias regionales de adaptación enfocadas la gestión del agua y territorio.	sistemas de alerta temprana relevantes para los usuarios de territorio (por ejemplo, la sequía hidrológica).  • Fortalecer las capacidades locales sobre el cambio climático y sus impactos en la región a partir de capacitaciones dirigidas a socios gubernamentales y no gubernamentales y no gubernamentales sobre la incorporación de información climática en la planificación, políticas y actividades que permitan a los usuarios de información no técnica comprender y utilizar datos fundamentalmente técnicos.	información climática en la planeación y políticas a nivel local.  Conocer los productos de información generados por el proyecto con el fin de reducir riesgos, fomentar acciones de adaptación en la región y ayudar a la toma de decisiones en el territorio. Entre los posibles productos se incluye un Atlas de cambio climático.
			para promover la reducción de riesgos y las acciones de adaptación en el área de intervención.	
cambio climático			gobernanza local para el manejo de	
coordinación limitada para el desarrollo de estrategias para el aumento de la resiliencia al cambio climático	Establecimiento de capacidades técnicas en la gobernanza municipal para integrar información y promover acciones concertadas para la	gobernanza a nivel local a partir del incremento de capacidades de las autoridades municipales para la gestión del territorio y la planeación de acciones de adaptación	coordinación y el diálogo entre las instituciones y las asociaciones que actúan localmente.  • Desarrollar talleres y eventos de fortalecimiento de capacidades para e fomento y la apropiación local e	miembros del TAC y apoyar el seguimiento a las actividades desarrolladas por este consejo asesor.  Participar en los talleres y eventos de capacitación para promover la apropiación de los resultados del proyecto y lecciones aprendidas a

Barreras identificadas		Resultado y productos esperados	Actividades	Actividades con participación de los municipios
Se han desarrollado iniciativas a nivel nacional, regional y local pero no han considerado la participación y el fortalecimiento de capacidades de las autoridades municipales, necesaria para el uso y asimilación de la información/productos generados.  Limitada coordinación entre los municipios del sur de Ahuachapán  Limitada inversión en el área o las inversiones existentes no han abordado la vulnerabilidad climática en la región	4.2. Planes de adaptación loca diseñados e	Dirigir acciones para incluir el tema de adaptación en la agenda de desarrollo a nivel municipal  Creación y adopción de planes de adaptación y arreglos para su implementación a partir de la identificación de acciones prioritarias de adaptación a través del	<ul> <li>Desarrollar materiales informativos para su difusión entre los municipios del sur de Ahuachapán, incluyendo la difusión de conocimientos sobre medidas de adaptación ancestrales y nuevas.</li> <li>Promover la coordinación y el diálogo entre instituciones y organizaciones que trabajan en el sur de Ahuachapán</li> <li>Apoyar a los actores locales en la identificación de estrategias legales y de gobernanza para mejorar la gestión sostenible de la tierra, inlcuyendo a través de la aplicación de la ley</li> <li>Desarrollar una evaluación de vulnerabilidad climática del sur de Ahuachapán.</li> <li>Establecer acciones para desarrolla un proceso coordinado para la elaboración de un plan de adaptación local para la Microrregión Sur de Ahuachapán. El plan de adaptación municipal, integrará acciones para atender la vulnerabilidad en la región y puede guiar las inversiones en el área</li> <li>Desarrollar un plan de adaptación loca para el sur de Ahuachapár garantizando un proceso participativo inclusivo y transparente.</li> <li>Desarrollar acuerdos</li> </ul>	de los municipios  Participar y apoyar en el eseguimiento del análisis de la vulnerabilidad en la región.  Apoyar el esstablecimiento de acciones para desarrollar un proceso coordinado para la elaboración de un plan de adaptación local para la Microrregión Sur de Ahuachapán.  Apoyar el desarrollo del plan de adaptación local para el sur de Ahuachapán garantizando un proceso participativo, inclusivo y transparente.  Desarrollar acuerdos de adaptación local
			eficientes sus resultados er	

Barreras identificadas	Subcomponente Resultado y produce esperados	tosActividades	Actividades con participación de los municipios
	soporaus s	instrumentos de planificación de desarrollo municipal	
	4.3. Fortalecimiento de las capacidades mecanismos de las financiamiento para organizaciones implementación locales para acciones de adaptacarticular acciones yen el territorio, incluye movilizar el sector privado. financiamiento para la adaptación Capacidad fortalecida basada en actores implementa ecosistemas acciones e Ahuachapán Sur ejemplo, FIAES) provilizar financiamie para adaptación.	de Proporcionar asistencia técnica fortalecimiento de capacidades y herramientas de información para atraer y movilizar financiamiento de Adaptación basada en ecosistemas.  Apoyar el desarrollo de un entorno propicio para inversiones privadas el el área de intervención, así como casos de negocios y el análisis de costo-beneficio para la participación del sector privado y movilización de financiamiento para la adaptación.	asobre movilización de efinanciamiento de adaptación el cambio climático

Posteriormente a hacerles la presentación sobre los componentes del proyecto, enfatizando en los componentes con mayor presencia del rol institucional municipal, se aclara que como parte del comité de coordinación y seguimiento de las acciones realizadas en la zona, particularmente para monitoreo de eventos extremos, es necesario contar con el respaldo de las Unidades Ambientales Municipales, para fortalecer los mecanismos de coordinación interinstitucional y en consecuencia con el mandato del SINAMA.

Una de las solicitudes planteadas es que sería importante hacer una presentación con los Concejos Municipales.

Se les informa que uno de los objetivos del proyecto es fortalecer las capacidades a distintos niveles, para mejorar las condiciones de alerta temprana de cara a los eventos extremos que suelen ocurrir en la zona, además de que sirve para dar información clave en la toma de decisiones en el ámbito de cada uno de los gobiernos locales e indudablemente respaldar las acciones que desde el ámbito del gobierno central y la cooperación internacional puedan ejecutarse en la zona.

Los representantes de las Unidades Ambientales manifiestan la disposición de apoyar iniciativas de retomar el esfuerzo de la Mancomunidad, y su anuencia en trasladar la información relativa al proyecto a las autoridades municipales, así como también, de ser actores activos en la fase final de planificación de ser requerido y en la implementación del proyecto una vez que éste inicie su implementación.

### Lista de Participantes





D A D

# Iniciativa de Restauración Ecosistemas y Paisajesy

Adaptación al Camblo Climático en el paisale

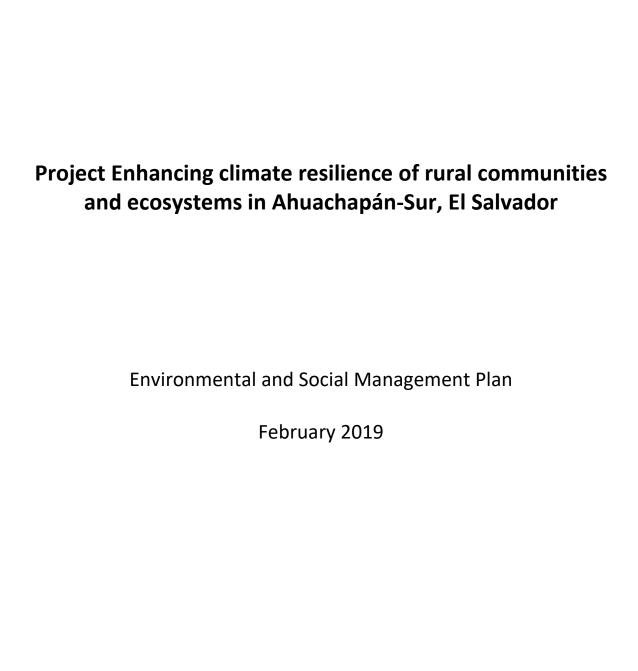
Ahuachapán

Fecha: jueves 15 de noviembre de 2018

Lugar: Jardin de Celeste, Concepción de Ataco, Ahuachapán

Hora: 1:00 p.m.

NON	NOMBRE/APELLIDO	INSTITUCION	E-MAIL	FIRMA
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### **Acronyms**

ADESCO Community Development Association

AF Adaptation Fund

COAL Local Advisory Committee

CONASAV Sustainable and Vulnerability National Council

EbA Ecosystem Based Adaptation

ESA Environmental and Social Assessment
ESMP Environmental and Social Management Plan

FIAES Fondo de la Iniciativa para las Américas

ISDEMU Salvadorian Institute for the Development of Women

MAG Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock

MARN Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

M&E Monitoring and Evaluation

NDC Nationally Determined Contribution

PCAS Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (PCAS for its name in Spanish)

PMU Project Management Unit

PREP National Program of Restoration of Ecosystems and Landscapes

SES Social and Environmental Standards

SESP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure

SPCTA Secretaría de Participación Ciudadana, Transparencia y Anticorrupción

TAC Technical advisory council

UET Territorial Liaison Units (UET for its name in Spanish)

UNDP United Nations Development Program

UNFCCC United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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### 1. Introduction

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

El Salvador is a country with high vulnerability to extreme weather events, and it is estimated that the country spends an equivalent of 1.1% of its total GDP with dealing with climate change related impacts and infrastructure every year on average. Climate change impacts are affecting vulnerable areas in the country, such as the South Ahuachapán region, where significant increases in average temperatures, erratic rainfall patterns, and increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events are expected. This region, contains a significant amount of the population exposed to frequent meteorological drought, while at the same time it is one of El Salvador's main regions for the production of staple food items (basic grains), as well as other cash crops (sugarcane, coffee). In addition, the region faces significant challenges in terms of resources to adequately prepare, respond and recover from natural disasters.

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

In order to address these challenges, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) of el Salvador, has identified the need to promote interventions to adapt productive systems, diversify livelihoods and enhance community and ecosystem resilience to climate change, with a specific focus on the protection of the ecosystems and the rehabilitation and conservation of the mosaic of interdependent land uses to enhance the landscape's capacity to manage extreme hydrometeorological events as well as increased projected temperatures and erratic rainfall patterns.

In this context, MARN and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) have designed the project "Enhancing climate resilience of rural communities and ecosystems in Ahuachapán-Sur, El Salvador" which seeks to address the main barriers that have been identified as limiting the capacity of ecosystems and rural communities to adapt to climate change in the region, and includes as its main objective to reduce the vulnerability of communities and productive ecosystems to drought risk, soil erosion, and flash floods due to climate change and climate variability. The project has been prepared to be submitted to the Adaptation Fund¹ and to directly support the implementation of the National Program of Restoration of Ecosystems and Landscapes (PREP), a key instrument of the National Environmental Policy to reduce the country's high vulnerability to climate change and increase

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Adaptation Fund was established under the Kyoto Protocol of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, and finances projects and programs that help vulnerable communities in developing countries adapt to climate change. Initiatives are based on country needs, views and priorities.

adaptive capacity. The PREP recognizes that restoration and conservation actions can only be sustained in time and in the territory if these are embedded in local practices through an inclusive management supported by community actions and effective coordination of local government and national public institutions. The PREP promotes the following strategic and inclusive actions:

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

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

As part of the preparation phase, the project was reviewed with UNDP's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), which identified potential social and environmental risks associated with the project activities. The screening resulted in an overall social and environmental risk categorization of "Moderate". While the impacts of the potential risks are limited and will seek to be avoided, an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) has been prepared to identify the measures necessary to avoid, and where avoidance is not possible, mitigate the limited potential environmental and social risks, as well as to enhance the positive impacts from the project.

The Spanish version of the ESMP was disclosed through UNDP website in December 12, 2018<sup>2</sup> and consulted with key stakeholders through a workshop at the territorial level on December 20, 2018. As a result, the ESMP was revised to include the feedback received through the consultation. This document constitutes the project's revised ESMP, and includes: i) and overview of the project; ii) the relevant legal framework; iii) a description of the risks identified and the mitigation measures; iv) roles and responsibilities of the institutions involved in the project; v) stakeholder engagement plan; vi) gender action plan; and vii) implementation programme.

The ESMP will guide MARN during the implementation of the project to ensure that the desired social and environmental sustainability outcomes are met, and that the project implementation complies with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards as well as the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Available at: <a href="http://www.sv.undp.org/content/el-salvador/es/home/library/environment-energy/plan-degestion-ambiental-y-social.html">http://www.sv.undp.org/content/el-salvador/es/home/library/environment-energy/plan-degestion-ambiental-y-social.html</a>

### 2. Overview of the project

### 2.1 Brief description of the project

The project "Enhancing climate resilience of rural communities and ecosystems in Ahuachapán-Sur, El Salvador" targets the south Ahuachapán region, and in particular, the municipality of San Francisco Menendez (see figure 1), seeking to reduce the vulnerability of communities and natural and productive ecosystems to drought risk, soil erosion, and flash floods due to climate change and climate variability.



Figure 1. Municipalities in the South-Ahuachapán region. Source: MARN, 2016

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

The project aims to integrate forest landscape restoration as a climate change adaptation strategy targeted towards increasing forest cover, improving the hydrological cycle, increasing the amount of available water, and regulating surface and groundwater flows, while maintaining and improving water supply and quality. The project landscape approach will ensure that land degradation is reduced (or reversed) and that productivity is maintained and made resilient to climate change impact, thus contributing to better food security and community resilience. The project also seeks to build capacity and improve local governance to implement appropriate adaptation measures in the medium and long term to generate local resilience to climate change. Specifically, the project seeks to:

- Restore 3,865 Ha of forest landscape within San Francisco Menendez, through a landscape based ecosystem intervention that will focus on the restoration of critical landscapes and enhance its capacity to manage droughts, soil erosion and flash floods.
- Promote climate resilient and economically viable productive alternatives in the region that
  address the economic vulnerability being faced in the region as traditional agricultural systems
  have become less productive due to climate change. This includes identifying climate resilient
  seeds, implementing and promoting adaptive productive techniques, systemizing best
  practices and generating the information products needed for regional upscale, access to
  financial resources and inserting them within high value markets.
- Generate climate and hydrological information products in the region to identify and monitor
  the impact of climate change in the landscape and also the effectiveness of ecosystem-based
  interventions in building resilience to climate change.
- Enhance local capacity to take concerted action in addressing climate change impact, prioritizing adaptation interventions and mobilizing the financing necessary for their implementation.

Through the project, climate change adaptation will be mainstreamed into land management plans at the community, municipal and landscape levels, seeking to promote environmental sustainability and improved livelihoods.

The project is structured in four components: 1) Ecosystem Based Adaptation (EbA) for enhanced resilience at a territorial level; 2) Alternative and adapted livelihoods identified and made viable for resilient livelihoods; 3) Regional Climate and Hydrological Monitoring for Enhanced Adaptation Planning; and 4) Strengthening of inter-institutional coordination and local governance for landscape management in the face of climate variability and change. The expected outputs and activities planned for each component are summarized in Table 1<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The complete description of the project components and activities is included in the project proposal.

**Table 1. Summary of Project Components and Activities** 

Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Project Activities
•		or enhanced resilience at a territorial level
Critical ecosystem services in forest landscapes are restored and enhanced to better manage climate change impacts.	1.1 Community-level planning and landscape mapping to promote ecosystem-based adaptation.	<ul> <li>Develop community restoration plans that will allow a landscape management at a territorial level, including identification of: i) priority areas for the restoration of critical forest ecosystems and watersheds; and ii) priority areas for the restoration of productive landscapes. Community restoration plans will be developed through a call for proposals launched by MARN and FIAES targeted to local associations (ADESCOS, IMU, UNES and FUNDESYRAM) that will work closely with communities in the planning process.</li> <li>Packaging lessons learned from the development and implementation of community restoration plans including the identification of key actions for water management and for potential ecosystem-based adaptation initiatives.</li> <li>Mapping interventions created within the community restoration plans, to identify areas that have been prioritized for restoration and for productive management</li> <li>Develop workshops and local assessments for the establishment of a landscape management plan for ecosystem based adaptation planning, taking into account the systematization of lessons learned and the mapping of community restoration plans.</li> </ul>
	1.2 Forest landscape restoration is implemented to meet climate adaptation needs and improve ecosystem services supply  1.3 Promotion of Sustainable and Resilient Agriculture to Climate Change in critical ecosystems	<ul> <li>Implementation of restoration activities in critical forest ecosystems, including riparian forests, hillsides, areas for aquifer recharge, and mangroves, according to the priority areas established in the community restoration plans.         The restoration activities will be implemented through a call for proposals to be launched by FIAES and MARN for the implementation of community restoration plans.         </li> <li>Provision of technical assistance for the implementation of restoration activities.</li> <li>Implementation of agroforestry and silvopastoral systems</li> <li>Provision of technical assistance for the implementation of activities for productive restoration.</li> <li>Productive restoration activities will be conducted according to the community restoration plans through a call for proposals that will be launched by MARN and FIAES for the implementation of community restoration plans.</li> </ul>
	1.4 Enhanced local capacities for ecosystem-based adaptation	<ul> <li>Capacity building at the local level to improve understanding and knowledge of climate change and ecosystem-based adaptation.</li> <li>Capacity building targeted to water committees focused on strategic planning for water use, and integrated water management to support them in the identification and protection of key sources of water at a community level.</li> <li>Enhancing capacities of water boards and local producers for the collection of information on water footprint in productive units within community restoration plans.</li> </ul>
Component 2. Alternat	ive and adapted livelihoods	dentified and made viable for resilient livelihoods
Local livelihood diversification and income generation models are	2.1. Identification and promotion of climate resilient products to enhance rural livelihoods	• Systematize and evaluate existing local knowledge and best practices on agroecosystems and rural productive options with the capacity to withstand climate projections, including the identification of climate resilient local seed varieties that can provide alternative productive livelihoods for the region.

<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	Expected Outputs	Project Activities
implemented building local resilience to climate change.	2.2. Adapted livelihoods introduced to new high value markets to generate economic alternatives in the region	<ul> <li>Establishment of seed Banks to promote the use of local varieties (that are culturally relevant and climate resilient) in productive systems.</li> <li>Developing 6 climate resilient technological packages.</li> <li>Technical support and training targeted to productive associations, cooperatives, local organizations, and extension officers on the implementation of the adapted technological packages developed through the project.</li> <li>Establishment of a livelihoods diversification and marketing technical group.</li> <li>Developing 3 market studies of high value potential products that are both resilient to climate change and are locally relevant, identifying potential entry points, buyers and income generating potential.</li> <li>Workshops, focal groups, meetings and specialized studies focused on agricultural value chain integration and value-added production focusing on strengthening capacities of productive associations in accessing local and national markets.</li> <li>Identify potential financing products to stimulate the economic articulation and the circulation of capital in the</li> </ul>
		intervention areas.
Component 3. Regional	Climate and Hydrological M	onitoring for Enhanced Adaptation Planning
Enhanced capacity to generate relevant climate and hydrological information to enable climate risk informed management of natural resources in South Ahuachapán.	3.1 Generated the capacity and knowledge to monitor EbA and restoration interventions in South Ahuachapán	<ul> <li>Develop an assessment of hydrological flows in the Rio Paz watershed with the objective of determining the interaction between surface and ground water to generate inputs for integrated management of water resources.</li> <li>Produce a conceptual model of the ESA-01 aquifer that provides water to the South Ahuachapán area.</li> <li>Strengthen capacities of the Observatorio Ambiental in MARN by improving their hydrological and climate monitoring network, to better assess impacts of climate change in river flows in both dry and rain seasons as well as in aquifer recharge.</li> <li>Select and develop a set of effective monitoring indicators to measure the effectiveness of the interventions in overall resilience.</li> <li>Strengthen the national monitoring system</li> <li>Train local communities and women's associations to be active participants in the monitoring process</li> </ul>
	3.2. Improved production and utilization of hydrological and climate information applied to decision-making by stakeholders and local development agents	<ul> <li>Enhance capacities of the Observatorio Ambiental to better define the scope of climate data and enabling the development of tailored information for end users.</li> <li>Train staff from MARN, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) and National Observatory staff, on the development of end-user information products, targeting relevance to EbA monitoring, and enhancing early warning systems relevant to land users (i.e. hydrological drought).</li> <li>Strengthen local capacities on climate change and its impacts in the region through trainings directed at government and non-government partners on incorporating climate information into planning, policies and activities allowing for non-technical information users to understand and make use of fundamentally technical data.</li> <li>Develop knowledge products that can be used to stimulate risk reduction and adaptation actions in the intervention area.</li> </ul>

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

### 2.2 Expected economic, social and environmental benefits

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

### **Economic**

The project will directly benefit an estimated 6,396 households (30,211 people) who are especially vulnerable to the impacts of climate change in this region, through the design and implementation of concrete adaptation measures for more efficient use of water resources. These measures will provide economic benefits to the families through savings and revenues generated by increasing agricultural yields and production (for home consumption and sales) and by increasing their access to ecosystem-based services. Revenue generation will also be supported through training provided to productive associations and access to high value markets and through the reduction of crop losses due to resilient agricultural and productive systems. The project will also provide economic benefits in terms of avoided loss and costs by implementing cost-effective restoration according to the financial and economic evaluation of different type of transitions under the National Restoration Program, which generate a definite benefit cost for the producers.

### <u>Social</u>

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

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

### Environmental

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

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

### <u>Gender</u>

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

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

### 3. Legal framework

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

The project complies with the national legislation that norms restoration activities in the country and is consistent with the relevant environmental and climate national and sectorial policies. The Constitution of El Salvador, establishes that it is the duty of the State to protect the natural resources (Article 117). The National Environmental Law establishes in its Article 50 that the MARN will elaborate the guidelines for the environmental zoning and land use; it also establishes the provisions for the management of soils and terrestrial ecosystems (Article 75) and the sustainable management of forests (Article 77).

The Environmental Law includes among its instruments: territorial planning within National or Regional Land Management Plans; Environmental Assessments; environmental incentives programs; iv) environmental information; participation; the National Environmental Strategy and its Action Plan (Article 11). In addition, the Law includes a process for environmental assessment with the following instruments: i) strategic environmental assessment; ii) environmental impact assessment; iii) environmental programme; iv) environmental permit; v) environmental analysis/diagnosis; vi) environmental audits; and vii) public consultation (Art. 16).

The project is also consistent with the relevant national legislation and policy on public participation and gender equity and equality. The relevant national legislation and policies are described in the table 2.

Table 2. Relevant legal and policy framework

Legislation / Policy	Description	Authority
Environmental Law (1998)	Develop the actions mandated in the National Constitution related to conservation, protection and restoration of environment to assure the sustainability and liability of livelihoods of population.	MARN
Environmental Law Implementing Regulation (Decree No. 17/2000)	Includes provisions for the environmental zoning of the territory, soil conservation and control and prevention of erosion, land use with respect to their natural and productive vocation (Articles 71, 72, 73, 106, 108). This regulation also includes the protection of critical areas for forest conservation through biological corridors (Article 80), and requirements for the use and management of national water resources (Article 97).	MARN
Forest Law (2002)	Establishes the provisions for the increase, management and sustainable exploitation of forest resources, and timber industry development; ascertaining that the forest resources are part of the national patrimony and corresponds to the State its protection and management.	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG)

Legislation / Policy	Description	Authority
Forest Law Implementing Regulation (Decree No. 53/2004)	This regulation has as an objective to develop the provisions established in the Forest Law.	MAG
Natural Protected Areas Law (2005)	Its objective is to regulate the administration, management and increase of natural protected areas to conserve biological diversity, ensure the well-functioning of essential ecological processes, and guarantee the maintenance of natural systems, through a sustainable management.	MARN
Seeds Law (2001)	Establishes the regulation to guarantee genetic identity and purity, physical and sanitary quality of seeds, as well as its research, production and commercialization.	MAG
Law for the control of pesticides, fertilizers and products for agricultural use (1973)	Its object is to regulate the production, commercialisation, distribution, import, export and use of pesticides, fertilizers, herbicides, and other chemical and biochemical products for agricultural use.	MAG
National Law of Territorial Planning (2011)	Establishes the provisions that regulate the territorial planning and development processes. It aims to strengthen national capacity to organize the use of the territory and guide necessary public and private investments to achieve sustainable development.	National Council of Territorial Planning and Development; Department Councils for Territorial Development; Municipal Councils
Municipal Code (1986)	Develops the constitutional principles related to the organization, functioning and exercise of the faculties of municipalities. Provides authority to municipalities to regulate and develop plans and programs targeted to the preservation, restoration, use and improvement of natural resources according to the national Law (Article 4). Title IX of Citizen participation and transparency establishes in its Article 115, the responsibility of the municipal governments to promote citizen participation to inform in a public way about the municipal management. Article 116 establishes the citizen participation mechanism.	
Law of Culture (2016)	Establishes that the State, in coordination with the local governments, will promote the development and protection of the knowledge of indigenous peoples and their inputs to medicine, agriculture, and others that correspond to their communities (Article 46).	Ministry of Culture
Law of Access to Public Information	The object of the law is to guarantee the right of access to public information, in order to contribute to the transparency of the actions undertaken by the State and its institutions. Article 3 establishes as purposes of the law to: a) facilitate the right of access to public information through expedite and simple mechanisms; b) promote transparency in public management through dissemination of the information; c)	Secretary of Citizen Participation, Transparency and Anticorruption (SPCTA)

Legislation / Policy	Description	Authority
	enhance public institutions' accountability; d) promote citizen participation in public management and citizen oversight to the execution of government actions.	
Law of Equality, Equity and Eradication of Discrimination against Women (2011)	Establishes the principles, purposes, and normative guidelines that public policies and institutions should consider to ensure the administrative, sociopolitical and cultural conditions demanded by equality of rights as well as the eradication of discrimination among Salvadorian citizens. Chapter VI includes provisions for the participation of women in rural development, specifically Art. 36, establishes that women are guaranteed to the following rights: a) Participation in the development, decision and execution of rural development plans and policies through the legally established procedures; b) participation and integration of community and productive organizations, fair remuneration, compensation, equal work benefits and social security; c) Access to agrarian support systems with the aim to promote the equality in the benefits of rural development.	Salvadorian Institute for the Development of Women (ISDEMU)
Special Integral Law for a life for women free of violence (2012)	The object of the Law is to establish, recognize and guarantee women the right to a life free of violence, through public policies oriented to the detection, attention, protection and sanction of violence against women highlighting the right to participation.	ISDEMU
Protection of the	Regulates the rescue, research, conservation, protection, promotion, development, dissemination and valorisation of the Salvadorian Cultural Heritage.	Ministry of Culture
Five-Year Development Plan "El Salvador Productive Educated and Safe" 2014-2019 (2015)	Recognizes that over-exploitation of natural resources and growing environmental degradation have increased the risk associated with natural disasters and the vulnerability to climate change effects. Establishes in its objective 7, that the country should transit towards an economy and society that is environmentally sustainable and resilient to climate change.	Government of El Salvador
National Plan for Climate Change of El Salvador — PNCC 2017	It presents measures of adaptation, mitigation and reduction of risks that should be undertaken in this and future climate change plans, in a framework of coherence, consistency and sustainability. It contains eight components focused on reducing risks and minimizing in the short term the human and economic losses that are already experienced in the country. Action 1 of Component 3, specifically aims to protect, rehabilitate and conserve existent ecosystems and improve their ecological functions. Component 4, focuses on the transformation and diversification of agricultural, forestry and agroforestry practices, recognizing the urgency for restoration of critical ecosystems for resilience.	MARN
National Environmental Policy of El Salvador (2012)	Aims to reverse environmental degradation and reduce vulnerability to climate change. Includes as one of its main components of action the restoration and conservation of ecosystems to reduce risks, sustain productive activities and ensure the well-being of the population.	MARN

Legislation / Policy	Description	Authority
National Strategy of Environment (ENMA) (2013)	Main environmental public policy instrument for government planning, recognizes that the over-exploitation of natural resources and the increasing environmental deterioration have increased the risk of natural disasters and vulnerability to the effects of climate change, which raises the need to have articulated and structured responses. It includes the restoration of rural areas as an approach for reduction of climate risk in the medium term.	MARN Council of Ministers
National Program of Restoration of Ecosystems and Landscapes (2012)	Structured as one of the key instruments of the National Environmental Policy to reduce the country's high vulnerability to climate change and increase adaptive capacity, the objective of the restoration program is to address the severe deterioration of ecosystems and the loss of ecosystem services in the country.	MARN
Environmental Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change in the Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector (2015)	Its general objective is to contribute to the adaptation of the Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector, enhancing its sustainability and competitiveness, increasing its capacities and decreasing its vulnerability to the effects of climate change with gender inclusion and equity. Includes four strategic objectives, including the sustainable management of natural resources, improvement of the resilience of productive systems, promoting knowledge management, and strengthening of institutional capacities.	MAG
National plan for climate change and management of agro climatic risks for the agricultural, forestry, fishing and aquaculture sectors (2017)	Seeks to contribute to the adaptation of the impacts of climate change and variability to reduce agro climatic risk within the framework of the Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy of the Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector in the territory. It includes as part of the activities formulated in its action plan: the design and implementation of a program to build capacities on climate change and its impacts targeted to producers; promote the establishment of agroforestry systems and protection of forests that result in the restoration of the forest resources, reduction of vulnerability and generation of ecosystem services.	MAG
Plan for Agricultural Development 2014-2019	Integrated by a series of programs that include as their objectives the environmental restoration with emphasis on creating resilience and adaptation to climate change, the generation of employment and reduction of rural poverty, prioritizing women and youth and their contribution to economic growth.	MAG
Forest Policy for El Salvador 2016- 2036	It proposes eight strategic axes, including the restoration of forest ecosystems; and reducing the vulnerability of the country's productive systems and ecosystems in the face of the impacts of climate change.	MAG
National Forestry Strategy (2017)	Includes as part of its strategic components the restoration of ecosystems and increasing forest cover; protection and reduction of forest vulnerability; strengthening capacities of the stakeholders in the sector.	MAG
The National Plan for the Equality	Operationalizes the Law of Equality, Equity and Eradication of Discrimination against Women and the National Women	ISDEMU

Legislation / Policy	Description	Authority
and Equity of	Policy. It constitutes the main policy tool of the Salvadorian	
Salvadorian	State for equality of women, with a national, sectorial and	
Women	territorial scope.	
National Policy for	Constitutes a long-term policy framework to guarantee the	ISDEMU
a Life for Women	right of women to a life free of violence through measures	
Free of Violence	that include the detection, prevention, attention, protection	
	and sanction of violence against women in any form.	

The project supports the implementation of the National Program of Restoration of Ecosystems and Landscapes and the Action Plan for the Restoration of Ecosystems and Landscapes (2018-2020), and will be implemented according to the Technical Guidelines for Restoration in El Salvador that guide the implementation of these programs and constitute the standards that restoration activities in the country should follow. All planned activities will be implemented within the territorial jurisdiction of municipalities constituted and recognized by the Salvadorian law. With regard of tenurial and land rights, the project will only implement actions with land owners and public areas.

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

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

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

### 4. Applicable safeguards policies

UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) have been applied during the development of the project. The SES objectives are to: (i) strengthen the social and environmental outcomes of programmes and Projects; (ii) avoid adverse impacts to people and the environment; (iii) minimize,

mitigate, and manage adverse impacts where avoidance is not possible; (iv) strengthen UNDP and partner capacities for managing social and environmental risks; and (v) ensure full and effective stakeholder engagement, including through a mechanism to respond to complaints from project-affected people.

UNDP will not support activities that do not comply with national law and obligations under international law, whichever is the higher standard (hereinafter "Applicable Law"). UNDP seeks to support governments to adhere to their human rights obligations and empower individuals and groups, particularly the most marginalized, to realize their rights and to ensure that they fully participate throughout UNDP's programming cycle.

A social and environmental assessment was prepared following UNDP's Social and Environmental Procedure (SESP) and a Social and Environmental Screening Template was prepared<sup>4</sup>. The project deemed to be a moderate risk (Category B) project.

**Moderate risk:** Projects that include activities with potential adverse social and environmental risks and impacts, that are limited in scale, can be identified with a reasonable degree of certainty, and can be addressed through application of standard best practice, mitigation measures and stakeholder engagement during Project implementation. Moderate Risk activities may include physical interventions (e.g. buildings, roads, protected areas, often referred to as "downstream activities) as well as planning support, policy advice, and capacity building (often referred to as "upstream" activities) which may present risks that are predominantly indirect, long-term or difficult to identify. *Source: UNDP 2014. Social and Environmental Screening Procedure.* 

The risk screening and assessment process determined the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards that are particularly relevant to the project (see table 3). UNDP's SES have been reviewed by the Adaptation Fund and it was determined that the SES address the requirements of the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy. UNDP's SES will be followed throughout the implementation of the project.

**Table 3. Relevant SES requirements** 

UNDP SES	Triggered	Description
Principle 1: Human Rights	Yes	The project seeks to increase resilience and reduce vulnerability of the people and the environment to climate change; however, it could potentially temporarily restrict availability and access to resources in the restoration areas or effective participation of marginalized groups. If not carefully implemented and without management measures, the project could fail to ensure the participation of local stakeholders and vulnerable groups as well as their involvement in decision-making processes; and that the project benefits are shared broadly in a non-discriminatory, equitable manner.
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	Yes	The project aims to enhance resilience of the local population in the intervention area, with a specific focus on women, recognizing that climate change impacts may affect women disproportionately and require adaptation strategies tailored to their needs. However, without management measures, there is a risk that women may be excluded from decision-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The SESP is included in Annex B of the project proposal

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UNDP SES	Triggered	Description
		making or not adequately participate in the implementation of the project.
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	Yes	Without appropriate management measures, there is a risk that restoration activities do not result in maintenance or enhancement of ecosystem functionality potentially affecting critical habitats. Although the project seeks to promote the use of native species that are resilient to climate change in the restoration activities, there is an identified risk of potential use of alien species.
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	No	Not applicable
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	No	Not applicable
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage	No	Not applicable
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement	No	Not applicable
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples	Yes	The project does not foresee any change or negative impact on the current livelihood of indigenous groups or their natural resource base. There are not self- self-identified indigenous communities present in the project's influence area. However, indigenous peoples in El Salvador have been historically marginalized and as a result are immerse among the urban and rural population of the country, resulting in a risk that indigenous peoples that are not self-identified are not identified and consequently excluded from project benefits and activities.
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	Yes	Though not foreseen, pesticides could be use in the implementation of agroforestry systems, affecting environment or human health.

By design, the project is expected to have greater social and environmental benefits than adverse impacts and has integrated the relevant SES requirements to ensure that potential negative impacts are avoided or mitigated throughout the project's implementation, and that the expected social and environmental positive outcomes are achieved. The risks and potential impacts identified through the risk assessment and the corresponding mitigation measures are described in the following sections.

### 5. Environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures

### 5.1 Assessment of potential social and environmental risks

The relevant risks identified for the project through the risk screening are described in table 4.

Table 4. Potential social and environmental risks

Risk category	Potential risk	Related project activities	Description of potential Impact	Level of Impact	Probability	Risk Assessment	Expected project benefit
Social	Restoration activities could temporarily restrict availability, quality of and access to resources, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups	Component 1.2	Implementation of restoration activities in natural ecosystems temporarily restrict access to resources, such as specific forest sites, connecting areas to agricultural areas or rivers, affecting local livelihoods	Moderate <sup>5</sup>	Not likely	Moderate	The project will support the restoration of critical ecosystems in order to restore the landscape to its ecological integrity, but also to enhance access to ecosystem services to both the rural dwellers (such as water, forest materials) and contributing to improve the access of local households to food and water (both quality and quality) in drought conditions.
Social	Stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, could potentially be excluded from fully participating in project activities, and decision-making	Applied to all project components	Without management measures the local planning process to be undertaken in component 1.1 could exclude marginalized stakeholder groups in decision-making related to priority restoration areas, which my prevent them from receiving project benefits and engaging in restoration activities.	Moderate	Not likely	Moderate	The project aims to improve livelihoods through the diversification of income generating activities, enhance community ownership and capacities for effective land management and governance to promote sustainable land use that protects water catchments, restores natural drainage patterns and builds resilience to extreme weather events as an adaptation strategy,

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Impacts of low magnitude, limited in scale (site-specific) and duration (temporary), can be avoided, managed and/or mitigated with relatively uncomplicated accepted measures. Source: UNDP SES screening procedure

Risk category	Potential risk	Related project	Description of potential	Level of	Probability	Risk	Expected project benefit
		activities	Impact	Impact		Assessment	
							and generate capacities to
							proactively manage climate change.
Social	Limitations in the	Applied to all	Decreased participation of	Moderate	Highly	Moderate	Enhancing local capacity to take
	capacities of	project	local stakeholders		likely		concerted action in addressing
	stakeholders restrain	components	participating in project				climate change impacts and to adapt
	their capacity to carry		activities and decision-				livelihoods to climate change
	out governance roles		making processes, that				projections is one of the key
	and implement		prevents them from receiving				outputs of the project.
Carial	project activities	A continuity all	project benefits	N 4l t -	0.4	NA - d - u - t -	The construct sizes to endead
Social	Women may be excluded from	Applied to all project	Women could have unequal access to resources and/ or	Moderate	Moderately likely	Moderate	The project aims to enhance resilience of the local population in
	decision-making or	components	access to resources and/ of		likely		the intervention area, with a specific
	not adequately	components	benefits from the project				focus on women, recognizing that
	participate in the		exacerbating existing				climate change impacts may affect
	implementation of		inequalities				women disproportionately and
	the project						require adaptation strategies
	, ,						tailored to their needs.
Environmental	Restoration activities	Component 1	While no restoration	Moderate	Not likely	Moderate	Enhanced ecosystem functions,
	are not planned and	(1.1, 1.2, 1.3)	activities are planned in				decreased degradation,
	conducted		natural protected areas or				improvements in hydrology, habitat,
	appropriately and do		buffer zones, restoration will				and water quality. Better landscape
	not result in		take place adjacent to				management that serves inter-
	maintenance or		conservation area El				related needs from the landscape
	enhancement of		Imposible-Barra de Santiago,				(ecosystem services, protection of
	ecosystem		seeking to support				biodiversity, local livelihoods, human
	functionality		conservation efforts in the				health and well-being) that is
	potentially affecting critical habitats.		area. Without management measures, restoration could				introduced as an adaptation strategy.
	Citical Habitats.		produce unintended negative				Strategy.
			effects in natural protected				
			areas in the municipality of				
			San Francisco Menendez				
Environmental	There is a risk that	Components	While native species will be	Moderate	Moderately	Moderate	The project includes restoration to
	alien species are used	1.2 and 1.3	favoured in the restoration		likely		recover ecosystem functions and
	for restoration in case		activities to be implemented				decrease degradation. The project

Risk category	Potential risk	Related project	Description of potential	Level of	Probability	Risk	Expected project benefit
		activities	Impact	Impact		Assessment	
	of limited availability		by the project, without				will support collection of local
	of native species.		management measures in				knowledge of climate resilient crops
			place there is a risk that alien				and native species, and access to
			species are used causing				this restoration material to provide
			negative effects on native				self-sufficient and self-reliant
			species				alternatives to farming communities
							while prizing resilience to climate
							change impacts thus contributing to
							food and income security.
Social	Indigenous peoples	Component 1	The project does not foresee	Severe <sup>6</sup>	Slight	Moderate	The project aims to enhance
	that are not self-		any change or negative				resilience of the local population in
	identified may be		impact on the current				the intervention area.
	excluded from project		livelihood of indigenous				
	benefits and activities		groups or their natural				
			resource base, and while				
			there are not self-identified				
			indigenous communities in				
			the intervention area,				
			Indigenous Peoples in El				
			Salvador, have historically				
			been marginalized and as a				
			result are immerse among				
			the country's urban and rural				
			population. For this reason,				
			indigenous peoples that are				
			not self-identified could				
			potentially be excluded from				

<sup>-</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Adverse impacts on people and/or environment of medium to large magnitude, spatial extent and duration more limited than critical (e.g. predictable, mostly temporary, reversible). The potential risk impacts of projects that may affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples are to be considered at a minimum potentially severe. Source: UNDP SES screening procedure

Risk category	Potential risk	Related project activities	Description of potential Impact	Level of Impact	Probability	Risk Assessment	Expected project benefit
			planning and decision making processes as well as from the project activities and benefits.				
Environmental	Implementation of agroforestry systems may involve potential use of pesticides	Component 1.3	Implementation of agroforestry systems use pesticides that are not properly managed negatively affecting the environment.	Moderate	Not likely	Moderate	The Project will support producers to adopt improved farming techniques (e.g. organic agriculture, soil and water conservation) that would reduce the use of fertilizers and harmful pesticides, thus reducing the contamination of soil and water bodies.

### 5.2 Mitigation measures

This section describes the measures that will be undertaken to avoid or mitigate each of the potential risks identified. The mitigation measures have been included as part of the project design, both as specific activities under the project's components, and in specific management instruments (community restoration plans, stakeholder engagement programme, gender action plan), and applying a mitigation hierarchy, focusing on measures to prevent the impacts from occurring in the first place.

As shown in table 4, potential risks are limited in scale and can be addressed through application of standard best practice, mitigation measures and stakeholder engagement during Project implementation. The majority of potential risks are associated to the activities to be carried out in component 1 which correspond to restoration activities that are not yet fully identified (subprojects). For these activities, specific assessments and risk screening procedures have been included in section 6.

**Table 5. Mitigation measures** 

	Table 5. Mitigation m				
	Risk	Туре	Mitigation Measures	Conditions under which the measure is required	Monitoring
1	Restoration activities could temporarily restrict availability, quality of and access to resources, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups	Social	defined in community restoration plans in alignment with the Local Restoration and Sustainable Environmental Development Plan for the conservation area El Imposible-Barra de Santiago, which was developed through a wide consultation process and includes potential restoration areas as well as voluntary restoration goals agreed by local actors to make territories more resilient, conserve biodiversity, maintain livelihoods and protect productive activities.  The community restoration plans will define restoration areas for different purposes (conservation and productive) and will be developed through participatory and inclusive processes to establish community agreement on landscape management.  Community restoration plans will be developed through a call for proposals that will include specific provisions to ensure that the allocation and distribution of benefits is fair, impartial, without discrimination or favouritism  A commission of Evaluation of proposals for the development of community restoration plans will be established to provide advice and assess community restoration plans.	Specific restoration sites and type of activities will be established during project implementation through community restoration plans (component 1.1). The ESMP includes the necessary risk screening and assessment procedures for the identification of these activities or subprojects (see section 6).	<ul> <li>Monitoring and evaluation procedures within the calls for proposals for restoration activities in Component 1 (see section 6)</li> <li>Mid-term review; Supervision missions</li> <li>Annual project performance reports</li> <li>M&amp;E procedures to track implementation progress of restoration actions</li> </ul>
2	Stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, could potentially be excluded from fully participating in project activities, and decision-making.	Social	<ul> <li>The project includes inclusive and participatory dissemination and capacity building events, that will seek to address the limitations in capacities of local stakeholders to participate effectively in decision making that can affect them.</li> <li>Specific provisions in the call for proposals to implement restoration activities to ensure that women and other relevant groups such as elderly and youth receive an equitable share of benefits and that their status and interests are not marginalized.</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Monitoring and evaluation procedures within the calls for proposals for restoration activities in Component 1 (see section 6)</li> <li>Reports from the implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan</li> <li>Mid-term review; Supervision missions</li> </ul>

	Risk	Туре	Mitigation Measures	Conditions under which the measure is required	Monitoring
			<ul> <li>A survey/analysis will be conducted at the local level to produce a stakeholder map where marginalized groups and individuals are identified. This analysis will inform the participatory planning process as well as the development of the call for proposals for the implementation of community restoration plans.</li> <li>Implementation of the project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan</li> <li>Potential project-related concerns and/or grievances of local communities and project stakeholders will be addressed through a complaint's register along with a Grievance Redress Mechanism</li> </ul>		Annual project performance reports
3	Limitations in the capacities of stakeholders restrain their capacity to carry out governance roles and implement project activities	Social	<ul> <li>The project includes activities in all components to enhance capacities, through capacity building activities and knowledge dissemination targeted to members of communities, farmers, municipal and national government.</li> <li>Implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.</li> </ul>	Throughout project implementation	<ul> <li>Reports from the implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan</li> <li>Mid-term review; Supervision missions</li> <li>Annual project performance reports</li> </ul>
4	Women may be excluded from decision-making or not adequately participate in the implementation of the project	Social		Throughout project implementation	<ul> <li>Monitoring and evaluation procedures within the calls for proposals for restoration activities (see section 6)</li> <li>Reports from the implementation of Gender Action Plan</li> <li>Use of disaggregated and measurable indicators related to gender equality and women's empowerment</li> <li>Feedback/evaluation of capacity building workshops</li> </ul>

	Risk	Туре	Mitigation Measures	Conditions under which the measure is required	Monitoring
					<ul><li>Mid-term review</li><li>Annual project performance reports</li></ul>
5	Restoration activities are not planned and conducted appropriately and do not result in maintenance or enhancement of ecosystem functionality potentially affecting critical habitats.		<ul> <li>The specific restoration areas and activities will be defined in community restoration plans in alignment with the Local Restoration and Sustainable Environmental Development Plan for El Imposible-Barra de Santiago.</li> <li>Restoration activities will be implemented in accordance with the restoration and land use guidelines established by MARN.</li> <li>Community restoration plans will include provisions to ensure that activities will not cause adverse impacts on critical habitats.</li> <li>Engagement with NGOs and local stakeholders working in El Imposible-Barra de Santiago Conservation Area (according to stakeholder engagement plan), to ensure that the project builds on the conservation efforts.</li> </ul>	Specific restoration sites and type of activities will be established during project implementation through community restoration plans (component 1.1). The ESMP includes the necessary risk screening and assessment procedures for the identification of these activities or subprojects (see section 6), as well as for their implementation.	<ul> <li>Monitoring and evaluation procedures within the calls for proposals for restoration activities (see section 6)</li> <li>Mid-term review; Supervision missions</li> <li>Annual project performance reports</li> </ul>
6	There is a risk that alien species are used for restoration in case of limited availability of native species.		<ul> <li>Provisions will be included in the community restoration plans to ensure that the project avoids introduction of alien species known to be invasive and promote the use of native species in restoration activities.</li> <li>The project will support collection of local knowledge of climate resilient crops and native species, as well as providing access to seeds through seed banks that will ensure the access to restoration material.</li> <li>The restoration activities will be undertaken in accordance with the guidelines established by MARN for the Restoration Program, which includes a nursery system and forest seed centers to guarantee that restoration is undertaken with the appropriate species and ensure seed quality.</li> </ul>	The ESMP includes the necessary risk screening and assessment procedures for the identification and implementation of restoration activities or subprojects (see section 6)	<ul> <li>Monitoring and evaluation procedures within the calls for proposals for restoration activities (see section 6)</li> <li>Mid-term review; Supervision missions</li> <li>Annual project performance reports</li> </ul>

	Risk	Туре	Mitigation Measures	Conditions under which the measure is required	Monitoring
	Indigenous peoples that are not self-identified may be excluded from project benefits and activities	Social	• As part of the development of the community restoration plans, a survey/analysis will be conducted at the local level to produce a stakeholder map where marginalized groups and individuals are identified, including groups that do not self-identify as indigenous peoples but whose characteristics may classify them as IPs according to UNDP's definition. Steps will be taken for appropriate engagement with IPs if these groups are identified.	The ESMP includes the necessary risk screening and assessment procedures for the identification and implementation of restoration activities or subprojects (see section 6)	<ul> <li>Annual project performance reports</li> <li>Specific consultation and engagement process (if needed)</li> </ul>
8	Implementation of agroforestry systems may involve potential use of pesticides		<ul> <li>The Project will support producers to adopt improved farming techniques (e.g. organic agriculture, soil and water conservation) that would reduce the use of fertilizers and harmful pesticides, thus reducing the contamination of soil and water bodies.</li> <li>Though not foreseen, but if potentially harmful pesticides are needed, they will be properly managed, stored, used, following national and international standard regulation and procedures.</li> </ul>	necessary risk screening and assessment procedures for the identification and	<ul> <li>Monitoring and evaluation procedures within the calls for proposals for restoration activities (see section 6)</li> <li>Mid-term review; Supervision missions</li> <li>Annual project performance reports</li> </ul>

# 6. ESMP procedures

# 6.1 Risk assessment and monitoring procedures

The project includes mitigation measures for all the potential risks identified during the risk screening and assessment. The mitigation measures are embedded in the project design and activities, as well as the ESMP procedures, the Stakeholder Engagement Programme and the Gender Action Plan. The mitigation measures to be applied through the project are described in section 5.2.

However, the specific activities and location of the restoration actions to be supported through component 1 are yet to be identified, as they will be defined in the community restoration plans (subprojects) through a participatory planning process at the local level, and thus the details of the potential risk for those activities are not fully known yet. Section 6.1.1 outlines the risk screening and assessments procedures to be developed for the design and implementation of the community restoration plans (subprojects).

The procedures outlined in this section seek to:

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

The risk monitoring procedures for the project are described in section 6.1.2.

### 6.1.1 Risk assessment and monitoring procedures for community restoration plans (subprojects)

# 6.1.1.1 Development of community restoration plans (design of subprojects)

Building on the Local Restoration and Sustainable Environmental Development Plan for El Imposible-Barra de Santiago, the project will support the development of community restoration plans, where prioritized areas for restoration and activities will be identified, discussed and agreed with local communities. Local NGOs will work with land owners and land users within this planning process to establish both the areas for restoration of natural ecosystems, as well as for productive purposes, within an environmentally sustainable framework agreed by the communities. The community restoration plans will designate and set aside specific restoration areas for different purposes, and establish the rules of engagement agreed by communities with support of and guidance of MARN, FIAES and local organizations. Community restoration plans will serve as a community agreement to landscape management.

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

FIAES, under the guidance of MARN, will implement the community restoration planning process through a call of proposals targeted to local organizations. Figure 2 outlines the process for development of community restoration plans, as well as the specific risk management measures and procedures to be implemented during this process.

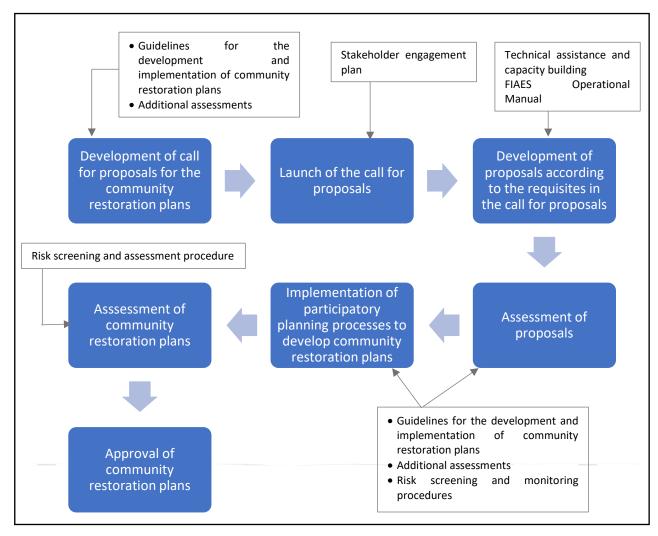


Figure 2. Process for the development of community restoration plans

# 6.1.1.2 Implementation of restoration activities under community restoration plans (implementation of subprojects)

FIAES, under the guidance of MARN, will launch a call for proposals to implement the community restoration plans. The call for proposals will be targeted to local organizations (NGOs, ADESCOS, producer associations, watershed committees, and women associations) to work in close collaboration with the communities to implement the specific activities and restoration priorities identified in the community restoration plans. Figure 3 outlines the process for the implementation of community restoration plans, as well as the specific risk management measures and procedures for this process.

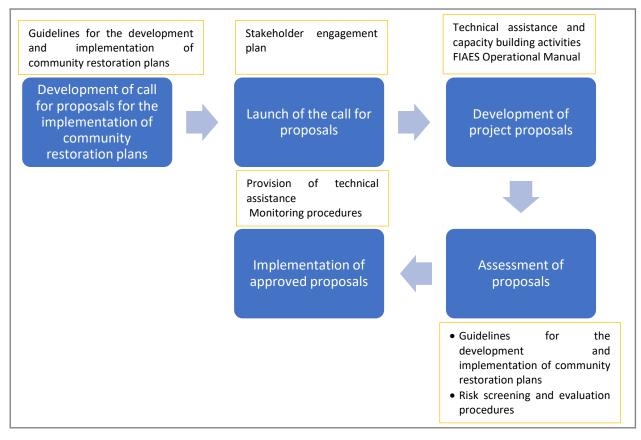


Figure 3. Process for the implementation of community restoration plan

# 6.1.1.3 Selection and evaluation of project proposals

The ESMP procedures build on existing experience in FIAES in selection and evaluation of project proposals as well as environmental and social impact evaluation. FIAES has established a transparent project selection process, which has been accredited to disburse funds from different sources, one of the most important ones relates to the management of the funds derived from the United States Tropical Forest Conservation Act (debt swap), which require high fiduciary standards, transparency and accountability.

The project cycle to develop the community restoration plans will be consistent with the procedures established in FIAES (see figure 4), and begins with the launch of the call for proposals. The call for proposals is disseminated through the web page of FIAES, newspapers, local events in the territory and training workshops with local organizations interested in submitting a proposal. The call for proposals includes, as an annex, an Operational Manual which establishes the guidelines for project development, reporting and monitoring.

To select project proposals, FIAES develops a two-phased assessment. The first phase consists of a legal, financial and fiduciary assessment of the project proponent, which is carried out by IFAES legal and financial unit. The second phase corresponds to the technical and economic assessment of the project, conducted by an interinstitutional and multi-disciplinary team composed by technical staff from FIAES, MARN and MAG; a representative from FIAES Council; and other actors relevant for the evaluation. In the context of the "Enhancing climate resilience of rural communities and ecosystems in Ahuachapán-Sur, El Salvador" project, this interinstitutional team will comprise the Commission of Evaluation of proposals, and will include representatives from FIAES and its Council, MARN, MAG, ISDEMU, as well as representatives of local stakeholders and women. This Commission will assess

proposals for both the development of community restoration plans and the implementation of restoration activities within the community restoration plans.

Once the two phases are completed, the projects are presented to the Administrative Council of FIAES for approval or rejection, and to provide strategic feedback on the projects. FIAES will sign a cooperation agreement with the proponent entities of approved projects for their implementation.



Web page NGOS, Foundations, Assessment conducted
 Newspapers ADESCOS, Producer by an interinstitutional and multi-disciplinary the territory Associations team

Training events

Figure 4. Process for the selection and assessment of project proposals

#### 6.1.1.4 Risk Screening and assessment

Community restoration plans will be screened against the **exclusion list**, which was developed based on the potential risks identified through the risk screening and assessment conducted during the design phase of the project. The project will not finance any subprojects that include one or more of these activities.

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

- a) The project will not implement activities that restrict availability, quality of and access to resources, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups.
- b) The project will not implement activities that exacerbate vulnerabilities, or exclude marginalized groups and women from project activities and benefits.
- The project will not include land management practices or restoration activities that involve degradation of natural habitats and/or may cause measurable adverse impacts to critical natural habitats;
- d) The project will not support or use invasive or potentially invasive alien species.
- e) Project activities will not negatively affect the territories, livelihoods, knowledge, culture or heritage of indigenous people.
- f) The project will not result in the direct supply or use of pesticides that may cause of adverse effects to health and/or environment, and result in an increased use of pesticides.

To identify environmental and social risks of the community restoration plans (subprojects), proposals will be screened against the exclusion list and the principles for the development of community restoration plans (see section 6.5.1). Proposals that include at least one of the activities in the exclusion list will not be approved. Risk screening will be conducted using UNDP's Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist.

Subprojects to be supported through component 1 will develop an Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (PCAS for its name in Spanish). The PCAS includes the specific measures that will be

adopted to prevent and mitigate the potential adverse risks and impacts, as well as to enhance positive impacts during project implementation.

#### 6.1.1.5 Guidelines for the development and implementation of community restoration plans

The principles and guidelines described in this section aim to provide the basis for the establishment of the operation procedure for the specific financing window that will be established in FIAES to implement the project's restoration activities.

### a) Principles for the development of community restoration plans

- 1. Community restoration plans will not include any of the activities contained in the project's exclusion list (see section 6.2.1).
- 2. All activities to be included in the community restoration plans should comply with the applicable legislation.
- 3. Restoration activities and specific areas should be aligned with the Local Restoration and Sustainable Environmental Development Plan for the conservation area El Imposible-Barra de Santiago, and the National Restoration Program (PREP) and will include a clear identification of restoration areas for different purposes (conservation and productive).
- 4. Community restoration plans will be designed to promote sustainable land use and to re-establish the functions of the ecosystems and agroecosystems within a mosaic of land uses in the intervention areas (i.e. improved water flow, supply, management and recovery of soil) enhancing the climate resilience of a target landscape.
- 5. Interventions will be designed in accordance with the MARN restoration framework and technical guidelines<sup>7</sup>.
- 6. Community restoration plans should be informed by a local survey/analysis of local stakeholders and identification of indigenous peoples that are not self-identified, as well as marginalized groups or individuals. This analysis should be done prior to the implementation of the participatory planning process, to ensure that marginalized groups are included in the development of the community restoration plans.
- 7. Productive restoration activities should consider MARN's initial work with indigenous communities in identifying local seeds in the region, and promote that productive systems consider and prioritize native species as an option for adaptation.
- 8. Restoration activities will not take place on land that has disputed ownership, tenure or user rights.
- 9. No restoration activities will take place on lands and/or territories claimed by indigenous peoples without their Free, Prior Informed Consent (FPIC).
- 10. Plans will be developed through an inclusive and participatory planning and decision-making process, where prioritized areas for restoration and activities are identified, discussed and agreed with local communities.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> In the context of the National Program of Restoration of Ecosystems and Landscapes and its Action Plan, MARN has established technical guidelines and manuals for the restoration in El Salvador, which describe the steps, requirements, and costs and benefits of the implementation of the restoration actions, including: 1) restoration on riparian forests and mangroves; 2) restoration of productive coffee systems; 3) implementation of the agroforestry system in basic crops; 4) implementation of silvopastoral and agro-silvopastoral systems; 5) implementation of cacao agroforestry systems; 6) implementation of green harvest in sugar cane systems

# b) Information to be provided in the community restoration plans

This section describes the minimum information that should be included in each of the community restoration plans to be developed through the project. Additional information could be required and will be clearly outlined in the call for proposals.

Community restoration plans should include the following information:

- Characterization of the land use and vulnerabilities in the specific intervention area
- Identification of restoration areas including riparian forests, river banks, hillsides, forests, agroforestry systems, and mangroves.
- Description of the activities to be carried out in the restoration areas identified and implementation timelines.
- Methodology for interventions and necessary inputs, including if pesticides will be used and corresponding management measures.
- Description of the species that will be used for restoration activities
- Costs for implementation and calculation of operations and maintenance cost
- Stakeholders and beneficiaries. Including a stakeholder map resulting from the development of the local level survey/analysis, including identification and characterization of marginalized groups and individuals, women, youth, and indigenous peoples (if identified in the target area).
- Governance and management arrangements for the implementation of the community restoration plan.
- Monitoring arrangements
- Map of the areas included in the restoration plan
- Description of the participatory planning process and stakeholder engagement, with gender disaggregated information.
- In the case that Indigenous Peoples are identified, the proposal to develop the community restoration plans should include the necessary steps for appropriate engagement with indigenous peoples, including Free, Prior Informed Consent (FPIC).

### c) Information to be included in the call for proposals

The development of the community restoration plans and the implementation of restoration activities should be conducted according to the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, ensuring that the principles and required information for community restoration plans (see sections 6.1.2.1 and 6.1.2.2 above) are included and clearly described. In addition, the call for proposals will be widely disseminated, establish clear timelines, and transparent eligibility and evaluation criteria.

The call for proposals will include specific provisions in the Operations Manual to ensure that women and other relevant groups such as elderly and youth receive an equitable share of benefits and that their status and interests are not marginalized, including as principles: i) Open to all persons in project areas on non-discriminatory basis; ii) Benefits to be provided on basis of fair treatment of all eligible beneficiaries; iii) Targeted outreach to vulnerable groups and individuals; iv) Clear, accessible, culturally appropriate communications.

In addition, the call for proposals will include a template for the local stakeholder analysis with the information that should be collected at the local level. This template will promote that all the restoration plans have sufficient and adequate information of the local stakeholders prior to the implementation of the planning process.

Additional information to be included for the call for proposals will be clearly described in the operations procedure for the specific financing window that will be established in FIAES for the implementation of activities under component 1 of the project.

# 6.1.1.6 Monitoring of subprojects

Under the guidance of MARN, FIAES will monitor that the activities are implemented according to the community restoration plans agreed by communities and approved by the Commission of Evaluation and FIAES Council. FIAES institutional structure (2015-2020) and responsibilities are distributed according to the selection and evaluation of project proposals and monitoring processes (see figure 5).



**Figure 5.** Organizational chart of FIAES institutional structure by areas (2015-2020).

The Monitoring and Systematization Unit in FIAES will be responsible for the coordination, implementation, and monitoring of the application of the environmental and social safeguards. FIAES will develop an annual report on the environmental and social safeguards.

FIAES carries out monitoring of the implementation of projects in the territory through five Territorial Liaison Units (UET for its name in Spanish). The UET conduct technical and financial monitoring of the projects and are in constant communication with the organizations that are executing the projects. Each UET has a Territorial Coordinator, responsible for the technical monitoring and a Financial Coordinator, who follows up on the implementation of financial resources within the projects.

The Operations Manual that is included in the call for proposals establishes that executing entities should present technical and financial reports every three months to provide information on the status of the projects. FIAES assesses the implementation of planned activities versus executed ones, and according to the progress made by the project, approves subsequent disbursement of the funds.

Starting with the call for proposals to be launched in 2019, FIAES will develop the project cycle through the System for Integrated Environmental Monitoring (SIMA). This information platform will allow on line formulation of projects, monitoring and assessment, as well as the submission of progress reports. In addition of the monitoring and reporting through the SIMA, the UET will continue project monitoring at the territorial level. In addition, FIAES and MARN will map and register restoration actions implemented.

#### 6.1.2 Procedures for Risk Monitoring and Evaluation of the project

A comprehensive risk management strategy will be a core component of project management activities, in line with UNDP's risk management approach which is corporate policy. The respective UNDP Country Office provides support to the project team and executing agency for constant and consistent risk monitoring, and the results are tracked and reported in UNDP's internal risk monitoring system. Risks will be entered into the UNDP's ATLAS (project management system). Based on the initially submitted risk analysis, the risk frameworks will be regularly updated in ATLAS. Dedicated budget has been allocated for monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the necessary resources are allocated to execute the M&E framework.

ESMP activities are aligned with the project's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework, particularly those for the inception assessment, project staff that will oversee ESMP implementation, reviews and supervision missions. Risk monitoring will also be conducted through the different consultation and participation processes outlined in section 7.

The Project Manager or Coordinator will prepare a Work Plan to incorporate the activities and results of the project to be delivered, including the specific activities for the ESMP implementation. The Plan will define the timeframe for implementation of each activity and the parties responsible for their implementation. The First Work Plan will be finalized and incorporated into the Project Document within 30 days of its signature.

MARN and UNDP will develop and annual project performance report which will include a section on the status of implementation of the ESMP, including the community restoration plans, stakeholder engagement programme and gender action plan. The mid-term and terminal evaluation reports will include an evaluation of the project performance with respect to environmental and social risks.

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

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

#### 6.2 Additional assessments to be conducted

- a) A survey/analysis will be conducted at the local level by the project proponents as part of the preparation of community restoration plans. This assessment will produce a map where local stakeholders and marginalized groups and individuals are identified, including women, youth, and groups that do not self-identify as indigenous peoples but whose characteristics may classify them as IPs according to UNDP's definition. The assessment will include:
  - Characterization of the population in the area to be covered by the community restoration plan, including productive activities; sources of livelihoods and income; and membership in organizations or associations, with gender disaggregated information.
  - Presence of marginalized groups or individuals, including groups that do not self-identify as indigenous peoples but whose characteristics may classify them as IPs according to UNDP's definition
  - Experiences of the population in the intervention area in the implementation of similar activities.
- b) Gender assessment to assess divisions of labor and women's role and access to resources in order to develop recommendations on how the project will promote women's equality and empowerment. The Gender assessment will be developed in the initial stage of the project, and should inform the call for proposals to develop the community restoration plans, as well as other planning processes to be supported through the project.

#### 6.3 Documentation and disclosure

The ESMP will be part of the project documentation. All community restoration plans that are approved will be disclosed to the public prior the implementation of the restoration activities. More information on dissemination and disclosure of information is included in section 7.3.

# 6.4 Roles and responsibilities

#### 6.4.1 Roles and responsibilities of MARN

MARN is responsible for the implementation and oversight of all project activities, and will be responsible for the ESMP implementation through MARN safeguards specialists and with support from the Project Management Unit (PMU). MARN is also responsible for the revisions or updates of this document during the course of project implementation.

As part of the implementation arrangements, the PMU -overseen by MARN- will include a Community Liaison Specialist who will support MARN in the monitoring of the ESMP, including the Stakeholder Engagement Program and Gender Action Plan.

### 6.4.2 Roles and responsibilities of FIAES

The restoration process under component 1 will be led by MARN and FIAES that will act as a Responsible Party in this component. FIAES constitutes a financial entity to support environmental management, as stated in Article 11 of the National Environmental Law which identifies these types of financial entities as instruments for the execution of the National Environmental Policy. Under this regulation, all initiatives that are financed by FIAES should have an express approval from MARN to guarantee that they are consistent with the National Environmental Policy and its Strategy.

FIAES will be responsible for the processes of development and implementation of community restoration plans (see figures 1 and 2) and the corresponding monitoring activities, according to the

procedures outlined in section 6.1.1. FIAES is also responsible for the provision of capacity building activities in the context of the call for proposals.

Activities to be conducted by FIAES will be developed in the context of the MARN-FIAES agreement, which states that all interventions that will be developed by FIAES, will be strictly aligned with the guidelines established by the National Climate Change Plan; the National Program of Restoration of Ecosystems and Landscapes and its Action Plan; and other local planning instruments that are validated by MARN. This will guarantee that the actions to be implemented adhere to the national policy and adopt the sustainability criteria under the Ecosystem-based adaptation approach promoted by MARN.

#### 6.4.3 Roles and responsibilities of UNDP

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

# 6.5. Capacity development and training

The project will develop an inception workshop at the start of the project to assist all parties to understand and take ownership of the project. In addition, training will be conducted to ensure that relevant project personnel understand the ESMP, as well as the Social and Environmental Policies of UNDP and the Adaptation Fund. This type of training will be targeted to:

- MARN Safeguards specialists
- PMU personnel
- FIAES Monitoring and Systematization Unit and Technical Management staff

MARN and UNDP are responsible for the implementation of capacity building and training on safeguards related issues.

FIAES will develop capacity building in project formulation in the application of the project's funds in the restoration activities, which will be targeted to project implementers (NGOs, ADESCOS, producer associations, watershed committees, and women associations). This will be developed through local training and dissemination events in the context of the call for proposals, to provide information to stakeholders and interested project proponents on the process to formulate projects.

During all the period established for the formulation of proposals, UET staff will maintain constant communication with interested project proponents to provide information on the expected approach and objectives of the community restoration plans, and promote that the proposals include the requirements established in the call for proposals and in alignment with the Local Sustainable Development Local Plan.

# 7. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

## 7.1 Objective

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan developed for the project seeks to ensure that project activities are conducted in an inclusive fashion, building from the consultations conducted in the proposal preparation phase, and assuring broad representation of local stakeholders including relevant community-based and women organizations/associations.

# 7.2 Project stakeholders

The project key stakeholders were identified through a stakeholder analysis (see Annex 1) including inputs from the consultations conducted at the national and local levels.

Table 6. Key stakeholders for the project

Represented organizations	Roles
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN)	National Executing Agency. Through the Project Coordination Office, will ensure that necessary synergies are created with other national partners. These collaborations will be formalized through letters of agreement with different institutions.  In addition, the National Environmental Observatory, that is part of MARN will strengthen its climate change and hydrological monitoring capacities as a result of the project activities.
Fondo de Iniciativa de las Américas (FIAES)	Responsible party of the project. FIAES will be an integral part of the Project Board, and will also sign a letter of agreement with MARN for the implementation of certain activities. FIAES through a special Call for Proposals will support the implementation of the restoration activities.
Southern Microregion of Ahuachapán (MICSUR)	This association of Municipalities in the southern part of Ahuachapán is composed by Municipalities of San Francisco Menéndez, Jujutla, San Pedro Puxtla and Guaymango. Political coordination and support platform for Municipalities, MICSUR will be part of the TAC, and will also accompany municipalities in high level efforts to consolidate actions. MICSUR Municipalities also share the same aquifer.
International development partners and organizations in the Ahuachapán Partner Group (i.e. GIZ, USAID, IUCN)	This group has improved the articulation of interventions in the region being implemented by international development partners and local institutions, looking to ensure coordination and avoid duplication. Collaboration is necessary to ensure synergies and to build upon the learned knowledge from the work being developed in the region.
Ramsar Wetland Committee	These are local interest groups and community-based
Watershed Councils	organizations which are direct beneficiaries of the project.
Local environmental observation network (ROLA)	These groups will be involved in planning and ground level implementation through participatory and consultative
Community Development Associations(ADESCOS)	processes. The watershed councils have a role to coordinate between municipalities and local water boards within watersheds. The Local Environmental Observation Networks
Water Boards/Committees Women's Organizations/Associations Producers associations (agriculture, livestock, fisheries)	(ROLA) are volunteers with the commitment of natural resources protection, and have presence in San Francisco Menendez.
Municipalities (Environmental Management Units)	In charge of local governance and mainstreaming climate change adaptation in local development policies
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG)	Legal mandate to implement activities in the agriculture, forest, livestock and fisheries sector. Will provide technical assistance for productive activities and develop coordination activities with MARN and other institutions.

Represented organizations	Roles
National Center for Agricultural and Forestry Technology "Enrique Álvarez	Technical assistance for activities related to agriculture
Córdova" (CENTA)	
National Agriculture School (ENA) and local universities	Develop agricultural and livestock research. These institutions will collaborate through the TAC.
National Institution of Municipal Development (ISDEM)	Is an autonomous national entity with the objective of providing technical, administrative, planning and financial
	assistance and capacity building to municipalities for the achievement of their responsibilities and functions.
National and local NGOs (UNES,	Participate in the implementation of restoration activities
FUNDESYRAM; IMU)	working with local communities and providing technical assistance. Developing cooperation to strengthen synergies in the area
Environmental Sustainability and Vulnerability Cabinet (GSAyV)	This public high-level cabinet has the participation of Ministry of Agriculture and livestock, Ministry of Infrastructure, Transport and housing and urban development, Ministry of Tourism, Vulnerability Secretariat, Technical Planning
	Secretariat, the National Administration of Aqueducts and Sewers and it is coordinated by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.

The project does not foresee any change or negative impact on the current livelihood of indigenous groups or their natural resource base, and there are not self-identified indigenous communities in the intervention area, however, as in the consultations, indigenous representatives will be engaged through the Indigenous National Table for dialogue (*Mesa Nacional Indígena*) formalized in 2014 through the Executive Decree No. 23, which constitutes a platform for dialogue and participation between MARN and the indigenous representatives.

# 7.3 Stakeholder Engagement Programme

This section presents the stakeholder activities that will be conducted during the implementation phase of the project, considering that stakeholder engagement is an ongoing process that may involve, to varying degrees, the following elements: stakeholder analysis and planning, dissemination of information, consultation and meaningful participation, grievance redress, and inclusion of stakeholders in monitoring and evaluation. The stakeholder engagement processes included in this program will be based on the following principles:

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

#### 7.3.1 Participatory planning processes

#### a) Inception workshop

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

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

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

#### b) Community restoration plans

The restoration activities from the project (Component 1) will be based on community restoration plans that will allow for landscape management at a territorial level (see section 6.1). The process for developing and implementing these plans, seeks to strengthen and empower both local organizations and community members, which will work together for the definition and implementation of the restoration activities in these plans.

# c) Local adaptation plan

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

# 7.3.2 Consultation and participation

- a) Develop inclusive and transparent call for proposals for the implementation of restoration activities. Participation throughout component 1 will be ensured through transparent and inclusive call for proposals to ensure that women and other relevant groups such as elderly and youth receive an equitable share of benefits and that their status and interests are not marginalized (see section 6).
- **b)** Participation and consultation platforms. The project will use existing dialogue and participation platforms, strengthen existing platforms where appropriate, as well as create specific dialogue and participation platforms for the project. These are described below.

- Establishment of a livelihoods diversification and marketing technical group. The group will be concerned with prioritizing alternatives livelihoods options for the development of marketing systems and products that will enable alternative, complimentary and enhanced income sources in the area (component 2). The technical group will include CENTA Regional, Dirección de Economia Agropecuaria (MAG), MARN, representatives from local productive associations and regional representatives from Banco de Fomento Agropecuario.
- Technical Advisory Council at the territorial level. The project will establish a technical advisory group to improve coordination and dialogue between institutions and associations acting locally. This advisory group will work to support the association of municipalities of the Southern Microregión of Ahuachapán (MICSUR) as a potential clearing house on sustainable landscape interventions within the area, thus enhancing coherence and coordination. It will also serve as a consultative mechanism for this and potentially other projects, thus generating a feedback capacity during project implementation. Composition of the technical advisory council will include representatives from local organizations working within the landscape including conservation associations, watershed committees, productive associations or cooperatives, community leaders, civil society organizations and regional representatives of relevant government institutions.

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

- The Local Advisory Committee (COAL) in Apaneca-Ilamatepec, which is the committee established for the protection of the biosphere reserve, located adjacent to San Francisco Menendez;
- Sustainable and Vulnerability National Council (CONASAV), which is the highest national committee with participation of various sectors to address sustainability issues.
- *Mesa Nacional Indígena*, which constitutes a platform for dialogue and participation between MARN and the indigenous representatives.

#### 7.3.3 Capacity building

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

Table 7. Capacity building activities included in each component

Component 1	• Capacity building at the local level to improve understanding and knowledge of
	climate change and ecosystem-based adaptation.
	Capacity building targeted to water committees focused on strategic planning for
	water use, and integrated water management to support them in the identification
	and protection of key sources of water at a community level.

	<ul> <li>Enhancing capacities of water boards and local producers for the collection of information on water footprint in productive units within community restoration plans.</li> </ul>
	• Increased capacities are expected as a result of the participatory planning and implementation of community restoration plans (see section 6).
Component 2	<ul> <li>Training on the technological packages developed targeted to productive associations, cooperatives, local organizations (ADESCOS), and extension officers. Special attention will be made to ensure that women's cooperative will be targeted through this training.</li> <li>Training on how to establish seedbanks, including on how to collect and maintain seeds and genetic material.</li> </ul>
	• Workshops focused on agricultural value chain integration and value-added production to strengthen capacities of productive associations in accessing local and national markets. Special attention will be made to ensure that women's cooperative will be targeted through this training.
Component 3	<ul> <li>Train local communities and women's associations to be active participants in the monitoring process</li> <li>Train staff from MARN, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) and National Observatory staff, on the development of end-user information products, targeting relevance to priority EbA adaptation monitoring, and enhancing early warning systems relevant to land users (i.e. hydrological drought).</li> <li>Strengthen local capacities on climate change and its impacts in the region through trainings directed at government and non-government partners on incorporating climate information into planning, policies and activities allowing for non-technical information users to understand and make use of fundamentally technical data.</li> </ul>
Component 4	<ul> <li>Develop workshops and capacity building events to foster and local appropriation and institutionalization, of the lessons learned and best practices derived from the project</li> <li>Provide intensive, guided trainings for government and non-government partners on incorporating climate information into planning, policies and activities.</li> </ul>

# 7.3.4 Disclosure and Dissemination of information

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

- Develop a workshop at the end of the project with various stakeholders in order to inform them on the project outcomes and receive their feedback.
- Develop knowledge products on climate information at the landscape level to build stakeholder capacity to understand how to manage the effect of climate change and provide tools for the implementation of adaptation strategies and sustainable landscape management.
- Develop knowledge materials on ancestral and new adaptation measures for community-led replication and for dissemination amongst the municipalities.

The calls for proposals that will be launched by FIAES (component 1) will be a public process including wide dissemination through newspapers, meetings with local actors, local and national radio.

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

#### 7.4 Gender Action Plan

El Salvador is the most densely populated country in Central America (342 people per km²) with a population of approximately 6.46 million inhabitants, of which 52.9% are women<sup>8</sup>. At the national level, the average length of schooling is 6.8 for men and 6.6 for women. In the rural areas, the average length of schooling for men is 5.0 and for women 4.8. Thirty five percent of the Salvadorian households are headed by, and dependent of women, and from these, 37% are in poverty conditions and 9.2% in extreme poverty<sup>9</sup>.

Thirty eight percent of the country's population resides in rural or non-urban areas, of which 20% are women<sup>10</sup>. Women account for 12% of the total producers<sup>11</sup>. There is an important difference in land ownership (only 18% of the agricultural land is owned by women) and access to livelihoods alternatives. Women still have lesser economic and political resources and are hence less able to cope with—and are more exposed to—the adverse effects of the changing climate.

Differences between men and women in labor participation, employment and income generation are present in El Salvador, maintained as a result of various structural factors segregating women participation to low productivity sectors, with limit access to credits and lower incomes that manifest in a self-employment tendency. Discrimination against women in the economic sphere is expressed among others in: a) confinement of women to less remunerated productive sectors or isolation to domestic work; b) limited capacity to access housing and productive land; c) limited access and incorporation of women to technical formation; d) lack of time to undertake formation activities, jobs or employment<sup>12</sup>.

The project targets the South-Ahuachapán area, located in the department of Ahuachapán, includes the municipalities of San Francisco Menendez, Jujutla, Guaymango and San Pedro Puxtla covering an area of 591.73 Km², with a population of 98,016 people from which 51% are women, and with the majority of the population (77%) residing in rural areas<sup>13</sup>.

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

• Decrease existing gender gaps between men and women through guaranteeing the inclusion of women participation in activities targeted to strengthening of organizations and associations;

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Ministry of Economy; General Directorate of Statistics and Census –DIGESTyC; El Salvador: 2014; Estimates and Trends of Municipal Population 2005-2025

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Multi-purpose Household Survey (EHPM) 2014.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> STPP & MINEC-DIGESTYC, "Medición Multidimensional de La Pobreza. El Salvador.," San Salvador: Secretaría Técnica y de Planificación de La Presidencia y Ministerio de Economía, a Través de La Dirección General de Estadística y Censos., 2015.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> IV Agriculture and Livestock Census 2007-2008

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Instituto Salvadoreño para el Desarrollo de la Mujer, ISDEMU, 2016. Natonal Plan for Equality 2016 - 2020.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Almanaque 262. State of human development in the municipalities of El Salvador, 2009.

capacity building in the territory; promotion of leadership and associative processes; territorial planning and restoration.

- Ensure representation of women in the consultation and advisory platforms to be developed through project activities.
- Ensure representation of women in the project implementation arrangements and decision-making processes. Women representation will be guaranteed in the management of the community restoration plans, as well as the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), and on the Commission for the evaluation and oversight of economic and technical proposals for the implementation of community restoration plans.
- Develop capacity building activities using participatory tools that include women narratives,
- Coordinate and collaborate with representatives from the Salvadorian Institute for Women Development (ISDEMU) to strengthen achievement of the National Policy for gender equality through action in the territories.
- Support to municipalities for promoting gender equality in climate change adaptation policies as a key action to correct existing inequalities in territories.
- Develop inclusive processes of selection and hiring of project personnel, establishing a minimum quota of 40% in women.
- Incorporate gender and social inclusion matters in capacity building processes to be undertaken as part of the project activities and stakeholder engagement.
- Monitor project results and assess project performance with gender-inclusive indicators and disaggregated information by gender.

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

# **Project Objective**

Reduce the vulnerability of communities and of natural ecosystems in San Francisco Menendez to drought risk, soil erosion, and sudden onset of precipitation associated with climate change and variability.

associated with climate change and variability.			•	
Activities	Indicators and Targets	Period of implementation	Responsibilities	Budget (USD)
Component 1. Ecosystem Based Adaptation (EBA) thro	l ugh productive landscape management an	•	anced resilience at a terr	itorial level
Develop restoration activities based on agreed		5 years	MARN/FIAES/	\$2,209,042
community restoration plans	beneficiaries are women		UNDP	
Collection of local knowledge for the establishment of	Women represent 50% of the	Year 2	MARN/FIAES/	
seedbanks for locally appropriate (culturally relevant)	stakeholders to be engaged in the		UNDP	
and climate resilient crops and plant species for these	collection of knowledge.			
productive and natural systems.				
Component 2. Diversified products positioned in new r	markets for resilient livelihoods			
Establishment of a livelihoods diversification and	Technical group is established including	Year 1	MARN/UNDP	-
marketing technical group	representation of women			
	organizations/associations			
Develop technological packages of agroecosystems	16 technological packages developed. One	Year 2-3	MARN/UNDP	\$30,000
based livelihood diversification to support climate-	technological package developed			
resilient agriculture practices in the region that benefit	specifically to address women's needs and			
women producers and associations	experiences			
Training on the technological packages developed	Training provided to 16 cooperatives of	Year 3	MARN/UNDP	\$12,100
	women			
Develop market studies focused on women producers	3 market studies are	Year 3-4	MARN/UNDP	\$55,000
and associations to enhance their capacities to access	produced to identify opportunities			
markets and add value to their products	to position identified crop			
	production into new markets,			
	increasing livelihood			
	diversification in the intervention			
	areas. From these, one market study is			
	developed to target women producers,			
	organizations and associations			
Component 3. Generating the capacity and knowledge	to monitor EBA and restoration interventi	ons in South Ahuacha		
Capacity building to understand the impact of climate	3 workshops carried	Year 2	MARN/UNDP	\$2,800
change in local hydrology as well as identify the best	out in San Francisco Menendez			

measures to address impact and guide future	to build capacity on climate			
adaptation measures and investments	information interpretation and			
	effective use to inform decision			
	making related to climate change			
	and adaptation. 45% of the beneficiaries			
	from the capacity building workshops are			
	women.			
Improved production and utilization of climate	4 knowledge products generated. One	Year 3-5	MARN/UNDP	\$8,750
information applied to decision-making by stakeholders	knowledge product targeted to women			
and local development agents				
Component 4. Strengthening of inter-institutional coor	dination and local governance for sustaina	ble land management	t in the face of climate var	iability and
change.				
Establish a technical advisory group to improve	Technical advisory group includes	Year 1-2	MARN/UNDP	-
coordination and dialogue between institutions and	representation of women			
associations acting locally, and as a consultative				
mechanism for project implementation				
Develop the local adaptation plan ensuring a	Processes to develop the local adaptation	Year 3-5	MARN/UNDP	-
participatory, inclusive and transparent process	plan includes participation of women			
Total				\$2,317,692

# 7.5 Complaints Register and Grievance Redress

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

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

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

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

The Stakeholder Response Mechanism offers locally affected people an opportunity to work with other stakeholders to resolve concerns about the social and environmental impacts of a UNDP project. Stakeholder Response Mechanism is intended to supplement the proactive stakeholder engagement that is required of UNDP and its Implementing Partners throughout the project cycle. Communities and individuals may request a Stakeholder Response Mechanism process when they have used standard channels for project management and quality assurance, and are not satisfied with the response (in this case the project level grievance redress mechanism). When a valid Stakeholder Response Mechanism request is submitted, UNDP focal points at country, regional and headquarters levels will work with concerned stakeholders and Implementing Partners to address and resolve the concerns. Visit <a href="https://www.undp.org/secu-srm">www.undp.org/secu-srm</a> for more details.

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

Complainants have also the option to use the Ad hoc Complaint Handing Mechanism (ACHM) of the Adaptation Fund. While complainants should use as a first step the project-level and UNDP mechanisms described above, the ACHM can be used when a solution has not been reached.

Any individual or group of two or more people who lives in the project area and believe they are adversely affected by the project can submit a written complaint to the ACHM. It is important to note that complainants can request confidentiality of their identifying information in a written complaint or in any writing at any part of the process.

Written complaints can be submitted in Spanish through the following:

- 1) By email to afcomplaints@adaptation-fund.org
- 2) By hard copy to: The Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat, 1818 H Street NW, N7-700, Washington, DC 20433, USA.

The written complaint should include the following information<sup>14</sup>:

- 1. Name, title, addresses and contact details (phone, fax, email address, etc.) of the complainant and representative(s) if appointed. If representative(s) submits a complaint, s/he must attach to the complaint a written evidence that s/he is authorized to act on behalf of the people submitting the complaint, and whom s/he is representing;
- 2. Confidentiality: whether the complainant and/or representative(s) request confidentiality;
- 3. Information relevant to the project concerned: title, location, sector, and description of the project;
- 4. Adverse impacts/harm: A description of project activities believed to be the actual or potential source of the harm and nature of the harm attributed to those activities; and
- 5. Description of efforts taken to resolve the complaint through the implementing entity's grievance mechanism and of failure to reach a mutually satisfactory solution through the mechanism within a year.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> A sample form of a complaint and more information on the ACHM of the Adaptation Fund is available at: <a href="https://www.adaptation-fund.org/projects-programmes/accountability-complaints/ad-hoc-complaint-handling-mechanism-achm/">https://www.adaptation-fund.org/projects-programmes/accountability-complaints/ad-hoc-complaint-handling-mechanism-achm/</a>

# 8. Implementation schedule and cost estimates

Activity	Outputs		Year				Responsible	Budget (USD)	
,		1	2	3	4	5	institution		
Procedures for the implementation of subprojects									
Develop the operation procedure for the specific financing window that will be established in FIAES to implement the project's restoration activities	Operation procedure						MARN/FIAES	-	
Develop gender assessment at the local level	Gender assessment for the preliminary intervention areas for subprojects						MARN/UNDP	\$39,600	
Establishment of the Commission for the evaluation and oversight of restoration proposals for the implementation of community restoration plans	Commission established						FIAES/MARN	-	
Develop inclusive and transparent call for proposals for the development of local community restoration plans and their implementation targeted to NGOs, ADESCOS, producer associations, watershed committees, women associations to work in close collaboration with community members.	(specific number will be						FIAES/MARN	\$183,531	
Participatory planning									
Conduct inception workshop	Inception report						MARN/UNDP	\$800	
Develop participatory community restoration plans	~60 Community restoration plans						FIAES/MARN	\$553,505	
Develop local adaptation plans through participatory and inclusive processes	1 local adaptation plan						MARN/Municipal Governments	\$94,000	
Consultation and participation									
Establishment of a livelihood's diversification and marketing technical group	Technical group established						MARN/UNDP	-	
Establish a technical advisory group to improve coordination and dialogue between institutions and associations acting locally, and as a consultative	Technical Advisory Council at the territorial level established						MARN/UNDP	\$83,600	

Activity	Outputs			Yea	r		Responsible	Budget (USD)
			1 2 3 4 5		5	institution		
mechanism for the MICSUR and for project								
implementation.								
Consult and inform about project activities with existing	5 consultation/ information						MARN	-
participation platforms, such as the COAL and	events/meetings							
CONASAV								
Capacity building								
Capacity building on ESMP and safeguards related	1 capacity building event						MARN/UNDP	\$3,000
issues targeted to MARN, PMU, FIAES staff, and other								
relevant stakeholders.								
Capacity building in project formulation targeted to	1 capacity building event in						FIAES/MARN	\$4,755
restoration implementers (NGOs, ADESCOS, producer	each call for proposals							
associations, watershed committees, and women								
associations)								
Training on the technological packages targeted to	6 workshops						MARN/UNDP	\$46,300
productive associations, cooperatives, local								
organizations and extension officers								
Capacity building on value chain integration and added	20 workshops and training						MARN/UNDP	\$120,000
production to productive associations and	events							
organizations								
Training targeted to local communities and women's	3 training events						MARN/UNDP	\$8,400
associations to enhance capacities on monitoring of								
EBA activities								
Training in the design of investments strategies	1 training event						MARN/UNDP	\$10,000
appropriate for local organizations in the attractions of								
climate finance								
Capacity building targeted to enhance capacities of	1 training event						MARN/UNDP	\$10,000
local organizations								
Dissemination of information								
Wide dissemination of the calls for proposals for	Call for proposals						FIAES/MARN	\$2,500
restoration activities through newspapers, meetings	disseminated through three							
with local actors, radio	different channels							

Activity	Outputs		Year			Responsible	Budget (USD)	
		1	2	3	4	5	institution	
Disclose project information, assessments, products	Information available at							-
	UNDP and MARN's webpage							
	and is informed periodically							
	to project stakeholders							
Develop knowledge products on climate information at	4 new climate information						MARN/UNDP	\$140,000
the landscape level to build stakeholder capacity to	products							
understand how to manage the effect of climate								
change and provide tools for the implementation of								
adaptation strategies and sustainable landscape								
management								
Develop a workshop at the end of the project with	1 workshop						MARN/UNDP	\$800
various stakeholders in order to inform them on the								
project outcomes and receive their feedback.								
Monitoring								
Community liaison officer in the Project Management	1 officer	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	MARN/UNDP	\$125,000
Unit in charge of stakeholder engagement and								
monitoring								
Total								\$1,425,791

# **Annex 1. Stakeholder analysis**

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

• Identification of the stakeholders in the area. The first step of the analysis consisted in a desk review to identify the stakeholders in the area, listing all those who might have an interest or relation in the region, identifying their past and present roles, and potential interests in the project. The desk review included information from policy documents, national statistics, previous projects implemented in the area, and internet sites. The analysis also drew from experience and inputs from previous consultations for the development of the Landscapes Restoration Action Plan 2018-2022 and the stakeholder map developed in the context of the Local Plan for the Sustainable Development of the Conservation Area El Imposible-Barra de Santiago.

For the purpose of the analysis, stakeholders were grouped in the following categories:

- a) International Organizations and Cooperation Partners
- b) National Government Institutions/Authorities
- c) Civil Society Organisations.
- d) Municipal Authorities.
- e) Academia/Research institutions
- f) Community Organisations/Associations
- g) Women Organisations
- h) Local Farmers and Producer Organisations
- i) Indigenous people
- Analysis and identification of key stakeholders. The results from the desk review were further
  analysed through a field visit as part of the initial consultations with representatives of MARN,
  municipal authorities, local organizations and members of communities to identify the degree of
  influence of the stakeholders in the area as well as potential interest in the project, resulting in the
  identification of the key stakeholders.

The stakeholder matrix that resulted from the analysis is included below.

Table 1. Stakeholder analysis

Name	Description	Influence	Role or Experience related to the project activities	Potential Interest
International Org	anizations/Cooperation Partners			
UNDP	The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) gives support to countries on climate change mitigation and adaptation. UNDP is an implementing entity of the Adaptation Fund, and as such, is the project proponent and the Government's main partner for its design and implementation	High	UNDP El Salvador will support the implementation. Will monitor the project implementation and achievement of the project outcomes and outputs and ensure the efficient use of funds.	Positive
IUCN	The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Implements and executes projects alongside Members and allies mostly from countries in the region (Central America), implementing projects related to biodiversity conservation, management of protected areas, community forestry, and observance of rights, climate change and water <sup>15</sup> . It Implements a Regional Climate Change Program that seeks to establish and implement incentives to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and integrate geo-spatial and earth monitoring technologies into the decisions for climate change adaptation.	High	Has elaborated several base studies and inputs for the national restoration program in coordination with MARN, including a cost-benefit analysis of restoration actions that allowed the identification of key ecosystems and areas to target through the restoration program. Has supported the organisation of the community associations and basin committees in the Aguacate basin.	Positive
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) is a provider of international cooperation services in a wide variety of areas, including economic development and employment, energy and the environment, and peace and security. In El Salvador, GIZ is implementing projects in the thematic priority areas of: renewable energy and energy efficiency; environmental protection and natural resources; sustainable economic development 16. GIZ supports the Central American Integration System (SICA) through the "REDD+ Landscape Restoration" project to develop forest landscape restauration measures, and the "Reduction of greenhouse gases from deforestation and forest degradation in Central America and the Dominican Republic" project 17.	High	GIZ supports a landscape restoration project in the Conservation Area El Imposible-Barra de Santiago and supported the development of the local development plan for the region.  Participants in technical actions for the restoration and reforestation of critical ecosystems within the Ahuachapán region including mangrove restoration, plant production in nurseries, reforestation and natural regeneration. Will conduct in collaboration with MARN the consultation process.	

https://www.iucn.org/regions/mexico-central-america-and-caribbean/our-work
 https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/391.html
 https://www.giz.de/projektdaten/index.action?request\_locale=en\_EN#?region=1&countries=SV

Name	Description	Influence	Role or Experience related to the project activities	Potential Interest
USAID	Through its Central American Regional Program, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) supports a wide variety of programs including regional environmental activities to address climate change, coastal resources and critical ecosystems, food security, and gender equality awareness.	High	Funds El Salvador Cacao Alliance Project implemented by the organization Catholic Relief Services. Part of FIAES project evaluation committee.	Positive
FAO	The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Their work focuses on helping countries eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition; making agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable; reducing rural poverty; enabling inclusive and efficient agriculture and food systems; and increasing the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises.	Medium	Implemented a project for rehabilitation and watershed management in El Salvador to help rural families cope with losses as a result of natural disasters and adapt to the impacts of climate change. The project area comprised 3000 small-holder farming families in municipalities of Ahuachapán with an average of 1 ha of land. FAO is working in the area developing a project focused on addressing drought.	Positive
National and Gov	ernment Institutions			
MARN	The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) formulates, plans and implements the Government policies related to the environment and natural resources. MARN oversees the National Policy on the Environment (2012), National Strategy for the Environment (Climate Change, Biodiversity, Water Resources and Environmental Sanitation) (2013), and National Plan for the Integrated Management of Water Resources (2017). MARN also leads the implementation of the National Plan for Climate Change of El Salvador	_	The National Environmental Policy developed by MARN, seeks to reverse environmental degradation and reduce vulnerability to climate change and includes as one of its main components of action the restoration and conservation of ecosystems. MARN also leads the implementation of the National Plan for Climate Change. Will be the national implementing partner (executing entity) responsible for ensuring that the stated project's objectives, components, outputs and results are achieved, and that resources are allocated and disbursed efficiently and effectively.	
MAG	The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) governs all activities carried out by the State in regard to agriculture and livestock, fishing and aquaculture. In terms of forest resources, it regulates the use and exploitation of forest and soil by establishing measures of ordering and rational use of forest resources <sup>18</sup> . MAG is in charge of the implementation of the National Climate Change Policy for the Agricultural Sector, the National Plan for Climate Change and Agro-climatic Risk Management for the Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector (2017), the National Forestry Policy (2016), The National Forestry Strategy (2017).		Coordinates the adoption of climate change mitigation and adaptation measures for the agricultural, livestock, and forestry sectors.	Positive

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> http://www.mag.gob.sv/direccion-general-de-ordenamiento-forestal-cuencas-y-riego/

Name	Description	Influence	Role or Experience related to the project activities	Potential Interest
FIAES	Fondo de la Iniciativa para las Américas (FIAES) catalyzes resources for the conservation of forests, wetlands, coastal areas and agro-ecosystems. FIAES works in close collaboration with local partners and international and national organizations, including government and the private sector. FIAES is an environmental fund that leads processes of conservation of natural resources in priority areas of El Salvador, including the Conservation Area of el Imposible-Barra de Santiago. The work in this area focused for many years on the protection of the natural area through forest rangers, research and maintenance of the tourist and surveillance infrastructure <sup>19</sup> . In addition, FIAES has developed key restoration activities in collaboration with MARN (including strengthening governance), in the Ahuchapán Sur-Apaneca llamatepec territory <sup>20</sup> .		Sponsors conservation projects in the Conservation Area of El Imposible-Barra de Santiago. The work in this area focused on the protection of the natural area through forest rangers, research and maintenance of the tourist and surveillance infrastructure. Has had an important participation in developing key restoration activities in the priority territory Ahuachapán Sur-Apaneca Ilamatepec.	Positive
Civil Society Orga				
UNES	Unidad Ecológica Salvadoreña (UNES) promotes the protection and conservation of the environment in El Salvador and at the regional level. UNES participates conducting research and analysis to determine the impact and effects of climate variability and to put in practice planning tools for climate change adaptation and risk management <sup>21</sup> . It has supported several projects in the region of south Ahuachapán, mainly focused on sustainable management of water. They work closely with community organizations.		Has supported several projects in the region of south Ahuachapán, mainly focused on sustainable management of water. They work closely with community organizations. UNES is and implementing partner in the project supported by GIZ.	
FUNDESYRAM	Fundación para el Desarrollo Socioeconómico y Restauración Ambiental (FUNDESYRAM) is a non-profit organization that aims to facilitate citizen participation to overcome poverty, in collaboration with local stakeholders and municipal governments and focusing on food security and organic value chains. It executes agrarian, social, economic, educational and restoration projects, with a gender approach.	High	Has implemented projects in the region. It is an implementing partner in the project supported by GIZ.	Positive

http://fiaes.upmakeapps.com/
 Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales. Hacia la restauración y reforestación de Ecosistemas y Paisajes 2016-2017
 http://www.unes.org.sv/quienes-somos/

Name	Description	Influence	Role or Experience related to the project activities	Potential Interest
CRS	Catholic Relief Services (CRS) work in El Salvador focuses on several areas, including disaster response, agriculture, youth, peacebuilding and microfinance. CRS' work in agriculture includes crop diversification, soil and water conservation, reforestation, and expanded access to markets <sup>22</sup> . Key actions for the restoration in the Ahuachapán region include the renewal of the coffee farm with resilient varieties for the effects of climate change and the establishment of agroforestry systems with cacao. They are a member of the Cacao Alliance, and have implemented a project funded by USAID, to establish agroforestry systems with cacao.	Medium	Has implemented projects in Ahuachapán but not on the southern region. They implement sustainable agriculture and water management projects. They work with CENTA providing advice and technical guidance.	Positive
IMU	Instituto de Investigación Capacitación y Desarrollo de la Mujer (IMU) is an association that works in generating knowledge and conducting research to promote empowerment of women <sup>23</sup> .	Medium	Has participated in a project financed by FIAES with the objective of promoting restoration of 4 hydric units through the establishment of 70km of gallery forests with native species.	
Municipal Authoritie	es			
Municipal governments	Environmental areas, civil protection units and police departments of the municipality of San Francisco Menendez.	High	The municipality oversees activities in the region, including restoration and environment projects, providing civil protection services and law enforcement.	Positive
Association of Municipalities Micorregión Sur de Ahuachapán	Integrated by the municipal governments of San Francisco Melendez, Jujutla, Guaymango y San Pedro Puxtla, with the main objective to collaborate for the development and environmental protection.	High	Constitutes an associative effort to address common needs and problems and manage the territory. This association has a mechanism to promote public participation, known as CODEL, integrated by representatives from the communities in a municipality and in some cases government and non-government institutions.	n /
Academia/Research	institutions			
CENTA	Institution under MAG specialized in agriculture and livestock research and technology. It has a network of 40 extension agencies and 4 experimental stations	High	Has participated in soil and water conservation actions in areas of basic grain production as part of the restoration program in the Ahuachapán region and works closely with communities and local producers.	Indifferent
ENA	Escuela Nacional de Agricultura "Roberto Quiñonez" (ENA) is an institution for higher education specialized in agriculture.	Medium	Develops research in the agricultural sector through different departments, which are coordinated by a Research Unit.	Positive
Community Organiza	ations/Associations			
ADECOSAM	Community Development Associations (ADESCOS for its name in Spanish) aim to promote development at the community	High	They implement a project supported by FIAES developing fire breaks and capacity building in control and prevention of forest fires.	Positive

https://www.crs.org/our-work-overseas/where-we-work/el-salvador
 https://imujerorg.wordpress.com/about/

Name	Description	Influence	Role or Experience related to the project activities	Potential Interest
	level, working together with the municipal authorities for the promotion and implementation of projects that benefit the community and improve their living conditions in areas such as health, education, water or infrastructure. They are composed of a maximum of 25 representatives, convene community assemblies to discuss public affairs and the needs of citizens, and mediate between citizens and authorities. These instances of participation are recognized by the Municipal Code of El Salvador and have been extended by the country at the local level <sup>24</sup> .			
ADESCONE	Promote development at the community level	High	Has participated in projects financed by FIAES in Ahuachapán, focused on the management of the Natural Protected Area Santa Rita-Zanjón El Chino, as well as developing activities for the conservation of endemic species.	
ACOPAPCOM	Promote development at the community level	High	Has participated in projects financed by FIAES in San Francisco Menéndez y Jujutla, supporting the conservation of endemic species in the Ramsar Site Barra de Santiago	Positive
ACEPROS (Asociación Comunal El Progreso del Siglo)	Water Board of the Municipality of San Francisco Menendez	. High	The Board manages water services in the municipality, the scope of their work includes planning and implementation of actions for the conservation and protection of water resources, mainly through a watershed approach. It also includes determining a tariff system to guarantee the good use of the resource	Positive
	Committee of the community organizations that support management of the river basin El Aguacate, that is part of the Rio Paz Watershed	Medium	Have been working with UNES in capacity building activities and developing strategic plans for sustainable use and management.	Positive
ADEAGUA	Water Development Association of the West (ADEAGUA), integrates the Water Boards from the south region of Ahuachapán and Sonsonate.	Medium	Have been working with UNES in capacity building activities and developing strategic plans for sustainable use and management	Positive
ISTATEN	The Environmental Association for the Protection of Coastal-Marine Resources in San Francisco Menendez (ISTATEN) is a community organization working in the Rio Paz and Aguacate River to promote conservation of the area.	Medium	Has worked closely with UNES promoting environmental conservation and protection in the area.	Positive
Women Organisation				
AMBAS	Organization of women that promote development at the community level	High	Has participated in projects financed by FIAES in the municipalities of San Francisco Menéndez y Jujutla, for the restoration of mangroves	Positive

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> https://www.latinno.net/en/case/9049/

Name	Description	Influence	Role or Experience related to the project activities	Potential Interest
			and rehabilitation of canals in the conservation area El Imposible- Barra de Santiago. Implements projects supported by GIZ.	
AMSATI	The Agriculture and Livestock Association "Women Producing in the Land" (AMSATI), includes as their strategic objectives: i) to develop formation processes to strengthen women's organizations and productive initiatives; ii) promote the development of productive initiatives that enable the livelihoods improvement of rural women; iii) strengthen influence capacities of the rural women affiliated to the association		AMSATI has a territorial coverage in eight departments of El Salvador, including Ahuachapán. They work with 50 Local Committees and have 489 affiliated women.	Positive
Local Farmers and F	Producer Associations			
AGAS	Association of livestock producers of the municipality San Francisco Menendez	High	Have implemented a project to develop 110ha of silvopastoral systems and 250 plans at the farm level.	Positive
Sugar Producers	Sugar cane cultivation is one of the main land uses in the region.	High	Sugar cane producers have not undertaken sustainable practices causing degradation problems in the area.	Indiferent
Coffee producers	Coffee plantations is one of the main land uses in the region. This activity provides livelihoods to many communities in the region.	High		Positive
Farmers	Owners of farms	High	Some farmers in the region have experiences in sustainable planning and management of their farms, through projects supported by FIAES.	Positive

### Annex 2



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

# Purpose of this form

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

This form is intended to assist in:

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

#### and/or

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

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

# **Confidentiality**

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

#### Guidance

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

# **Information about You**

Are you...

1. A person affected by a UNDP-supported project?

Mark "X" next to the answer that applies to you:

Yes:

No:

2. An authorized representative of an affected person or group?

Mark "X" next to the answer that applies to you:

Yes:

No:

If you are an authorized representative, please provide the names of all the people whom you are representing, and documentation of their authorization for you to act on their behalf, by attaching one or more files to this form.

- 3. First name:
- 4. Last name:
- 5. Any other identifying information:
- 6. Mailing address:
- 7. Email address:
- 8. Telephone Number (with country code):
- 9. Your address/location:
- 10. Nearest city or town:
- 11. Any additional instructions on how to contact you:
- 12. Country:

# What you are seeking from UNDP: Compliance Review and/or Stakeholder Response You have four options:

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

- 13. Are you concerned that UNDP's failure to meet a UNDP social and/or environmental policy or commitment is haWHEREng, or could harm, you or your community? Mark "X" next to the answer that applies to you: Yes: No:
- 14. Would you like your name(s) to remain confidential throughout the Compliance Review process?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Would you like UNDP Headquarters to handle your request?

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

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

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

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

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

- 20. Which UNDP-supported project are you concerned about? (if known):
- 21. Project name (if known):
- 22. Please provide a short description of your concerns about the project. If you have concerns about UNDP's failure to comply with its social or environmental policies and commitments, and can identify these policies and commitments, please do (not required). Please describe, as well, the types of environmental and social impacts that may occur, or have occurred, as a result. If more space is required, please attach any documents. You may write in any language you choose

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• • 23.	-		concerns with the g? Non-governmenta		resentatives and UNDP staf
If you	u answered	ls You have Alre		hose you have d	Response from the
24.	Are there of	other individuals	or groups that are a	dversely affecte	ed by the project?
Mari 25.			applies to you: nd/or description of		No: als or groups that support th
Fi	rst Name	Last Name	Title/Affilia	tion	Contact Information

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

## **Submission and Support**

To submit your request, or if you need assistance please email: <u>project.concerns@undp.org</u>

## Annex 3. Consultation of the ESMP

## Memoria del Taller de consulta sobre el Plan de Manejo Social y Ambiental del proyecto

## Contexto y objetivos de taller

El proyecto "Mejorando la resiliencia climática en comunidades rurales y ecosistemas en Ahuachapán-Sur, El Salvador" busca atender las principales barreras identificadas como limitantes de la capacidad de los ecosistemas y las comunidades rurales para adaptarse al cambio climático en la región sur de Ahuachapán, y busca apoyar de manera directa la implementación del Programa de Restauración de Ecosistemas y Paisajes (PREP), un instrumento clave de la política nacional para reducir la vulnerabilidad al cambio climático y aumentar la capacidad adaptativa. El proyecto será implementado por el Ministerio de Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (MARN) y el Programa de Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD) y ha sido preparado para ser propuesto para financiamiento del Fondo de Adaptación.

A través del proyecto, la adaptación al cambio climático se integrará en los planes de manejo del territorio a nivel comunitario, municipal y de paisaje, con el fin de promover la sostenibilidad ambiental y mejorar los medios de vida. El proyecto está estructurado en cuatro componentes: 1) Adaptación basada en ecosistemas (EbA) para el aumento de la resiliencia a nivel territorial; 2) Medios de vida alternativos identificados, adaptados y hechos viables para medios de vida resilientes; 3) Monitoreo climático e hidrológico a nivel regional para la mejora de la planificación de adaptación; y 4) Fortalecimiento de la coordinación interinstitucional y de la gobernanza local para el manejo del paisaje ante la variabilidad y el cambio climático.

Como parte de la preparación del proyecto, se realizó un análisis de riesgo para identificar potenciales riesgos en su implementación e incluir actividades específicas para evitar o mitigar los riesgos potenciales identificados. Si bien los impactos asociados a riesgos potenciales son limitados y trataran de evitarse, se ha preparado un Plan de Gestión Ambiental y Social (PGAS) para mejorar impactos positivos del proyecto y para evitar, y donde la evitación no es posible, mitigar los impactos potenciales limitados. El PGAS guiará a MARN durante la implementación del proyecto para asegurar que los resultados de sustentabilidad social y ambiental que busca el proyecto sean alcanzados.

## **Objetivos del taller:**

- Dar a conocer el enfoque del proyecto, sus componentes y productos esperados.
- Socializar el Plan de Gestión Ambiental y Social del proyecto (PGAS).
- Proveer información a los actores clave sobre los potenciales riesgos del proyecto y las medidas de mitigación propuestas y recibir su retroalimentación
- Informar y recibir retroalimentación sobre las medidas que se consideran para fomentar el involucramiento de actores clave durante la implementación del proyecto.

Lugar: Salón de usos múltiples ACEPROS, Barrio El Palmar, Cara Sucia, San Francisco Menéndez, Ahuachapán.

Fecha: jueves 20 de diciembre de 2018

### Discusiones durante el taller

Como introducción se realizó una presentación de las actividades, componentes y productos que se buscan con la implementación de los componentes del proyecto.

Posteriormente se hace una presentación del Plan de Gestión Ambiental y Social del proyecto, el cual busca identificar los riesgos e impactos sociales y ambientales del proyecto, así como determinar el nivel de dichos impactos.

El objetivo del PGAS es guiar al MARN y a PNUD durante la implementación del proyecto para garantizar que se cumplan con los resultados de sostenibilidad social y ambiental deseados. El PGAS incluye:

- 1. Descripción general
- 2. Marco legal aplicable
- 3. Descripción de los riesgos e impactos
- 4. Medidas de mitigación
- 5. Programa de participación de las partes interesadas

Durante la consulta una de las observaciones señaladas por los asistentes es la falta de inversión para la protección del sitio arqueológico Cara Sucia, esta preocupación no resulta precisamente de la implementación del proyecto consultado ya que por el grado de urbanización de la zona no se considera que pueda haber activiades de restauración cerca del sitio, sino de situaciones de mala gestión del sitio por la autoridad competente.

Se expresó que los pobladores locales tienen una inquietud, de quien es el poseedor de un terreno en la microcuenca, es una zona con potencial para la conservación de distintas especies, este terreno está sufriendo la invasión de productores, deforestando el bosque salado indiscriminadamente, a su vez manifiesta que un proyecto de esta naturaleza podría favorecer la protección y conservación de las áreas con cobertura forestal, fundamentalmente las que prestan servicios refugio de vida silvestre y recarga hídrica. Adicionalmente, la invasión ganadera en los bosques salados es otra preocupación de los pobladores de la zona, ya que están resultando en alteración de las condiciones ecológicas del bosque salado.

Ante la falta de intervención en la zona las personas consultadas solicitan al MARN actuar consecuentemente con el mandato constitucional para delimitar las propiedades, es necesario invertir en delimitar las propiedades estatales, en particular las ANP que son las que prestan los servicios ecosistémicos claves para las comunidades de la zona. Se señaló que el proyecto busca fortalecer el marco de cumplimiento y la gobernanza ambiental a nivel local, así como prevenir impactos negativos a través de las medidas de mitigación propuestas.

En cuanto a la parte operativa del proyecto se explicó que el FIAES es el mecanismo financiero para la implementación del proyecto, a través de un diseño de convocatoria especial dirigida a las organizaciones locales para garantizar mayor nivel de participación. Ante esto se consultó si las personas presentes que representan organizaciones locales, han tenido alguna experiencia de trabajo con FIAES y efectivamente en su mayoría manifestaron tener experiencia de trabajo en acciones de conservación con el FIAES, además expresaron que los comités de micro cuencas son una plataforma ideal para trabajar en las acciones de este proyecto, dado que son organizaciones que representan a todas las comunidades establecidas en la microcuenca. Las ADESCOS por su parte también expresaron tener experiencia en la implementación de proyectos con FIAES y otros donantes en la zona.

Se hace referencia también a los criterios de exclusión para optar a los fondos de este proyecto, esto con el fin de aclarar a los participantes las actividades que no podrán ser implementadas con el proyecto, por sus implicaciones sociales y/o ambientales para la zona.

El programa de participación de las partes interesadas es otra de las consideraciones del PGAS donde la participación de los actores como agentes beneficiarios del proyecto esta incorporado y busca establecer los mejores mecanismos para que el proyecto tenga un enfoque ampliamente participativo.

Proceso de planificación participativa, los procesos de consulta y participación, el fortalecimiento de capacidades y difusión y divulgación de información son ejes que se han desarrollado a lo largo de la preparación de la propuesta.

Otra de las consultas realizadas por los participantes es que si en el marco de la implementación del proyecto, ¿Como ADESCO pueden acceder a recursos financieros? Sobre esto se señaló que para las actividaes de restauración se buscan las mejores alternativas para que, pueda ser una sola ADESCO la que gestione los fondos, también existe la posibilidad de que se unan dos o más asociaciones para acceder a los fondos. El mecanismo de involucramiento de las comunidades se da formalizando su participación a través de un convenio, de tal manera que se apropie del mismo y pueda garantizar la sostenibilidad de las acciones, que es otro de los objetivos de este proyecto.

Manifiestan que en San Francisco Menéndez hay 96 comunidades con su respectiva ADESCOS, adicionalmente hay comités que por no alcanzar el número mínimo de vecinos (25) para conformar la ADESCO, están organizados de esta manera, esto implica que hay condiciones habilitadoras en términos de organización para ejecutar el proyecto.

El sistema de monitoreo de amenazas locales, son las ADESCOS y la Comisión Municipal de Protección Civil, hay un sistema que se alerta desde el MARN, hacia los puntos de contacto a nivel local.

### **Conclusiones**

- Algunas consideraciones finales fueron que para implementar efectivamente el PGAS para el proyecto, se debe fortalecer el accionar institucional a nivel local, estableciendo arreglos institucionales adecuados, involucrando a las comunidades como factores habilitadores para alcanzar las metas establecidas.
- El fortalecimiento de las capacidades locales, el monitoreo y seguimiento de las acciones son además elementos claves para dar sostenibilidad a las acciones.
- No se considera un riesgo al área arqueológica de Cara Sucia ya que la zona adyacente a este sitio se encuentra urbanizada
- Los actores expresaron interés en el mecanismo de atención a quejas, mencionando que esta medida es muy positiva.

## Lista de Participantes





## P N D D Abenviola

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

ADAPTATION FUND

Consulta del Plan de Manejo Social y Ambi ent al

Fecha: jueves 20 de diciembre de 2018

Lugar: Local de ACEPROS, Cara Sucia, San Francisco Menéndez, Ahuachapán

Hora: 8:00 a.m.

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E-MAIL	11758009	St 11- 9h tt	martinbellozooy G 67796902	melvin.ozuna ozdno e	vole realta Mahamer	ibonillo amons de Su	amades tarriella	h55025346	
INSTITUCION	do Lemos Monte viero cuenco aquació boo87211	MARN	Alcoldia San. Fco. Mdoz.		Prúp	MARN /DCJ	Documento Tista	Estables	Alberto Haurige 7 M. A. R. W. Evanda Receive
NOMBRE/APELLIDO	Jedro Lemos Muste	Day Oy tonio felestary	Martin Gundado	Melvin by Pors Dem	Valoria Abata	ISAC Bonillo	Amada Torruella	Brtwo Mentes	Sun Albuto Hunger 7







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

## Consulta del Plan de Manejo Social y Ambiental

Fecha: jueves 20 de diciembre de 2018

Lugar: Local de ACEPROS, Cara Sucia, San Francisco Menéndez, Ahuachapán

Hora: 8:00 a.m.

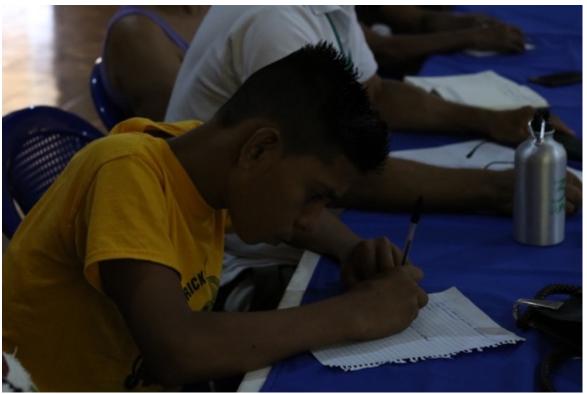
NOMBRE/APELLIDO	INSTITUCION	E-MAIL	FIRMA
CARJOS BEGIGO Comes	comitte de mis rocutos	6153 ez 33	686
BONCO SLOW REXES COMITE MILLOUSENOS	collite minocutinos	58 36 2819	Court
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## Memoria Fotográfica













Project Title: Resilience through Landscape Restauration in Ahuachapan Sur.

Implementing Partner: UNDP

2.1 Identification of climate resilient products to sustain agrobiodiversity and promote diversified livelihoods  2.2 Adapted livelihoods introduced to new high value markets to generate economic alternatives in the region  MARN  71200  71200  71300  71600	Component	Outputs	RESPONSI BLE PARTY	Budget code
Component 1: Ecosystem Based Adaptation through productive landscape management and restoration for enhanced resilience at a territorial level    Mithin Community Restoration Plans (enhanced protection and management of wetlands and aquifers in South Ahuachapán).  72200  72400  72500  72600  73400  74200  75700  72100		community restoration plans for ecosystem based adaptation and landscape management 1.2. Forest landscape restoration is implemented to meet climate adaptation needs and improve ecosystem services 1.3. Promotion of Sustainable and Resilient Agriculture to Climate Change in critical ecosystems (reducing land degradation and maximizing benefits of		71400
Component 2: Diversified products positioned in new markets for resilient livelihoods  2.1 Identification of climate resilient products to sustain agrobiodiversity and promote diversified livelihoods  2.2 Adapted livelihoods  71200  71200  71200  71200  71300  71300  71600	Adaptation through productive landscape management and restoration for	within Community Restoration Plans (enhanced protection and management of wetlands and aquifers in South		71600
Component 2: Diversified products positioned in new markets for resilient livelihoods    T2500     72500     72600     73400     74200     75700     72100				72200
Component 2: Diversified products positioned in new markets for resilient livelihoods    Component 2: Diversified products positioned in new markets for resilient livelihoods   1,200   1,200   2,2   Adapted livelihoods   2,2   Adapted livelihoods   2,2   Adapted livelihoods   1,200   1				
Component 2: Diversified products positioned in new markets for resilient livelihoods  2.1 Identification of climate resilient products to sustain agrobiodiversity and promote diversified livelihoods  2.2 Adapted livelihoods introduced to new high value markets to generate economic alternatives in the region  MARN  71600				
Component 2: Diversified products positioned in new markets for resilient livelihoods  2.1 Identification of climate resilient products to sustain agrobiodiversity and promote diversified livelihoods  2.2 Adapted livelihoods  2.2 Adapted livelihoods introduced to new high value markets to generate economic alternatives in the region  MARN  71600				73400
2.1 Identification of climate resilient products to sustain agrobiodiversity and promote diversified livelihoods  Component 2: Diversified products positioned in new markets for resilient livelihoods  2.2 Adapted livelihoods introduced to new high value markets to generate economic alternatives in the region  MARN  71200  71200  71200  71200  71300  71300				74200
2.1 Identification of climate resilient products to sustain agrobiodiversity and promote diversified livelihoods  Component 2: Diversified products positioned in new markets for resilient livelihoods  2.2 Adapted livelihoods introduced to new high value markets to generate economic alternatives in the region  MARN  71600				75700
2.1 Identification of climate resilient products to sustain agrobiodiversity and promote diversified livelihoods  2.2 Adapted livelihoods introduced to new high value markets to generate economic alternatives in the region  MARN  71200  71200  71300  71600				72100
products to sustain agrobiodiversity and promote diversified livelihoods  2.2 Adapted livelihoods introduced to new high value markets to generate economic alternatives in the region  MARN  71200  71300  71600				Su
Component 2: Diversified products positioned in new markets for resilient livelihoods  new high value markets to generate economic alternatives in the region MARN 71600		products to sustain agrobiodiversity and		71200
71600	positioned in new markets for resilient	new high value markets to generate	MARN	71300
	livelihoods			71600 75700

1	1		72300
			72100
Component 3. Monitoring the impact of	3.1.Generating the capacity and knowledge to monitor EbA and restoration interventions in South Ahuachapán 3.2. Improved production and utilization of hydrological and climate information		71300
EbA on Regional Hydrology for Enhanced Capacity and Landscape management and adaptation planning	applied to decision-making by stakeholders and local development agents	MARN	72300 75700 72100
	4.1 Establishment and consolidation of local mechanisms to strengthen governance of the territory 4.2 Local adaptation plans designed and included in the municipality's territorial planning.		71200 71300
Component 4. Strengthening of inter- institutional coordination and local governance for sustainable land	4.3 Enhancing capacities to articulate actions and mobilize financing for Ecosystem-based Adaptation	MARN	72100 71600 72200
management in the face of climate variability and change			72300 72400 74200
			72100 75700 <b>Su</b>
			71400 71200 71600 72200
Project Management		MARN	74500 72800 73100
			74200

	•	•	
			74100
			74956
Total Programmable Grant		•	

Budget Note	Description of cost item
	Service contract for: 1 Restoration Coordinator, 1 Financial
1A	Knowledge Management Specialist to develop and coordina
	Travel costs for 5 years (local travel, gasoline, dsa) for monit
1B	media tour from Y2-Y4
	Cost of: 3- work stations for restoration team to be located
1C	each); 1- 4x4 vehicle to facilitate local travel (USD 25,000);
1D	1 professional camara to monitor and document restoration
1E	General office supplies for restoration team and for worksh
	Grants to be dibursed to local organizations for establishing
	Micro-Capital Grants policy and will be provided by FIAES th
	estimates are USD 917.32per Ha agroforestry systems -tota
	gallery forest-total 284.5 Ha; USD 1,620.95 per Ha manglar-
	be spent in financial costs incurred by FIAES in management
1F	USD 54,214.52 Y2 USD 101,086.74 Y3 USD192,427.37 Y4 L
1G	Annual costs for general vehicle maintenance including insu
	Costs for publishing open calls and awards on local media (a
1H	knowledge material (methodologies, resulsts) derived from
	Various workshops with communites and local organization
	and process; 1 Launch event and 1 levent to inform on lessc
11	stakeholders on results to ensure sustainability of actions
<b>1</b> J	Annual audit costs of grant funds managed by FIAES (Y1-Y4)
	1 Study documenting regional best practices in the the prod
	impact, high level of resilience and high socio-economic value
	material for dissemination to productive associations (USD :
	provide capacity building to productive associations and or
2A	30,000 per expert and 1 training per sector (4) total USD 12
	holders to help guide in integrating results from technologic
2B	consultant)

20	Internal travel costs from productive sector to workshops at
2C	support and for productive groups to promote product plac  Training events and workshops targetted at productive asso
2D	results from technological packages and from market studie
<del>-</del>	Material required for developing (adapting physical space) a
2E	USD 227,500). Material includes metal stands and wooden (
	Commissioning: the design of a certification course on adap
	will be targetted to agricultural extension workers and prod
2F	(USD 55,000 per study total USD 165,000)
	integrating hydrological information and integrating it with
	information products and enhance EWS systems (USD 75,0
	climate change team to develop a climate change Atlas for t
2.4	data from new equipment and will provide maintenance supports work)
3A	years work)  1 automatic hydrometric station (USD 65,000), refurbishme
3B	automatic hydroclimatic stations (USD 65,000 per station), :
	Workshops directed at women to develop community capa
	trained). Training to Observatorio Ncional on remote censor
3C	callibrante information form hydroclimatic statiosn to meas
	Commissioning: 1 conceptual model of the ESA 01 Aquifer in
	55,000); End user surveys and studies to develop climate inf
3D	of climate products (USD 120,000)
	IInternational consultant (1) to support in the assessment o
	consultancies for local organizations to enhance their capac
4A	(USD 10,000 each)
	Hiring 2 local consultants to provide support to FIAES in stre
	enhance their capacity to manage international adapatation
4B	gender analysis development and monitoring
	Service contract for: 1Governance Coordinator to provide le
	organizations (USD 200,000) and for 1 Community Liaison O
4C	groups are integrated withe work carried out by the municipadapatation planning (USD 125,000).
40	
	Internal travel costs for governance coordinator, communit
4D	and stakeholder engagement
4E	2 work stations (computer, desk, chairs, phone) for commu
	Monitoring and evaluation equipment to enhance FIAES' ca
4F	monitor, GPS, salinity measuring equipment, equipment for
4G	Licenses for Geographic Information Software (3) to enhanc
4H	Printing of knowledge management material including vulne

41	1 Insitutional gap analysis for FIAES and local organizations i ISO 9001:2015 in Project Management to FIAES (USD 6,000) projects for FIAES and local organizations (USD 30,000); 2 tr directed at FIAES and local organizations (USD 7,500 each); the region to gauge financial, fiduciary, managing and gover terms of weaknesses and identify the organizations with the sources (USD 25,000); 1 study on the design, structuring an identifying the ideal local mechanism (organization) to hous organizations in the design of investments strategies to attr municipalities in Ahuachapán Sur (USD 55,000); 1 local adap
	Workshops directed at local community organizations and s
	disseminate lessons from project, and to enhance capacities
	(USD 7,600).
<b>4</b> J	Training and capacity building to municipal authorities and 1
5A	Service contract for: 1 Project Manager (USD 250,000) and :
5B	Cost of developing 1 mid term and 1 terminal evaluations (L
5C	Local travel for porject manager and PMU team
5D	2 work stations (computer, desk, chairs, phone) for commu
5E	Project miscelaneous costs (office and unforseen expenses
5F	1 multifunctional printer (USD 1000) and software licences 1
5G	Annual office maintenace costs (housekeeping, etc) (USD 10
5H	Costs for publishing project information developing gneral
51	Annual audits for project
5J	Financial and administrative services provided by UNDP (LO

Budget Description			Planned B	udg	et by Year	
0 1	Y1	Y2	Y3		Y4	Y5
Contractual Services- Individual	\$ 49,906.00	\$ 58,633.00	\$ 58,633.00	\$	58,633.00	\$ 23,727.00
Travel	\$ 3,400.00	\$ 4,390.00	\$ 4,390.00	\$	4,420.00	\$ 3,400.00
Equipment and furniture	\$ 34,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	\$ -
Communication & Audio Visual Equip	\$ 600.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	\$ -
Supplies	\$ 487.00	\$ 487.00	\$ 487.00	\$	487.00	\$ 487.00
Grants	\$ 515,467.70	\$ 1,023,593.10	\$ 2,037,440.10	\$	516,354.46	\$ -
Rental&Maint of Other Equip	\$ 2,263.00	\$ 2,263.00	\$ 2,263.00	\$	2,263.00	\$ 2,263.00
Audiovisual & Print Prod Costs	\$ 3,508.00	\$ 2,256.00	\$ 2,176.00	\$	820.00	\$ 820.00
Training workshops and conferences	\$ 1,763.00	\$ 6,988.00		\$	5,000.00	
Contractual Services- Companies	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$	10,000.00	
b Total Component 1	\$ 621,394.70	\$ 1,108,610.10	\$ 2,115,389.10	\$	597,977.46	\$ 30,697.00
International Consultant	\$ 32,000.00	\$ 128,000.00	\$ 184,000.00	\$	48,000.00	\$ 48,000.00
Local consultant	\$ -	\$ 22,000.00	\$ 27,500.00	\$	33,000.00	\$ 27,500.00
Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,200.00	\$	13,125.00	\$ 16,875.00
Training	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 3,600.00	\$	20,000.00	\$ 25,000.00

Materials & Goods	\$	20,000.00	ڔ	51,000.00	اد	65,500.00	ر	45,500.00	اد	45,500.00
Contractual Services	\$	20,000.00	\$	18,000.00	\$	187,000.00	\$	-5,500.00	\$	-3,300.00
b Total Component 2	\$	57,000.00	\$	229,000.00	\$	477,800.00	\$	159,625.00	\$	162,875.00
Local consultant	Ψ	57,000.00	\$	27,000.00	\$	76,500.00	\$	76,500.00	\$	78,000.00
Materials & Goods	\$	400,250.00	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Training			\$	8,400.00	\$	35,000.00				
Contractual Services			\$	70,000.00	Ψ	33,333.33	\$	49,000.00	\$	56,000.00
b Total Component 3	\$	400,250.00	\$	105,400.00	\$	111,500.00	\$	125,500.00	\$	134,000.00
International Consultant	\$	8,000.00	\$	6,000.00	\$	10,000.00	\$	5,000.00	\$	1,000.00
Local consultant			\$	12,000.00	\$	12,000.00				
Contractual Services- Individual	\$	65,000.00	\$	65,000.00	\$	65,000.00	\$	65,000.00	\$	65,000.00
Travel	\$	2,160.00	\$	2,160.00	\$	2,160.00	\$	2,160.00	\$	2,160.00
Equipment and furniture	\$	6,000.00	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Materials & Goods	\$	3,000.00								
Communication & Audio Visual Equip	\$	20,500.00	\$	9,900.00						
Audiovisual & Print Prod Costs					\$	2,720.00	\$	5,440.00	\$	5,440.00
Contractual Services- Companies	\$	75,300.00	\$	77,300.00	\$	26,000.00	\$	36,150.00	\$	11,250.00
Training workshops and conferences	\$	1,220.00	\$	23,140.00	\$	21,700.00	\$	22,100.00	\$	21,940.00
b Total Component 4	\$	181,180.00	\$	195,500.00	\$	139,580.00	\$	135,850.00	\$	106,790.00
Contractual services (individual)	\$	80,000.00	\$	80,000.00	\$	80,000.00	\$	80,000.00	\$	80,000.00
International Consultant		-			\$	30,000.00			\$	30,000.00
Travel	\$	2,400.00	\$	2,400.00	\$	2,400.00	\$	2,400.00	\$	2,400.00
Equipment and furniture	\$	6,000.00								
Miscelanous	\$	4,000.00	\$	4,000.00	\$	4,000.00	\$	4,000.00	\$	4,000.00
Information Techonology Equipmt	\$	5,900.00								
Rental & Maintenance Premises	\$	1,000.00	\$	1,000.00	\$	1,000.00	\$	1,000.00	\$	1,000.00
Audiovisual & Print Prod Costs	\$	1,000.00	\$	1,000.00	\$	1,000.00	\$	1,000.00	\$	1,000.00

Professional services (audits)	\$	5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$	5,000.00	\$	5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00
DPC	\$	17,000.00	\$ 17,000.00	\$	17,000.00	\$	17,000.00	\$ 17,000.00
Sub Total PMC	\$	122,300.00	\$ 110,400.00	\$	140,400.00	\$	110,400.00	\$ 140,400.00
#######################################		###########		#	##########	\$ 574,762.00		

%PMC \$ 0.08 Fee \$ 664,684.56

Administrator for the dibursement and management of grant sources and 1 ate output 1.4

toring and documenting community restoriation plans includes an annual

in San Francisco Menendez (desk, computer, phone, chair) at (USD 3000

1 work (USD 600)

## ops (USD 487 per year)

and implementing community restoration plans. Grants will follow UNDP's nrough an open call process (Cost per Ha varies depending on technique I 2,708 Ha; USD 1082.13 per Ha sylvopastoral -total 664ha; USD 693.72 total 141 Ha; USD 917.32Ha coffee cacao- total 67Ha). USD 402, 829.91 will t and placement of grant resources (distribution amongst 4 year period: Y1 JSD55,101.28)

## rance, car licensing fees and GPS services

is established per FIAES norms for transperancy); publishing costs for the community restoration plans

s on the process of building community restoration plans, expected results ons learned from the restoration process with local and national

luction of agricultural products and practices with low environmental ues. Products will result in the development of 6 technological packages and 320,000); Hiring of market chain integration and added value experts to ganizations on value chain integration and added production value (USD 0,000)

cal packages into actual productive processes (estimated USD 18,333 per

nd training events, for PMU team and consultants to provide exentsion ement

ociations, local cooperatives, and rural extension officers to disseminate es. Trainings to seedbank management

and managing 65 seedbanks (USD 3,500 investment per seed bank for otal of cabinets, cooling systems (elecrtic fans, etc), burlap cloth, glass containers,

ted agro ecosystems and practices based on the study results, the course luctive associations (USD 40,000) and the development of 3 market studies

meteorological information in Ahuachpan to develop relevant climate 00 per consultant for 2 years work); 1 local consultant will work with the the region (USD 36,000 for 3 years work); 2 local consultants will integrate pport to observation system in the region (USD 36,000 per consultant for 3

nt of 2 existing hydrological stations located at Rio Paz (USD 200,000), 2 1 drone for climate and restoration monitoring purposes (USD 5,250)

city skills in hydrological monitoring (Cost per person USD 60 for 140 women ring to enhance capacities in usint satellite information to complement and sures soil moisture, etc. (USD 35,000)

ncluding analysis of recharge areas from superficial water sources (USD formation products including technical support to train end users on the use

f climate vulnerabilities in Ahuachapán Sur (USD 10,000); Hiring 2 ity in attracting international and private resources including governance

earmlining and incorporating ISO standards for project managing processes to a projects (USD 12,000 per consultant). Hiring 2 local consultants for in field

egal and technical support to the TAC , municipalities, and local community officer to ensure stakeholder engagement including women and vulnerable palities and is integrated and articulated within the TAC and during the local

y liasion officer and TAC members to events, meetings, project monitoring

nity liaison officer and governance coordinator (USD 3000 per station)
pacity to monitor impact of projects through demonstrative plots (digital PH use in manglar area, etc)

e monitoring capacities of FIAES (USD 10,000 each); 1 projector (USD 400)

erability assessment developed and local adaptation plans

in managing international climate funds (USD 15,000); Cost of Certification ); Comprehensive capacity building program in the design of adaptation ainings on Monitoring, Report and Verification of Adaptation Projects Capacity analysis of exisitng environmental management organizations in nance. This analysis will assign values and provide key recommendations in e strongest capacity to attract and manage climate funds from diverse d legal frameworks required for developing a local environmental fund and se it with key recommendations (USD 15,000); 1 training directed at local act climate finance (USD 10,000); 1 local vulnerability assessment for the 4 otation plan for Ahuachapán Sur (USD 55,000) takeholders as part of the process of the adaptation planning process, to s for communities on climate change management and project development FAC members in climate change, climate change information, adaptation 1 Project Adminstrative Assistant (USD 150,000) JSD 30,000 each) nity liaison officer and governance coordinator (USD 3000 per station) wihtin the project) for Office and Antivirus programs for PMU team (USD 4,900) 000 for 5 years = USD 5000

A)

	Budget Notes
TOTAL	
\$ 249,532.00	1A
\$ 20,000.00	1B
\$ 34,000.00	1C
\$ 600.00	1D
\$ 2,435.00	1E
\$ 4,092,855.36	1F
\$ 11,315.00	1G
\$ 9,580.00	1H
\$ 13,751.00	11
\$ 40,000.00	IJ
\$ 4,474,068.36	
\$ 440,000.00	2A
\$ 110,000.00	2B
\$ 40,200.00	2C
\$ 63,600.00	2D

\$	227,500.00	2E
\$	205,000.00	2F
\$ \$ <b>\$</b>	1,086,300.00	
\$	258,000.00	3A
\$	400,250.00	3В
\$	43,400.00	3C
\$	175,000.00	3D
\$ <b>\$</b>	876,650.00	
\$	30,000.00	4A
\$	24,000.00	4B
\$	325,000.00	4C
\$	10,800.00	4D
\$ \$ \$	6,000.00	4E
\$	3,000.00	4F
\$	30,400.00	4G
\$	13,600.00	4H
\$	226,000.00	41
\$	90,100.00	<b>4</b> J
\$	758,900.00	
\$	400,000.00	5A
\$	60,000.00	5B
\$ \$ \$	12,000.00	5C
\$	6,000.00	5D
\$	20,000.00	5E
\$	5,900.00	5F
\$	5,000.00	5G
\$	5,000.00	5H

#REF!

\$ 25,000.00	5B
\$ 85,000.00	51
\$ 623,900.00	
\$ 7,819,818.36	

#REF!

#DIV/0!

	Upon signature of Agreement	2020		2021		2022	
Scheduled date	Jan-20		May		May		May
Project Funds		\$	1,382,124.70	\$	1,748,910.10	\$	2,984,669.10
Implementin g Entity Fees		\$	117,480.60	\$	148,657.36	\$	253,696.87
Total	0	\$	1,499,605.30	\$	1,897,567.46	\$	3,238,365.97
			18%		22%		38%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a)</sup>Use projected start date to approximate first year disbursement

b) Subsequent dates will follow the year anniversary of project start

c)Add columns for years as needed

	2023	2024	Total
May		May	
\$	1,129,352.46	\$ 574,762.00	#######################################
\$	95,994.96	\$ 48,854.77	\$ 664,684.56
\$	1,225,347.42	\$ 623,616.77	#######################################

664,685

14% 7% 100%

Project Title: Resilience through Landscape Restauration in Ahuachapan Sur.

Implementing Partner: UNDP

Component	Outputs	RESPONSI BLE PARTY	Budget code
	1.1 Landscape planning through community restoration plans for ecosystem based adaptation and landscape management 1.2. Forest landscape restoration is implemented to meet climate adaptation needs and improve ecosystem services 1.3. Promotion of Sustainable and Resilient Agriculture to Climate Change in critical ecosystems (reducing land degradation and maximizing benefits of ecosystem services)		71400
Component 1: Ecosystem Based Adaptation through productive landscape management and restoration for enhanced resilience at a territorial level	1.4 Integrated Watershed Management within Community Restoration Plans (enhanced protection and management of wetlands and aquifers in South Ahuachapán).	FIAES	71600
			72200
			72400
			72500 72600
			73400
			74200
			75700
			72100
			Su
	2.1 Identification of climate resilient products to sustain agrobiodiversity and promote diversified livelihoods		71200
Component 2: Diversified products positioned in new markets for resilient	2.2 Adapted livelihoods introduced to new high value markets to generate economic alternatives in the region	MARN	71300
livelihoods			71600 75700
			/5/00

1	1		72300
			72100
Component 3. Monitoring the impact of	3.1.Generating the capacity and knowledge to monitor EbA and restoration interventions in South Ahuachapán 3.2. Improved production and utilization of hydrological and climate information		71300
EbA on Regional Hydrology for Enhanced Capacity and Landscape management and adaptation planning	applied to decision-making by stakeholders and local development agents	MARN	72300 75700 72100
	4.1 Establishment and consolidation of local mechanisms to strengthen governance of the territory 4.2 Local adaptation plans designed and included in the municipality's territorial planning.		71200 71300
Component 4. Strengthening of inter- institutional coordination and local governance for sustainable land management in the face of climate variability and change	4.3 Enhancing capacities to articulate actions and mobilize financing for Ecosystem-based Adaptation	MARN	72100 71600 72200
			72300 72400 74200
			72100 75700 <b>Su</b>
			71400 71200 71600 72200
Project Management		MARN	74500 72800 73100
			74200

		74100 74956
Total Programmable Grant		

Budget Note	Description of cost item
	Service contract for: 1 Restoration Coordinator, 1 Financial
1A	Knowledge Management Specialist to develop and coordinate
	Travel costs for 5 years (local travel, gasoline, dsa) for monit
1B	tour from Y2-Y4
10	Cost of: 3- work stations for restoration team to be located
1C	4x4 vehicle to facilitate local travel (USD 25,000);
1D	1 professional camara to monitor and document restoration
1E	General office supplies for restoration team and for worksh
	Grants to be dibursed to local organizations for establishing
	Capital Grants policy and will be provided by FIAES through
	USD 917.32per Ha agroforestry systems -total 2,708 Ha; US
	Ha; USD 1,620.95 per Ha manglar- total 141 Ha; USD 917.32
	incurred by FIAES in management and placement of grant re
1F	101,086.74 Y3 USD192,427.37 Y4 USD55,101.28)
1G	Annual costs for general vehicle maintenance including insu
	Costs for publishing open calls and awards on local media (a
1H	material (methodologies, resulsts) derived from the commu
	Various workshops with communites and local organization
	process; 1 Launch event and 1 levent to inform on lessons le
11	to ensure sustainability of actions
<b>1</b> J	Annual audit costs of grant funds managed by FIAES (Y1-Y4)
	1 Study documenting regional best practices in the the prod
	level of resilience and high socio-economic values. Products
	dissemination to productive associations (USD 320,000); Hi
	building to productive associations and organizations on va
2A	training per sector (4) total USD 120,000)
	6 local consultants hired to provide productivve extension s
2B	help guide in integrating results from technological package

2C	Internal travel costs from productive sector to workshops and for productive groups to promote product placement
20	and for productive groups to promote product placement  Training events and workshops targetted at productive asso
2D	from technological packages and from market studies. Train
	Material required for developing (adapting physical space) a
2E	227,500). Material includes metal stands and wooden cabin
	Commissioning: the design of a certification course on adap
2F	targetted to agricultural extension workers and productive aper study total USD 165,000)
21	
	Hiring 5 local consultants to enhance the work and capacitic integrating hydrological information and integrating it with
	products and enhance EWS systems (USD 75,000 per consu
	to develop a climate change Atlas for the region (USD 36,00
3A	and will provide maintenance support to observation system
3B	1 automatic hydrometric station (USD 65,000), refurbishme automatic hydroclimatic stations (USD 65,000 per station), :
35	Workshops directed at women to develop community capa-
	trained). Training to Observatorio Ncional on remote censor
3C	callibrante information form hydroclimatic statiosn to meas
	Commissioning: 1 conceptual model of the ESA 01 Aquifer in
3D	End user surveys and studies to develop climate information products (USD 120,000)
<u> </u>	p. 6.5.5.00 (6.5.2 = 2.5), 6.5.0
	IInternational consultant (1) to support in the assessment o
4A	local organizations to enhance their capacity in attracting in
	Hiring 2 local consultants to provide support to FIAES in stre
	enhance their capacity to manage international adapatation
4B	analysis development and monitoring
	Service contract for: 1Governance Coordinator to provide le
	organizations (USD 200,000) and for 1 Community Liaison O are integrated withe work carried out by the municipalities
4C	planning (USD 125,000).
	Internal travel costs for governance coordinator, communit
4D	stakeholder engagement
4E	2 work stations (computer, desk, chairs, phone) for commu
	Monitoring and evaluation equipment to enhance FIAES' cal
4F	monitor, GPS, salinity measuring equipment, equipment for
4G	Licenses for Geographic Information Software (3) to enhanc
4H	Printing of knowledge management material including vulne

41	1 Insitutional gap analysis for FIAES and local organizations i 9001:2015 in Project Management to FIAES (USD 6,000); Co FIAES and local organizations (USD 30,000); 2 trainings on N local organizations (USD 7,500 each); Capacity analysis of exfiduciary, managing and governance. This analysis will assign the organizations with the strongest capacity to attract and structuring and legal frameworks required for developing a to house it with key recommendations (USD 15,000); 1 train attract climate finance (USD 10,000); 1 local vulnerability as adaptation plan for Ahuachapán Sur (USD 55,000)
	Workshops directed at local community organizations and s
	disseminate lessons from project, and to enhance capacities
	7,600).
4J	Training and capacity building to municipal authorities and 1
5A	Service contract for: 1 Project Manager (USD 250,000) and 1
5B	Cost of developing 1 mid term and 1 terminal evaluations (L
5C	Local travel for porject manager and PMU team
5D	2 work stations (computer, desk, chairs, phone) for commu
5E	Project miscelaneous costs (office and unforseen expenses
5F	1 multifunctional printer (USD 1000) and software licences 1
5G	Annual office maintenace costs (housekeeping, etc) (USD 10
5H	Costs for publishing project information developing gneral
51	Annual audits for project
5J	Financial and administrative services provided by UNDP (LO

Budget Description		Planned Budget by Year							
J 1		Y1		Y2		Y3		Y4	
Contractual Services- Individual	\$	49,906.00	\$	58,633.00	\$	58,633.00	\$	58,633.00	
Travel	\$	3,400.00	\$	4,390.00	\$	4,390.00	\$	4,420.00	
Equipment and furniture	\$	34,000.00	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
Communication & Audio Visual Equip	\$	600.00	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
Supplies	\$	487.00	\$	487.00	\$	487.00	\$	487.00	
Grants	\$	515,467.70	\$	1,023,593.10	\$	2,037,440.10	\$	516,354.46	
Rental&Maint of Other Equip	\$	2,263.00	\$	2,263.00	\$	2,263.00	\$	2,263.00	
Audiovisual & Print Prod Costs	\$	3,508.00	\$	2,256.00	\$	2,176.00	\$	820.00	
Training workshops and conferences	\$	1,763.00	\$	6,988.00			\$	5,000.00	
Contractual Services- Companies	\$	10,000.00	\$	10,000.00	\$	10,000.00	\$	10,000.00	
b Total Component 1	\$	621,394.70	\$	1,108,610.10	\$	2,115,389.10	\$	597,977.46	
International Consultant	\$	32,000.00	\$	128,000.00	\$	184,000.00	\$	48,000.00	
Local consultant	\$	-	\$	22,000.00	\$	27,500.00	\$	33,000.00	
Travel	\$	-	\$	-	\$	10,200.00	\$	13,125.00	
Training	\$	5,000.00	\$	10,000.00	\$	3,600.00	\$	20,000.00	

Materials & Goods	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 51,000.00	\$	65,500.00	\$ 45,500.00
Contractual Services	\$ -	\$ 18,000.00	\$	187,000.00	\$ -
b Total Component 2	\$ 57,000.00	\$ 229,000.00	\$	477,800.00	\$ 159,625.00
Local consultant		\$ 27,000.00	\$	76,500.00	\$ 76,500.00
Materials & Goods	\$ 400,250.00	\$ -	\$	-	\$ -
Training		\$ 8,400.00	\$	35,000.00	
Contractual Services		\$ 70,000.00	_	00,000.00	\$ 49,000.00
b Total Component 3	\$ 400,250.00	\$ 105,400.00	\$	111,500.00	\$ 125,500.00
International Consultant	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$	10,000.00	\$ 5,000.00
Local consultant		\$ 12,000.00	\$	12,000.00	
Contractual Services- Individual	\$ 65,000.00	\$ 65,000.00	\$	65,000.00	\$ 65,000.00
Travel	\$ 2,160.00	\$ 2,160.00	\$	2,160.00	\$ 2,160.00
Equipment and furniture	\$ 6,000.00	\$ -	\$	-	\$ -
Materials & Goods	\$ 3,000.00				
Communication & Audio Visual Equip	\$ 20,500.00	\$ 9,900.00			
Audiovisual & Print Prod Costs			\$	2,720.00	\$ 5,440.00
Contractual Services- Companies	\$ 75,300.00	\$ 77,300.00	\$	26,000.00	\$ 36,150.00
Training workshops and conferences	\$ 1,220.00	\$ 23,140.00	\$	21,700.00	\$ 22,100.00
b Total Component 4	\$ 181,180.00	\$ 195,500.00	\$	139,580.00	\$ 135,850.00
Contractual services (individual)	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 80,000.00	\$	80,000.00	\$ 80,000.00
International Consultant			\$	30,000.00	
Travel	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 2,400.00	\$	2,400.00	\$ 2,400.00
Equipment and furniture	\$ 6,000.00				
Miscelanous	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$	4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00
Information Techonology Equipmt	\$ 5,900.00				
Rental & Maintenance Premises	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$	1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00
Audiovisual & Print Prod Costs	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$	1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00

Professional services (audits)	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00
DPC	\$ 17,000.00	\$ 17,000.00	\$ 17,000.00	\$ 17,000.00
Sub Total PMC	\$ 122,300.00	\$ 110,400.00	\$ 140,400.00	\$ 110,400.00
	\$ 1,382,124.70	\$ 1,748,910.10	\$ 2,984,669.10	\$ 1,129,352.46

%PMC \$ 0.08 Fee \$ 664,684.56

Administrator for the dibursement and management of grant sources and 1 ate output 1.4

toring and documenting community restoriation plans includes an annual media

in San Francisco Menendez (desk, computer, phone, chair) at (USD 3000 each); 1-

## 1 work (USD 600)

## ops (USD 487 per year)

and implementing community restoration plans. Grants will follow UNDP's Microan open call process (Cost per Ha varies depending on technique estimates are D 1082.13 per Ha sylvopastoral -total 664ha; USD 693.72 gallery forest-total 284.5 leacoffee cacao- total 67Ha). USD 402, 829.91 will be spent in financial costs esources (distribution amongst 4 year period: Y1 USD 54,214.52 Y2 USD

## rance, car licensing fees and GPS services

is established per FIAES norms for transperancy); publishing costs for knowledge inity restoration plans

s on the process of building community restoration plans, expected results and earned from the restoration process with local and national stakeholders on results

luction of agricultural products and practices with low environmental impact, high will result in the development of 6 technological packages and material for ring of market chain integration and added value experts to provide capacity lue chain integration and added production value (USD 30,000 per expert and 1

support to community restoration plans, cooperatives, and small land holders to s into actual productive processes (estimated USD 18,333 per consultant)

nd training events, for PMU team and consultants to provide exentsion support

ociations, local cooperatives, and rural extension officers to disseminate results lings to seedbank management

and managing 65 seedbanks (USD 3,500 investment per seed bank for otal of USD lets, cooling systems (elecrtic fans, etc.), burlap cloth, glass containers, etc.

ted agro ecosystems and practices based on the study results, the course will be associations (USD 40,000) and the development of 3 market studies (USD 55,000

es of the Observatorio Nacional. 2 local consultants will provide support in meteorological information in Ahuachpan to develop relevant climate information iltant for 2 years work); 1 local consultant will work with the climate change team 10 for 3 years work); 2 local consultants will integrate data from new equipment n in the region (USD 36,000 per consultant for 3 years work)

nt of 2 existing hydrological stations located at Rio Paz (USD 200,000), 2 1 drone for climate and restoration monitoring purposes (USD 5,250)

city skills in hydrological monitoring (Cost per person USD 60 for 140 women ring to enhance capacities in usint satellite information to complement and sures soil moisture, etc. (USD 35,000)

ncluding analysis of recharge areas from superficial water sources (USD 55,000); n products including technical support to train end users on the use of climate

f climate vulnerabilities in Ahuachapán Sur (USD 10,000); Hiring 2 consultancies for ternational and private resources including governance (USD 10,000 each)

eamlining and incorporating ISO standards for project managing processes to a projects (USD 12,000 per consultant). Hiring 2 local consultants for in field gender

egal and technical support to the TAC , municipalities, and local community officer to ensure stakeholder engagement including women and vulnerable groups and is integrated and articulated within the TAC and during the local adaptation

y liasion officer and TAC members to events, meetings, project monitoring and

nity liaison officer and governance coordinator (USD 3000 per station)
pacity to monitor impact of projects through demonstrative plots (digital PH use in manglar area, etc)

e monitoring capacities of FIAES (USD 10,000 each); 1 projector (USD 400)

erability assessment developed and local adaptation plans

in managing international climate funds (USD 15,000); Cost of Certification ISO imprehensive capacity building program in the design of adaptation projects for fonitoring, Report and Verification of Adaptation Projects directed at FIAES and disiting environmental management organizations in the region to gauge financial, in values and provide key recommendations in terms of weaknesses and identify manage climate funds from diverse sources (USD 25,000); 1 study on the design, local environmental fund and identifying the ideal local mechanism (organization) ning directed at local organizations in the design of investments strategies to seessment for the 4 municipalities in Ahuachapán Sur (USD 55,000); 1 local

stakeholders as part of the process of the adaptation planning process, to s for communities on climate change management and project development (USD

FAC members in climate change, climate change information, adaptation options,

1 Project Adminstrative Assistant (USD 150,000)

JSD 30,000 each)

nity liaison officer and governance coordinator (USD 3000 per station)

wihtin the project)

for Office and Antivirus programs for PMU team (USD 4,900)

000 for 5 years = USD 5000

A)

	Budget Note:		
Y5		TOTAL	
\$ 23,727.00	<b>\$</b>	249,532.00	1A
\$ 3,400.00	\$	20,000.00	1B
\$ -	\$	34,000.00	1C
\$ -	\$	600.00	1D
\$ 487.00	\$	2,435.00	1E
\$ -	\$	4,092,855.36	1F
\$ 2,263.00	\$	11,315.00	1G
\$ 820.00	\$	9,580.00	1H
	\$	13,751.00	11
	\$	40,000.00	IJ
\$ 30,697.00	\$	4,474,068.36	
\$ 48,000.00	\$	440,000.00	2A
\$ 27,500.00	\$	110,000.00	2В
\$ 16,875.00	\$	40,200.00	2C
\$ 25,000.00	\$	63,600.00	2D

\$	45,500.00	\$ 227,500.00	2E
	-	\$ 205,000.00	2F
\$ <b>\$</b>	162,875.00	\$ 1,086,300.00	
\$	78,000.00	\$ 258,000.00	3A
\$	-	\$ 400,250.00	3B
		\$ 43,400.00	3C
\$	56,000.00	\$ 175,000.00	3D
\$	134,000.00	\$ 876,650.00	
\$	1,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	4A
		\$ 24,000.00	4B
\$	65,000.00	\$ 325,000.00	4C
\$	2,160.00	\$ 10,800.00	4D
\$	-	\$ 6,000.00	4E
		\$ 3,000.00	4F
		\$ 30,400.00	4G
\$	5,440.00	\$ 13,600.00	4H
\$	11,250.00	\$ 226,000.00	41
\$	21,940.00	\$ 90,100.00	<b>4</b> J
\$	106,790.00	\$ 758,900.00	
\$	80,000.00	\$ 400,000.00	5A
\$	30,000.00	\$ 60,000.00	5B
\$	2,400.00	\$ 12,000.00	5C
		\$ 6,000.00	5D
\$	4,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	5E
		\$ 5,900.00	5F
\$	1,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	5G
\$	1,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	5H

	_			
	\$	5,000.00	\$ 25,000.00	5B
	\$	17,000.00	\$ 85,000.00	51
,	\$	140,400.00	\$ 623,900.00	
	\$	574,762.00	\$ 7,819,818.36	

#REF!

#DIV/0!

		Υ	r-1	
	QR-1	QR-2	QR-3	QR-4
COMPONENT 1: Ecosystem-based adaptation for	r enhance	d resilier	nce at a te	rritorial le
Output 1.1 Protection and restoration of critical ecosystems to				
meet climate adaptation needs and improve ecosystem services supply		150,0	00.00	
Output 1.2.Promotion of Sustainable and Resilient Agriculture to				
Climate Change within Restoration Productive Areas (reducing		400.6	200.00	
land degradation and maximizing ecosystem services benefits).		180,0	00.00	
Output 1.3. Integrated Watershed Management within Community Restoration Plans (enhanced protection and				
management of wetlands, aquifers in South Ahuachapán).		165,0	00.00	
Output 1.4 Landscape mapping of community restoration plans				
for ecosystem based adaptation planning		126.3	394.70	
SUB TOTAL		•	394.70	
		<u> </u>		
COMPONENT 2: Diversified products positioned i	n new ma	arkets for	resilient	livelihood
Output 2.1.Identification of climate resilient products to				
sustain agrobiodiversity and promote diversified		21,2	39.00	
Output 2.2. Diversified livelihoods positioned in new				
markets			61.00	
SUB TOTAL		57,0	00.00	
COMPONENT O M. 14 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 1 4 1 1 1	<u> </u>			1.0
COMPONENT 3: Monitoring the impact of EbA on	Regional	Hydrolog	gy for Enr	ianced Ca
Output 3.1 Generating the capacity and knowledge to				
monitor EbA and restoration interventions in South		190.1	250.00	
Output 3.2. Improved production and utilization of		100,2	250.00	
hydrological and climate information applied to decision-		220 (	00.00	
SUB TOTAL			250.00	
COMPONENT 4. Strengthening of inter-institution	al coordi	-		vernance
<u> </u>			<u> </u>	
Output 4.1 Establishment and consolidation of local				
mechanisms to strengthen governance of the territory		48,8	19.00	
Output 4.2. Enhancing capacities to articulate actions and				
mobilize financing for Ecosystem-based Adaptation		73,0	27.00	
Output 4.3 Local adaptation plans designed and included				
in the municipality's territorial planning.		59,3	34.00	
SUB TOTAL		181,1	180.00	
Project management				-
			300.00	
Total			,124.70	-
MIE Fee for Services			480.60	
GRAND TOTAL		1,499	,605.30	

Note: Some of the activities description has been shortened under this table, but its full content be refered under Pa

	Yr-	-2		Yr-3			Yr-3 Yr		
QR-1	QR-2	QR-3	QR-4	QR-1	QR-2	QR-3	QR-4	QR-1	QR-2
vel									
	300,00	00.00			580,0	00.00			160,0
	300,00	20.00			F20.0	00.00	_		70,00
	300,00	30.00			520,0	00.00			70,00
		_			_	_	_		
	300,00	00.00			580,0	00.00			250,0
	208,6	10.10			435,3	389.10			117,9
	1,108,6					389.10			597,9
S									
	85,32	8.00			178,0	034.00			59,47
	143,67			299,766.00				100,1	
	229,00	00.00		477,800.00				159,6	
	41.00400				4!	!			
pacity an	d Landsca	pe mana	gement a	na adapta	ition pian	ning			
	30,00	0.00			60.0	00.00			61,37
	30,00	0.00			00,0	00.00			01,57
	75,40	0.00			51.5	00.00			64,12
	105,40					500.00			125,5
for susta	inable lan		ement in t	he face o			and cha	nae	120,0
							'		
	70,00	0.00			38,6	17.00			35,85
	75,50	0.00			43,0	38.00			40,00
	50,00	0.00			57,9	25.00			60,00
	195,50	00.00			139,5	00.08			135,8
	110,40					100.00			110,4
	1,748,9					669.10			1,129,
	148,6					696.87			95,99
	1,897,567.46				3,238,	365.97			1,225,

art	П	in	the	nro	iect	Doc	umen	۴
1TL	ш	$^{\mathrm{1n}}$	tne	DIO.	iect	DOC	umen	Ĺ.

-4			Yr-	4		TOTAL
QR-3	QR-4	QR-1	QR-2	QR-3	QR-4	BUDGET (USD)
						(000)
00.00			40.000	2.00		
00.00			10,000	).00		1,200,000.00
00.00			4,068	.36		1,074,068.36
00.00			5,000	.00		1,300,000.00
00.00			3,000	.00		1,300,000.00
77.40			44.000	2.04		
77.46			11,628			900,000.00
77.46			30,697	7.00		4,474,068.36
-						
78.00			60,689	9.00		404,768.00
						,
47.00			102,18	6.00		681,532.00
25.00			162,87	5.00		1,086,300.00
			= 4 00			
75.00			71,62	5.00		403,250.00
)F 00		_	60.07	- 00		472 400 00
25.00 <b>00.00</b>			62,375 <b>134,00</b>			473,400.00 <b>876,650.00</b>
00.00			134,00	0.00		676,650.00
50.00			16,050	0.00		209,336.00
						ŕ
00.00			33,43!	5.00		265,000.00
00.00			57,30			284,564.00
50.00			106,79	0.00		758,900.00
-						
00.00			140,40			623,900.00
352.46			574,76			7,819,818.36
94.96			48,854		1	664,684.56
347.42			623,61	6.77		8,484,502.92

	Upon signature of Agreement	2020	2021	2022
Scheduled date	Jan-20	May	May	May
Project Funds		\$ 1,382,124.70	\$ 1,748,910.10	\$ 2,984,669.10
Implementin g Entity Fees		\$ 117,480.60	\$ 148,657.36	\$ 253,696.87
Total	0	\$ 1,499,605.30	\$ 1,897,567.46	\$ 3,238,365.97
		18%	22%	38%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a)</sup>Use projected start date to approximate first year disbursement

b) Subsequent dates will follow the year anniversary of project start

c)Add columns for years as needed

2023		2024	Total
May		May	
\$ 1,129,352.46	\$	574,762.00	\$ 7,819,818.36
\$ 95,994.96	\$ 48,854.77		\$ 664,684.56
\$ 1,225,347.42	\$	623,616.77	\$ 8,484,502.92
14%		7%	100%

664,685