



ADAPTATION FUND

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Adaptation Fund Board
Project and Programme Review Committee
Thirty-eighth Meeting
Bonn, Germany, 19-23 October 2026

PROPOSAL FOR ARGENTINA



ADAPTATION FUND

ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT
TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT PROPOSAL FOR
"NATIONAL MULTI-HAZARD ADAPTATION AND TERRITORIAL RESILIENCE PROGRAM
(PRONART) "

Project Title National Multi-Hazard Adaptation and Territorial Resilience Program
(PRONART)

Project ID AF00000561

Category Regular size project (over \$1 million)

Type Single country project

Stage Concept

Country Argentina

Implementing Entity UNDP

Financing Requested USD 19,792,772.00

Reviewer Ahmad Ghosn

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Secretariat's Overall Comment

The project “National Multi-Hazard Adaptation and Territorial Resilience Program (PRONART)” aims to Enhance Argentina’s climate resilience by reducing vulnerability to multiple climate hazards through a locally led adaptation actions. The proposal includes a request for a project formulation grant of USD 150,000.00. The initial/ first technical review raises several issues, such as specifying executing entities and providing the proposal last submission date; ensuring that document length is within AF limits; revising components and financing table; considering revising component 2 design to include more outputs and providing details on the components activities; clarifying potential USPs; providing initial gender assessment; providing summary tables for the relevant national plans/ strategies and applicable technical standards; revising the consultations section to include a summary table; revising AF alignment table as per AF requirements; among other Clarification Requests (CRs), Corrective Actions Requests (CARs) and notes indicated in the review.

Country Eligibility

Is the country party to the Kyoto Protocol, or the Paris Agreement?

Response: Yes

Secretariat: Yes.

Is the country a developing country particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change?

Response: Yes

Secretariat: Yes. Argentina is highly vulnerable to climate change, experiencing escalating threats such as severe agricultural droughts, unprecedented floods, and devastating wildfires.

Project Eligibility

Has the designated government authority for the Adaptation Fund endorsed the project/programme?

Response: Yes

Secretariat: Yes. As per the Endorsement letter dated 22 June 2026.

Does the length of the proposal amount to no more than Fifty pages for the project/programme concept, including its annexes?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: No. The proposal is 50 pages excluding the letter of endorsement, annexes, and additional information requested by the review. Among other issues noted below. CAR1: Please address the following: 1. Specify the executing entities. 2. Attach letter of endorsement to the proposal document. 3. On p.1, include last submission date. 4. Shorten the document length where possible, particularly in Part I "Background and Context", to ensure that the revised version length stays within AF limits. CAR2: In the Project Components and Financing table, please indicate allocated amounts at output and component levels. Also, add table number and heading. CR1: Add table number and heading to the project calendar table. CR2: Move Figure 4 (p. 14) on the PRONART consultation process and related discussion to Part IIH on consultations. CR3: In the last paragraph of Part IIA, p. 21, please also indicate the AF outcomes supported by the project as indicated in Part IIIA table on alignment with AF RF. To be more visible, it is recommended to move the revised paragraph to Part I after "Project/ Programme Objectives". Editorial notes: To improve the quality and navigation of the proposal, please consider the following: 1. Include Table of contents, lists of abbreviation, tables and figures (will not count toward document AF 50-page limit). 2. Spell out abbreviations when first used and refer to tables, figures at related discussions. 3. Ensure that all tables and figures are numbered and with proper headings. 4. Conduct a round of editing/ proofreading after revising the document to address review comments.

Does the project / programme support concrete adaptation actions to assist the country in addressing adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change and build in climate resilience?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Yes. See Part IIA, pp. 17-21. The project responds directly to adaptation priorities identified by provinces during the consultation process and addresses the increasing impacts of wildfires, floods, and heatwaves. Concrete actions territorial investments in NbS, strengthened EWS and risk communication, and institutional capacity-building, governance and learning mechanisms as discussed in Part IIA. However, more details are needed among other issues indication below. CAR3: Component 2 is a major component with a budget of \$15,000,000 (over 86% of total components cost). Hence, it should have more outputs to enable adequate monitoring and evaluation of its implementation. It should at least include three outputs that would cover the priority NbS typologies indicated in Table 2, pp. 9-12 (Defensive Green Corridors for Fire Buffering and Fuel Management; Floodable spaces for natural floodplain restoration and management, Urban forested cooling corridors). The recommended/ suggested outputs under this component could include: Output 2.1 for Activities 2.1.1 and 2.1.2; Output 2.2 for Activities 2.1.3 and 2.1.4; and output 2.3 for Activities 2.1.5 and 2.1.6; along with a clear indication of the priority typologies addressed under the outputs. This is a suggestion for redesigning this component, but other alternative options by the IE are encouraged. CAR4: Provide further details on the activities under the components, particularly component 2, including related quantification of related planned targets and direct/ indirect beneficiaries, to demonstrate the size of works involved and substantiate allocated budgets. CAR5: Please clarify if component 2 involves any USPs and specify these USPs. Clarify what USPs will be

identified at full proposal stage. For USPs that will be identified during implementation, please provide a brief discussion on how they will be managed to ensure compliance with related AF requirements. Related guidance on these requirements can be accessed at: <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/guidance-document-for-project-programme-with-unidentified-sub-projects/>. CR4: In Part I, after “Objectives”, or as appropriate in Part IIA, please include a brief paragraph to indicate the AF outcomes supported by project (related info can be extracted from Part IIIA table on alignment with AF RF).

Does the project / programme provide economic, social and environmental benefits, particularly to vulnerable communities, including gender considerations, while avoiding or mitigating negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Not fully. See Part IIB, pp. 21-26. Further quantification of the benefits is recommended. Also, an initial gender assessment/ analysis is required at CN stage, among other issues noted below. CR5: Where possible at this stage, please quantify the benefits under each category (i.e., economic, social, environmental) such quantification could include number of direct/ indirect beneficiaries, the targets of the activities as indicated in Part IIA (to be revised include these targets), size of rehabilitated areas, number of potential new jobs/ improved welfare of beneficiaries (social), etc. CR6: To save space and help meet AF proposal length limit, delete the discussion under “Key enabling actions”, pp. 25-26, as it is not needed at CN stage. CAR6: Compliance with the AF Gender Policy requires an initial gender analysis/ assessment at the earliest stage of project preparation to determine different needs, capabilities, roles and knowledge resources of women and men, etc. related to the project and to guide related gender issues consideration in the project. Please provide a brief initial gender assessment/ analysis (1-2 pages) as a dedicated heading in Part I, or as an annex (the annex provided does not provide adequate analysis and supporting related statistics) and refer to this annex at related discussions.

Is the project / programme cost effective?

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: Yes. See Part IIC, pp. 26-28. Sufficient for CN stage. A more detailed cost-effectiveness analysis will be required at full proposal stage.

Is the project / programme consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications and adaptation programs of action and other relevant instruments?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Not clearly presented. See Part IID, pp. 28-31. CR7: For more clarity (and to possibly save space to meet AF document length limit), please present in a summary tabulated form. The Table should include the National/ subnational strategies/ plans/ etc. along with date/s, and a brief discussion on its relevance to the project interventions/ outcomes.

Does the project / programme meet the relevant national technical standards, where applicable, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Unclear. See Part IIE, pp. 31-34. CAR7: In tabulated form, please provide the applicable technical standards. The table should include the standard/ regulation along with date, related project outputs/ activities it applies to, and arrangements to ensure compliance. Technical standards may include building codes, water quality regulations, environmental regulations, any related sector-specific regulations, etc. CR8: Delete “Gender policy compliance”, pp. 33-34, and “Monitoring, accountability and adaptive management”, p. 34, and replace with a brief paragraph on each, as deemed appropriate.

Is there duplication of project / programme with other funding sources?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: No. See Part IIF, pp. 34-38. However, the start and end dates of several projects are missing CAR8: The start and end dates for several listed projects are missing. Please ensure these dates are indicated for all projects listed in Table 4, pp. 35-38.

Does the project / programme have a learning and knowledge management component to capture and feedback lessons?

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: Yes. See Part IIG, pp. 38-39. Sufficient for CN stage. More details will be needed at full proposal stage.

Has a consultative process taken place, and has it involved all key stakeholders, and vulnerable groups, including gender considerations in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Yes. See Part IIH, pp. 39-41. However, further clarification and information are needed. CAR9: Please revise Part IIH discussions to include a summary table of the conducted consultations. The table should include the date of consultations, consulted groups/local communities, number of participants disaggregated by gender consideration, topics discussed, outcomes and how they were reflected in project design.

Is the requested financing justified on the basis of full cost of adaptation reasoning?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Yes. See Part II”I”, pp. 41-43. Sufficient for CN stage. However, please address the comment below. CR9: Revise the last paragraph at the end Part II”I”, p. 43 to explicitly indicate that “the planned project objectives/ outcomes will be solely achieved based on the requested AF funds and irrespective of any cofinancing from other sources”.

Is the project / program aligned with AF's results framework?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: To a large extent. See Part IIIA, p. 48. However, Some revisions are needed as indicated below. CAR10: Please address the following: 1. Add table number and heading. 2. In the upper part of the table the listed outcomes should also include and be consistent with the outcomes associated with the outputs listed in the lower part of the table (AF output level). It should include outcomes: 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 and 8. Please revise. 3. Change "Total activity cost" to "Total outcome level grant amount". 4. Change "Total Outcome Grant Amount" at the bottom row to "Total output level grant amount". 5. For Component 3 (AF output level) output indicator 1.2 should be associated with an output (Output 1.1: Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated? double check and include output. 6. Distribute the amount \$1,530,078 at output indicator level. 7. For guidance on the above, please refer to Results Framework Alignment Table (Amended in December 2025) (77 kB, DOC) or the following link: <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/alignment-with-adaptation-fund-results-framework-template-and-guidance-dec-2025/>

Has the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes been taken into account when designing the project?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Unclear. See Part IJJ, pp. 43-45. CAR11: Revise Part IJJ to reflect the different aspects of sustainability (institutional, economic, financial, social environmental, etc.) under dedicated headings along with related arrangements to ensure sustainability, taking into account the sustainability of the operation and maintenance of the infrastructures/ installations to be developed. Also, highlight the potential replication/ scaling up of the project outcomes with other funds after its end.

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?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Yes. See Part IIK, pp. 45-47. However, please address the comment below. CR11: Kindly note E&S principles 1,4 and 6 always require further assessment to ensure compliance. Please revise E&S checklist table in Part IIK accordingly for these principles accordingly (delete ☒). Also, provide table number and heading.

Resource Availability

Is the requested project / programme funding within the cap of the country?

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: Yes.

Is the Implementing Entity Management Fee at or below 8.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget before the fee?

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: Yes. Implementing Fee (USD 1,550,585) is 8.5% of the Total Project/Programme Cost (USD 18,242,187). Same applies for PFG.

Are the Project/Programme Execution Costs at or below 9.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget (including the fee)?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Yes. Project/Programme Execution Cost (USD 912,109) is 5% of the Total Project/Programme (USD 18,242,187). However, as the executing entities are not specified, the low execution costs this may imply the involvement of UNDP as an EE. CAR12: Please address the following: 1. Specify the executing entities. 2. Clarify whether UNDP will be involved in the project execution (as it may be implied by the low of the executing costs of 5% compared to 8.5% ceiling) and provide related justification endorsed by the concerned DA, if it is the case.

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: CAR 13: Please specify the Executing Entity/ies for the PFG.

Eligibility of IE

Is the project/programme submitted through an eligible Implementing Entity that has been accredited by the Board?

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: Yes. UNDP is accredited by the AFB. Accreditation Expiration Date: 10 October 2029.



CONCEPT NOTE PROPOSAL FOR SINGLE COUNTRY

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Title of Project/Programme: National Multi-Hazard Adaptation and Territorial Resilience Program (PRONART)

Country: Argentina

Thematic Focal Area: Disaster risk reduction and early warning systems

Type of Implementing Entity: Multilateral Implementing Entity

Implementing Entity: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Executing Entities: To be defined

Amount of Financing Requested: 19,792,772 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

Project Formulation Grant Request (available to NIEs only): Yes ☒ No ☐

Amount of Requested financing for PFG: 150,000.00 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

Letter of Endorsement (LOE) signed: Yes ☒ No ☐

NOTE: LOEs should be signed by the Designated Authority (DA). The signatory DA must be on file with the Adaptation Fund. To find the DA currently on file check this page: <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/apply-funding/designated-authorities>

Stage of Submission:

☒ This concept has been submitted before

This is the first submission ever of the concept proposal

In case of a resubmission, please indicate the last submission date: July 14th 2026

Please note that concept note documents should not exceed 50 pages, including annexes.

CONTENT

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION.....	1
Project/Programme Background and Context:	6
Country and territorial profile.....	6
Changes in observed and projected climate and associated hazards	6
Social vulnerability and socioeconomic context	7
Observed losses and damages	9
Institutional frameworks and early warning	10
EWS gaps and needs.....	10
Project/Programme Description:.....	11
Problem analysis and programme rationale.....	11
Justification for selection of target regions	12
Project/Programme Objectives	17
Integrated Programme Logic and Theory of Change	18
Project/Programme Components and Financing:	19
Projected Calendar:	20
PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION	21
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.	21
Programme Components.....	21
B. Describe how the project/programme 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/programme will avoid or mitigate negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.	27
Population in pilot area departments.....	27
Economic benefits	28
Social benefits	29
Public Health Resilience	29
Benefits for Original Peoples	30
Environmental benefits	30
Avoidance and mitigation of negative impacts	30
C. Describe or provide an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project/programme.	31
Cost-effectiveness logic: prevention versus cost of inaction.....	31
Cost-effectiveness criteria in pilot selection during PFG phase.....	31
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 programme of action, or other relevant instruments, where they exist.	33

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.	36
F. Describe if there is duplication of project/programme with other funding sources, if any.	38
G. If applicable, describe the learning and knowledge management component to capture and disseminate lessons learned.	42
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.	43
Institutional and territorial consultation process.	44
Continuation of the consultative process during the PFG phase	45
I. Provide justification for funding requested, focusing on the full cost of adaptation reasoning.	45
Baseline scenario (without PRONART).	46
Scenario with Adaptation Fund support	46
Value for money and additionality	47
J. Describe how the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes has been taken into account when designing the project/programme.	47
K. Provide an overview of the environmental and social impacts and risks identified as being relevant to the project/programme.	48
PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS	52
PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENT AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING	54
 FIGURES	
Figure 1 Projected changes for SSP2-4.5 relative to the 1986–2005 period in annual mean temperature (°C), annual maximum 5-day consecutive precipitation (%), the Warm Spell Duration Index (WSDI) heat-wave duration index (days), and the annual number of consecutive dry days (days)	8
Figure 2 - Social Vulnerability to Disasters Index by department.	9
Figure 3 - Map of Targeted Provinces.	16
Figure 4 - Theory of change diagram	19
Figure 5 - PRONART Consultation process	44
Table 1 - PRONART Components, location and extent	12
Table 2 - Preliminary mapping of pilot areas and priority NbS by province and climate hazard. Final selection of pilot locations, scale and NbS design will be confirmed during the PFG based on technical, environmental and social feasibility assessments.	13
Table 3 – Components and Financing	19
Table 4 – Projected Calendar	20
Table 5 - Demographic data of the departments where pilot areas are located.	27
Table 6 - Alignment of PRONART with National and Subnational Strategies and Plans	34
Table 7 - Compliance with Argentina’s national and subnational technical, environmental and social standards	37
Table 8 - Other projects and initiatives related to PRONART	39
Table 9 – Consultation process	44
Table 10 - Environmental and social impacts and risks identified	49
Table 11 - Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund	52

ACRONYM	DEFINITION
AF	Adaptation Fund
AFE	Federal Emergency Agency (Agencia Federal de Emergencias)
AR5 / AR6	Fifth / Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
AMBA	Buenos Aires Metropolitan Area
BTR	Biennial Transparency Report
BUR	Biennial Update Report
CAPEX	Capital Expenditures (Initial capital investment costs)
CAPS	Primary Healthcare Centers (Centros de Atención Primaria de la Salud)
CCDR	Country Climate and Development Report
COFEMA	Federal Council of the Environment (Consejo Federal de Medio Ambiente)
DA	Designated Authority
EbA	Ecosystem-based Adaptation
EIB	European Investment Bank
EIA / ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ELUP	Environmental Land Use Planning
EWS	Early Warning Systems
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FPIC	Free, Prior, and Informed Consultation
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	Geutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GNCC	National Climate Change Cabinet (Gabinete Nacional de Cambio Climático)
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanisms
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IKI	International Climate Initiative
INA	National Water Institute (Instituto Nacional del Agua)
INDEC	National Institute of Statistics and Census
INGEI	National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (Inventario Nacional de Gases de Efecto Invernadero)
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IVSD	Social Vulnerability Index to Disasters (Índice de Vulnerabilidad Social ante Desastres)
LOE	Letter of Endorsement
MAYDS	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible)
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
MIE	Multilateral Implementing Entity
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NbS	Nature-based Solutions
NC	National Communications
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDA	National Designated Authority
OPEX	Operational Expenditures (Operation and maintenance costs)
OTBN	Native Forest Territorial Ordering Plans (Ordenamiento Territorial de Bosques Nativos)
PFG	Project Formulation Grant
PNRRD	National Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (Plan Nacional para la Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres)
PPRCCs	Provincial Climate Change Response Plans (Planes Provinciales de Respuesta al Cambio Climático)
PRONART	National Multi-Hazard Adaptation and Territorial Resilience Program
RCP	Representative Concentration Pathway
RENABAP	National Registry of Popular Neighborhoods (Registro Nacional de Barrios Populares)

SATIF	Early Warning System for Wildfires (Sistema de Alerta Temprana de Incendios Forestales)
SIMARCC	Climate Change Risk Map System (Sistema de Mapa de Riesgos del Cambio Climático)
SINAGIR	National System for Comprehensive Risk Management (Sistema Nacional para la Gestión Integral del Riesgo)
SINAME	National System for Early Warning and Emergency Monitoring (Sistema Nacional de Alerta Temprana y Monitoreo de Emergencias)
SMN	National Meteorological Service (Servicio Meteorológico Nacional)
SNICC	National Climate Change Information System (Sistema Nacional de Información sobre Cambio Climático)
SPLIF	Service for Prevention and Fight against Forest Fires (Servicio de Prevención y Lucha contra Incendios Forestales)
SNMF	National Fire Management Service (Servicio Nacional de Manejo del Fuego)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WBG	World Bank Group
WSDI	Warm Spell Duration Index

Project/Programme Background and Context:

Country and territorial profile

Argentina is a federal republic of 24 jurisdictions with a population of approximately 45.9 million as of the 2022 census. The population is highly urbanized, with over 90% living in cities and more than a third concentrated in the Buenos Aires Metropolitan Area. Spanning 3.7 million km², the country is one of the most biogeographically diverse in the world, containing 18 distinct ecoregions.¹

Argentina has increasingly become exposed to more frequent and intense climate hazards, particularly wildfires, floods, and heatwaves. Using a multi-criteria analysis the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), prioritized heightened risks associated with **droughts, floods, wildfires, and extreme heat**, with impacts varying across regions and sectors associated from projected climatic shifts. Climate projections in fact indicate a nationwide increase in average annual temperatures of up to 1°C by 2039, coupled with a higher frequency of torrential rains, while Patagonia faces a potential 20% reduction in precipitation. These changes are projected to accelerate glacier retreat, cause permanent coastal flooding due to sea-level rise, increase the frequency of marine and terrestrial heatwaves, flooding and wildfire risks, as well as drought in the south and Patagonia. These climate hazards are already affecting urban centers, productive systems, ecosystems, and critical infrastructure across multiple regions of the country, generating growing social, economic, and environmental losses and exacerbating existing vulnerabilities².

Changes in observed and projected climate and associated hazards

Observed climate trends documented in Argentina's Second Nationally Determined Contribution and National Adaptation Communication show a clear and persistent warming signal across the national territory. Between 1961 and 2020, mean temperatures increased across all regions, with particularly strong warming in Patagonia, where increases exceed 1°C in several areas. Minimum temperatures have risen faster than maximum temperatures, contributing to longer summers, fewer frost days and a marked increase in the frequency, intensity and duration of heatwaves. Projections under AR6-aligned scenarios indicate that heatwaves will intensify significantly in coming decades, with increases of 5–10 additional heatwave days per year across most of the country and exceeding 30 additional days per year in parts of Northwest Argentina under higher-emission scenarios RCP 8.5 (AR5) / SSP5-8.5 (AR6) (MAYDS, 2020)³.

Changes in precipitation patterns are simultaneously increasing flood risks in some regions while causing droughts in others, thus reflecting the complexity of climate impacts across Argentina's territory. Since the 1960s, a clear positive trend in rainfall has been observed in the central-eastern part of the country. Between 1961 and 2016, annual precipitation increased by 10% to 40%, with the largest anomalies concentrated in the center of the provinces of Santa Fe and Entre Ríos, and in Misiones. This has led to recurrent riverbank floods along the Paraná and Uruguay rivers, as well as extensive plains flooding, primarily affecting the provinces of Buenos Aires, La Pampa, Santa Fe, and Córdoba (MAYDS, 2022)⁴ (MAYDS, 2023c)⁵.

However, this trend is not uniform. In the Central region, there is a marked seasonal divergence: while summer rainfall shows positive but generally not statistically significant trends, winter precipitation has experienced a widespread and pronounced decrease, creating a significant "winter drying trend". In stark contrast, the Andean regions of Cuyo and Comahue are facing a growing water deficit. Since the 1980s, the flows of major rivers such as the San Juan, Atuel, Negro, and Limay have shown a negative trend, with reductions of up to 30% in some cases, indicating a critical decrease in water stored in high-mountain glaciers (TCNCC, 2015). These trends are broadly consistent with projected changes in precipitation which, in the medium and long term under SSP2-4.5, suggest increases in precipitation (10-25%) in the more humid summer rainfall regions, with decreases in southern less humid winter rainfall regions.

¹https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/IBT1%20Argentina_2024.pdf

²https://inventariogei.ambiente.gob.ar/files/Booklet_INGEI_2024.pdf

³https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Argentina_Segunda%20Contribuci%C3%B3n%20Nacional.pdf

⁴<https://www.argentina.gob.ar/jefatura/ambiente/Desarrollo-Sostenible-y-Gesti%C3%B3n-Clim%C3%A1tica/la-ciencia-climatica/plan-nacional-de>

⁵https://ciam.ambiente.gob.ar/images/uploaded/recursos/351/Informe_FUNDACEN_2023.pdf

Wildfires constitute another major climate hazard in Patagonia, the Andean region, and central Argentina, driven by rising temperatures, prolonged droughts, declining winter precipitation, and shifting wind patterns, such as the shifting of South Atlantic Anticyclone⁶, that increase fuel dryness and fire weather conditions (MAyDS, 2020; MAyDS, 2022; MAyDS, 2023c). Having affected millions of hectares in recent seasons—causing ecosystem degradation, biodiversity loss, damage to housing and productive assets, and heightened risks at the rural–urban interface—wildfires are no longer isolated seasonal events but systemic, recurrent risks that threaten territorial stability. The likelihood and spread of these fires are closely linked to the increasing frequency and intensity of droughts, rising temperatures and vulnerabilities which are exacerbated by inadequately controlled burning practices in agroecosystems and the proliferation of woody communities in degraded areas that facilitate the spread of fire. Furthermore, this risk is heavily compounded by institutional weaknesses, including insufficient coordination among provincial Civil Defense, environmental, and production sectors with private actors, alongside a lack of updated fire management plans that incorporate climate projections, highlighting the urgent need for integrated, landscape-scale, and preventive responses as emphasized by provincial authorities during the PRONART preparation consultations (2025–2026).⁷

Social vulnerability and socioeconomic context

Climatic changes, described above and presented in Figure 1, interact with and are amplified by underlying social vulnerabilities, which significantly shape the capacity of populations to anticipate, cope with and recover from climate-related disasters. In Argentina, social vulnerability to disasters is assessed through the Social Vulnerability Index to Disasters (IVSD for its Spanish acronym) which defines social vulnerability as the limited individual or collective capacity to respond to risks and contingencies, as well as the predisposition to a decline in well-being resulting from a negative configuration of social, economic and territorial attributes⁸. The index is updated for major censuses and adaptation projects by national authorities and incorporated into the relevant adaptation policies (e.g., National Adaptation Communication, National Adaptation Plan, NDC, etc.).

Results from the latest IVSD developed in 2022 show marked territorial disparities in social vulnerability across Argentina at the provincial-department level (Figure 2). Departments with high and very high levels of social vulnerability are disproportionately concentrated in the northern regions of the country, particularly in Northwest and Northeast Argentina, where a larger share of the population exhibits limited capacity to respond to disasters and climate shocks. At the same time, areas with lower relative vulnerability but high absolute population exposure, such as large urban agglomerations, also face significant social risk due to the scale of potential impacts (Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible de la República Argentina, 2023)⁹.

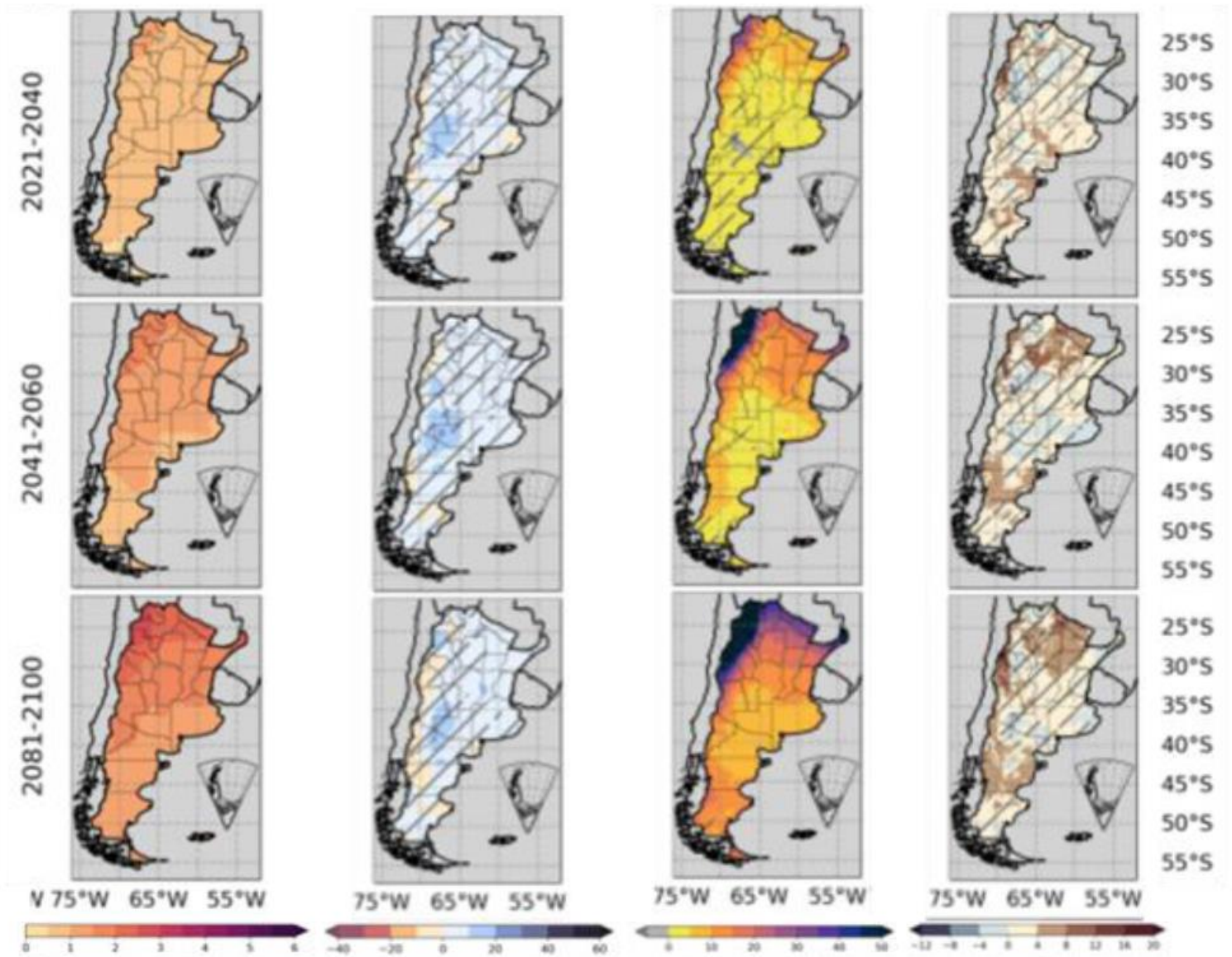
⁶https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/2022_plan_nacional_de_adaptacion_y_mitigacion_al_cambio_climatico_con_anexo_y_vf.pdf

⁷ Provincial priorities and risk perceptions were gathered through a structured consultation process conducted in 2025–2026 with representatives from provincial environmental authorities and other relevant sectoral agencies invited by them (e.g. wildfire management departments, urban planning offices). This process was carried out within the framework of PRONART preparation and included technical meetings, written inputs and validation exchanges. It enabled provinces to identify key climate hazards, priority territories and preliminary NbS options, which informed the hazard groupings and pilot pre-selection presented in this concept note.

⁸ Conceptually, the index is built on two complementary pillars: (i) the availability of assets, referring to the material and resources held by households (including financial, human, social and physical capital); and (ii) the structure of opportunities, understood as the probabilities of access to goods and services provided by the State, the market and civil society.

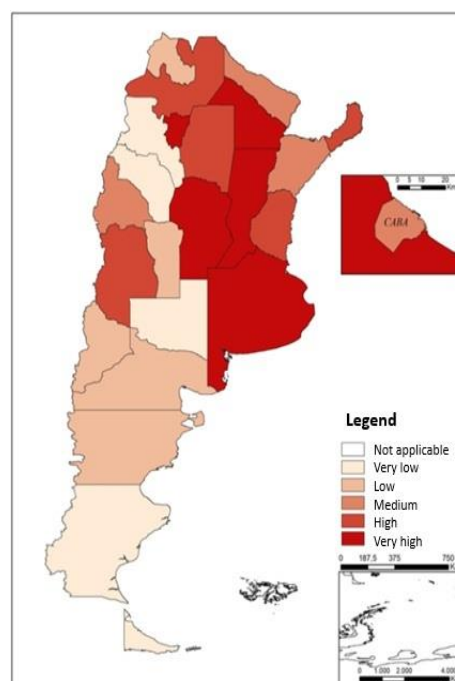
⁹ https://www.ign.gob.ar/capas-sig/metadatos/ivsd_2022_depto.pdf

Figure 1 Projected changes for SSP2-4.5 relative to the 1986–2005 period in annual mean temperature (°C), annual maximum 5-day consecutive precipitation (%), the Warm Spell Duration Index (WSDI) heat-wave duration index (days), and the annual number of consecutive dry days (days)



Source: adapted from the study 'Observed changes and future climate scenarios for Argentina across different time horizons and global warming thresholds' (MAyDS, 2023c)

Figure 2 - Social Vulnerability to Disasters Index by department.



Source: Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible de la República Argentina, 2023

The lack of effective territorial planning similarly plays a key role in increasing socioeconomic vulnerabilities, often forcing certain population groups into areas with higher exposure to hydrological hazards, heat waves, and wildfires. These conditions create additional challenges for managing urban–natural interface zones, where the interaction between human settlements and natural landscapes requires careful oversight.

Furthermore, as the IVSD shows, departments with the lowest capacity to respond to and recover from disasters are concentrated primarily in northern Argentina, where poverty rates, informal employment, inadequate housing and limited access to basic services significantly heighten sensitivity to climate shocks (Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible de la República Argentina, 2023). Together, these impacts demonstrate how climate hazards are translating into escalating economic losses, public health burdens and long-term erosion of well-being, particularly among populations that are already in vulnerable situations (Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible de la República Argentina, 2023).

Observed losses and damages

As a result of the interaction between intensifying climate hazards and embedded social and institutional vulnerabilities, Argentina is experiencing growing economic and non-economic losses across multiple regions. Recurrent **flooding** has generated significant human, social and economic impacts: between 1958 and 2021, major urban flood events caused approximately 800 fatalities and affected more than 14.5 million people nationwide (MAyDS, 2022), with a clear acceleration in event frequency, increasing from 17 major events in the first three decades of the period to 48 events in the subsequent three decades (MAyDS, 2022). Flood-related impacts also contribute to structural poverty dynamics, with estimates indicating that flood events push an average of 0.14% of the national population into poverty each year, rising to up to 1.5% in low-probability, high-impact events (MAyDS, 2022). Localized disasters such as the 2013 La Plata flood illustrate the scale of these impacts, causing 89 confirmed deaths, affecting over 190,000 people, and damaging more than one-third of the city's housing stock (MAyDS, 2022).

Wildfires represent another major source of economic and non-economic losses. In 2023 alone, wildfires affected approximately 1.45 million hectares nationwide, with more than 18,500 fire hotspots detected and impacts reported in

22 of Argentina's 23 provinces (MAyDS, 2022) (Subsecretaría de Ambiente, 2024)¹⁰. These events have caused long-term ecosystem degradation, biodiversity loss, damage to housing and productive assets, and persistent livelihood impacts, particularly in Patagonia and central regions (MAyDS, 2022).

Rising temperatures and increasingly frequent **heatwaves** are generating growing public health impacts, particularly in densely populated urban areas. During the 2022/2023 warm season, Argentina experienced eight heatwave events, an unprecedented frequency compared to historical records (MAyDS, 2022), with at least 22 localities breaking all-time temperature records (MAyDS, 2022). Heat-related mortality risks are highest in central and northern regions, where elevated levels of social vulnerability amplify exposure and sensitivity to extreme heat (MAyDS, 2022). Climate projections indicate that heatwave days are expected to increase by 5–10 days per year across most of the country, and by more than 30 additional days per year in parts of Northwest Argentina under all emission scenarios (MAyDS, 2022) (MAyDS, 2023c).

Climate variability and extremes, particularly **widespread droughts**, are also affecting livelihoods and macroeconomic stability. The 2023 drought caused losses exceeding USD 20 billion in agricultural exports, equivalent to approximately 3.2% of national GDP and 25% of total goods exports (Subsecretaría de Ambiente, 2024), with production losses of 30–40% in key crops such as soy, wheat and maize (MAyDS, 2022) (MAyDS, 2023c).

Institutional frameworks and early warning

A key component is the National System for Early Warning and Emergency Monitoring (SINAME), a 24/7 platform that monitors threats like floods and wildfires by centralizing data from sources such as the National Meteorological Service (SMN) and the National Water Institute (INA). This is complemented by AlertAR, a geolocated mobile alert system launched in November 2025.

The early warning landscape includes specialized systems:

- SATIF for wildfires.
- SMN for meteorological forecasts and alerts.
- INA-SGA for hydrological threats.
- Urban alert systems, such as in Buenos Aires, for localized flood warnings.

For long-term planning, the Climate Change Risk Map System (SIMARCC) provides data on climate risks and vulnerabilities to guide adaptation policy. This information is publicly available through the National Climate Change Information System (SNICC) website, launched in February 2026¹¹.

While SINAME supports real-time emergency response, SIMARCC informs long-term, ex-ante risk assessment and planning, with both systems forming the core of Argentina's climate risk management architecture.

EWS gaps and needs

While Argentina's national early warning capabilities are currently developed and operationalized, institutional, social and operational vulnerabilities persist. **Specifically, provinces and municipalities face uneven capacities in climate risk management**, including gaps in access to climate and territorial data, early warning systems (EWS) and technical resources¹²:

- Limited interoperability and inter-jurisdictional coordination between meteorological, hydrological, environmental, and operational datasets at both procedural and technical levels significantly reduce the speed and accuracy of local risk assessments. **Subnational governments demonstrate a high dependence on national systems (like the SMN) but face severe difficulties integrating this data with local operational needs in real-time.**
- Mismatches between the spatial scale of hydrometeorological hazard and demographic/socioeconomic data, combined with infrastructure deficits, **prevent EWS from reaching and protecting vulnerable populations equally.** Specifically, this is driven by:
 - Different scales: Meteorological and climate data are often generated at a broad regional or provincial

¹⁰ <https://unfccc.int/documents/645001>

¹¹ <https://snicc.ambiente.gob.ar/main/>

¹² This issue was reiterated during stakeholder consultation workshops and meetings.

scale. They fail to provide the local resolution required to predict the physical impact of a hazard on a specific neighbourhood, an informal settlement, or a localized micro-territory.

- Lack of Social Disaggregation (Demographic Data): Alerts are issued as blanket warnings without distinguishing or accounting for the specific socio-economic characteristics, exposure, and adaptive capacities of vulnerable groups. Consequently, warnings fail to address the realities of families lacking internet connectivity, homes constructed of precarious materials in urban-forest interface zones, or dispersed mountain communities.
- These gaps are exacerbated by physical infrastructure deficits, such as a lack of automated detection equipment (cameras, sensors) and unstable connectivity, particularly in remote regions like the Andes.
- Translation of alerts into actionable local measures remains inconsistent and lacks standardization across jurisdictions. There is a marked difficulty among local governments, producers, and the public in interpreting intermediate risk warnings (e.g. orange alerts). Lack of explicit, localized climate impact thresholds (such as knowing how many millimetres of rainfall trigger physical damage in a specific neighbourhood) are missing, these alerts can lead to either overly restrictive measures (like unnecessary school closures) or insufficient preventive action, **ultimately weakening the "last mile" of risk communication.**
- **Limited human, technical, and resource capacity at the subnational level restricts the operationalization of EWS.** Provinces and municipalities often lack specific, sustainable budgets and trained personnel. This structural deficit severely limits effective risk communication, community engagement, and the integration of citizen science (such as participatory risk mapping or community-operated rain gauges). This lack of engagement is detrimental to protecting vulnerable groups, including women, children, older adults, and Original Peoples, as their local knowledge is excluded from the system.
- Limited functional integration between monitoring systems (SINAME) and risk mapping tools (SIMARCC) constrains the systematic use of medium- and long-term climate risk data for planning. Consequently, climate projections, vulnerability assessments, and hazard maps are not consistently translated into resilience-building activities. This prevents the alignment of real-time EWS with long-term prevention strategies, anticipatory actions, or the prioritization of Nature-based Solutions (NbS), thereby weakening the overall preventive value of the early warning framework.

Project/Programme Description:

Problem analysis and programme rationale

These converging climate, social and institutional dynamics reveal a common challenge across Argentina: while climate risks are intensifying and becoming more systemic, existing responses remain fragmented, reactive and uneven. Provincial consultations undertaken during the preparation of this concept note confirmed that, despite diverse regional contexts, provinces share **a clear recognition of the need to move from risk diagnosis and planning to coordinated, preventive and implementation-oriented adaptation actions.** Wildfires, floods and heatwaves consistently emerged as priority hazards across the pilot regions, increasing risks particularly in peri-urban and urban–natural interface zones where the exposure of people who are socially vulnerable is the greatest. **At the same time, provinces highlighted the strategic role of EWS and NbS as complementary tools: EWS to enable timely, anticipatory decision-making, and NbS to address underlying drivers of risk** e.g. deforestation and soil degradation in southern provinces, soil erosion in litoral provinces, and pavement and hard infrastructure in the northern provinces.

In response to this situation, the *National Multi-Hazard Adaptation and Territorial Resilience Program* (PRONART) aims to strengthen Argentina's climate adaptation agenda by supporting provinces in moving from planning to implementation. The programme responds to the growing urgency to operationalize adaptation at scale, translating national commitments and risk assessments into concrete, territorially grounded action through the implementation of NbS, in 15 pilot provinces, as a means to reduce risk exposure while enhancing capacity for EWS in a manner that addresses last mile needs at a provincial and local level (see below justification).

The provincially identified hazards and solutions focus on reducing climate risks through pilot NbS in both urban and peri-urban areas, which includes 90% of the population, as well as through integrated governance and strengthened

EWS. This will be achieved by enhancing the integration of data and improving risk communication to support decision-making at the local level, with the implementation of NbS as tangible, scalable adaptation measures that deliver concrete benefits to vulnerable communities. The summary of components, location and extent is presented in Table 1.

Table 1 - PRONART Components, location and extent

Component	Location and Extent
Component 1 – Governance, knowledge management and project sustainability	National
Component 2 – NbS for Multi-Hazard Risk Reduction	Up to 15 pilot provinces, with 9 replication provinces covered under the component 1 activities
Component 3 – EWS Risk Communication	National

Justification for selection of target regions

Through the participatory process implemented during the development of this concept note, provinces identified common priority risks and were grouped according to shared hazard and local circumstances. Provinces also agreed on common criteria for selecting pilot areas, enabling a coherent national approach while maintaining flexibility to reflect local contexts. This selection process highlighted a key underlying driver of climate impacts: urban planning and land management challenges in informal and low-income neighbourhoods. Uncontrolled and unplanned urban growth has progressively pushed populations in vulnerable situations into hazard-prone areas, increasing exposure to floods, wildfires and extreme heat (IPCC, 2022)¹³.

These hazard-prone areas frequently correspond to urban–natural or urban–forest interface zones, where expanding settlements interact directly with floodplains, forested landscapes or heat-exposed areas. These areas are often characterized by high population density, limited ventilation due to narrow circulation spaces, overcrowded housing conditions and a high proportion of waterproof surfaces, which exacerbate heat accumulation, reduce air circulation and increase flood runoff during intense rainfall events. In these transition spaces, the lack of adequate planning, vegetation management and risk-sensitive infrastructure amplifies climate impacts and constrains emergency response capacities. Therefore, the strategic management of the urban–natural/forest interface was consistently identified as a central priority across provinces, emphasizing the development of these zones as exposure-reduction buffers through vegetation management, risk-sensitive infrastructure, integration into local emergency plans, and incorporation into local and urban planning instruments.

Accordingly, **the selection of pilot areas reflects not only technical and environmental considerations but also a shared social and high-risk locations where high climate exposure, rapid urban expansion and social vulnerability converge**. Provinces include: Chubut, La Pampa, Neuquen, Rio Negro, Entre Rios, Misiones, Santa Fe, Buenos Aires, Corrientes, Formosa, Jujuy, Chaco, La Rioja, Salta, and Santiago del Estero (See Map Below).

The preliminary list of pilot zones, as presented in Table 2, was derived from the range of options proposed by the 15 pilot provinces during technical workshops and written inputs, and subsequently prioritized based on their alignment with PRONART’s common selection criteria and their contribution to a coherent multi-hazard National Adaptation Programme framework.

The common criteria agreed with provinces include: (i) presence of high climate risk (wildfires, floods or heatwaves); (ii) concentration of populations in vulnerable situations, particularly in informal or low-income neighbourhoods; and (iii) relevance of urban–natural or urban–forest interface zones as strategic spaces to reduce exposure and strengthen resilience through NbS. Even though, preliminary areas and solution typologies have been identified, the precise location, scale and typology of NbS interventions will be defined during the Project Formulation Grant (PFG) phase.

¹³ <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/chapter/chapter-6/>

Table 2 - Preliminary mapping of pilot areas and priority NbS by province and climate hazard¹⁴. Final selection of pilot locations, scale and NbS design will be confirmed during the PFG based on technical, environmental and social feasibility assessments.

Province	Primary climate hazard	Preliminary pilot area characteristics ¹⁵	Territorial typology	Priority NbS typology	Key groups addressed
Chubut	Wildfires¹⁶	The northern area of the province, such as Lago Puelo, El Hoyo, Epuyén and Cholila.	Forest–urban interface	Defensive Green Corridors for Fire Buffering and Fuel Management NbS to reduce wildfire risk around settlements and critical infrastructure. This includes establishing low-flammability vegetation buffers with native, fire-resilient species, strategic fuel breaks through the discontinuity of plant formations, and the restoration of degraded soils and vegetation. Natural landscape features such as rivers and wetlands are integrated as protective barriers, while post-fire recovery and ecological restoration maintain long-term resilience. Community engagement and the use of locally adapted species, supported by existing provincial germplasm banks, ensure sustainable, locally appropriate implementation. These landscape-based prevention measures may be complemented by early detection systems, including networks of automated wildfire detection towers (“faros de conservación”), strengthening monitoring capacity and enabling faster response to emerging fire events. An innovative element under consideration in this case is the use of local biomass	Peri-urban population
La Pampa		Central–Eastern Caldén Forest (Santa Rosa interface): area characterized by dispersed urban growth, high population density and fine fuel accumulation surrounding housing and critical infrastructure.			
Neuquén		Villa La Angostura, an Andean town exposed to recurrent wildfires and post-fire erosion processes.			
Río Negro		Las Golondrinas area, jointly addressed with Chubut, strongly affected by recent high-intensity wildfires impacting housing and infrastructure.			

¹⁴ This mapping containing a preliminary list of prioritized pilot areas was developed with the 15 provinces in a consultative process for the creation of the present concept note.

¹⁵ These preliminary pilot areas were selected from the range of locations proposed by the 15 participating provinces during the PRONART consultation process (2025–2026). From these options, areas were prioritized based on common criteria agreed with provinces, including: (i) presence of high climate risk (wildfires, floods or heatwaves); (ii) concentration of populations in vulnerable situations, particularly in informal or low-income neighbourhoods; and (iii) relevance of urban–natural or urban–forest interface zones as strategic spaces to reduce exposure and strengthen territorial resilience through NbS. Final validation and refinement of pilot locations will take place during the PFG phase through technical, environmental and social feasibility assessments.

¹⁶ Chubut, Río Negro, and Neuquén have strategically integrated REDD+ into fire management by pre-defining pilot areas for NbS, establishing prevention guidelines through Integrated Forest-Grazing Management (MBGI), and developing community plans that leverage spatial analyses to target critical forest zones. Rather than duplicating REDD+ forest conservation efforts, the programme prioritizes generating more resilient urban-forest interfaces through the design of appropriate vegetation and its integration with the existing human-made infrastructure and by financing economic diversification from fuel management, ultimately creating sustainable revenue streams for peri-urban families in vulnerable situations reinforcing efforts to increase resilience.

Province	Primary climate hazard	Preliminary pilot area characteristics ¹⁵	Territorial typology	Priority NbS typology	Key groups addressed
				residues to produce biochar, transforming an identified vulnerability into a sustainable resource for the programme and the communities itself. This aspect must undergo a thorough technical, economic, and social feasibility assessment, including stakeholder engagement and an exploration of potential commercial structuring, to be carried out during the PFG phase.	
Entre Ríos	Floods	Guauguay River Basin, a system with recurrent flooding directly affecting urban centers, productive land, transport infrastructure and services. Within this river basin, Rosario del Tala is selected because it also has informal settlements according to the RENABAP.	Urban riverfront / low-lying flood-prone areas	Floodable spaces for natural floodplain restoration and management NbS to restore floodplain functions and manage urban flood risks. They combine the recovery of natural floodplains and riparian vegetation with the re-establishment of hydrological connectivity to reduce flood peaks and duration. These multifunctional spaces, such as urban riverfront parks, vegetated depressions, and temporary reservoirs, store stormwater during extreme events while providing recreational, productive, or community spaces during dry periods. Incorporating permeable surfaces, constructed wetlands, and natural drainage features enhance infiltration, protects communities from flooding, and improves overall urban resilience.	Low-income urban communities and/or informal settlement
Misiones		Alba Posse, a riverine town exposed to recurrent flooding and river level variability.			
Santa Fe		Ludueña Stream Basin (Greater Rosario). The excessive growth of urban areas in Funes, Roldán, and Pérez has waterproofed the middle basin, increasing runoff and flood risks.			
Buenos Aires Province		Nueva Esperanza neighbourhood, Lomas de Zamora, a highly urbanized area exposed to pluvial flooding due to insufficient drainage capacity.			
Corrientes		“La Tosquera” neighbourhood, Corrientes City. According to RENABAP (2018), an informal settlement of approximately 270 families located along the Paraná River floodplain.			
Formosa	Extreme heat and	Urban connection between the Laguna Oca and Herraduras del Río Paraguay Biosphere Reserve and Formosa city.	Urban–natural interface	Urban forested cooling corridors Cooling corridors increase urban tree cover, expand green spaces, and enhance	Low-income urban communities and/or informal

Province	Primary climate hazard	Preliminary pilot area characteristics ¹⁵	Territorial typology	Priority NbS typology	Key groups addressed
Jujuy	heatwaves¹⁷	Neighbourhoods in vulnerable situations such as Alto Comedero (south of San Salvador de Jujuy), with high material deprivation indices, and riverine areas within the city.	Dense urban / riverine	ecological connectivity to mitigate urban heat island effects and improve microclimates. They combine native tree planting, preservation of existing vegetation patches, and riverbank or slope restoration to provide shade, reduce air and surface temperatures, stabilize soils, and improve infiltration. These multifunctional spaces also serve as biodiversity refuges, enhance public spaces, and involve community stewardship to ensure long-term sustainability and liability in dense urban areas.	settlement
Chaco		Former “Campo de Tiro” area, southern sector of Resistencia, within the Greater Resistencia Metropolitan Area, characterized by rapid urban expansion.	Urban expansion area		
La Rioja		Urban and peri-urban areas of Chilecito Department, including riverbanks and natural channels where urban settlements are located.	Urban / peri-urban		
Salta		Development of the Salta Botanical Garden within the premises of Agricultural Technical School N° 3.122, including 28 ha of native forest bordering the Arenales River.	Urban–peri-urban / educational		
Santiago del Estero		“La Católica” neighbourhood, Santiago del Estero city. According to RENABAP (2018), an informal settlement of approximately 2,600 families located along the Dulce River.	Informal urban riverfront		

¹⁷ There is strong convergence among provinces that have identified this risk in terms of the problem, approach, and proposed measures. These northwestern provinces also have similar IVSD values, which indicate considerable social vulnerability, providing a clearer understanding of why the focus has been placed on areas with the most disadvantaged populations. Several Latin American cities have implemented cases that can serve as examples to replicate, and in this context, it is important to consider or explore the development of cooperation agreements as part of the design framework for the proposals.

Figure 3 - Map of Targeted Provinces.



Source: Own elaboration.

The project will focus on linking local action with enhanced early warning systems and generate climate, territorial, and socio-economic realities. The project while The programme is structured around three mutually reinforcing components which are further detailed under Part II of the present concept note:

- **Component 1 – Governance, knowledge management and project sustainability:** Ensuring coherent, participatory, and inclusive climate governance across the programme through a common procedural framework that streamlines decision-making and coordination, strengthening provincial capacities, transparency, and monitoring of NbS and their results through a common MEL system aligned with national frameworks such as the SNICC and Argentina's National Adaptation Plan (NAP). Lessons learned from Component 2 will also support the design of replicable projects in nine additional provinces, supported by a programme-wide NbS knowledge base and the development of a scalable NbS project portfolio.
- **Component 2 – NbS for Multi-Hazard Risk Reduction:** Focuses on the implementation of up to 15 context-specific, locally led NbS pilots to reduce risks from wildfires, floods, and heatwaves in prioritized peri-urban and urban areas. The pilot zones and overall NbS concepts were preliminarily identified through consultations conducted during the elaboration of this concept note to ensure alignment with local climate risks, realities, and needs. These are presented in the above Table 2 and will be designed during the PFG so that Component 2 of the programme focuses on implementing the solutions and generating evidence to feed the programme-wide knowledge base and the replication project portfolio.
- **Component 3 – EWS and Risk Communication:** Strengthens early warning systems, risk communication and anticipatory action capacities, directly addressing the operational gaps identified during provincial consultations regarding EWS to enhance connectivity between national and local. While national platforms provide an essential foundation, their preventive effectiveness is constrained by limited interoperability of different platforms, building of decision-relevant information from data representative of different spatial and temporal scales, weak local connectivity and the absence of clearly defined impact thresholds to enhance local

responses. Building on existing national systems, such as SINAME, SIMARCC, the National Emergency Alert System “AlertAR”, and the SMN, this component will strengthen subnational interoperability through enhanced data integration, community-level risk communication and improved internalization of risk information. The improved climate and risk data generated by these systems will furthermore be used to inform and refine the design and implementation of NbS interventions in the future.

Together, these three components integrate institutional strengthening, territorial investments, and risk management systems, enabling the programme to deliver concrete adaptation outcomes at a local level while building the capacities necessary for long-term, scalable climate resilience across Argentina. Further details are presented in Figure 4. By combining NbS investments with institutional strengthening and improved EWS functionality, the programme promotes coherence, complementarity and long-term sustainability across levels of government. **This arrangement supports the full causal chain of risk management, from preventive actions addressing underlying drivers, to timely information and decision-making when extreme events cannot be fully avoided.**

The detailed design of NBS and pilot interventions under Component 2, while pre identified (Table 2) will be further detailed defined through a participatory process similarly to ensure that these are able to and reinforce the work to strengthen EWS under Component 3, hence ensuring that NbS investments are systematically supported by improved risk information, monitoring, preparedness and response capacities, thereby enhancing their effectiveness and sustainability (Figure 4). Thus establishing a direct link between early warnings and risk reduction measures at a ground level .

The programme’s design is fully aligned with Argentina’s broader climate policy architecture with the selected interventions directly contributing to the implementation of Argentina’s National Adaptation Plan and enhancing priority actions identified in the country’s NDC, including ecosystem-based adaptation, integrated risk management, and resilience building in vulnerable territories. The programme also supports Argentina’s obligations under the Paris Agreement by strengthening adaptive capacity, reducing vulnerability and integrating adaptation into sectoral and subnational planning processes.

At the local and provincial levels, the programme complements existing climate and territorial planning instruments such as the PPRCCs, contributing tools, governance mechanisms and evidence that reinforce ongoing adaptation initiatives.

By embedding the programme within this broader policy landscape, the proposed interventions reinforce national priorities, enhance policy coherence and ensure that lessons, systems and capacities generated by the programme contribute to Argentina’s long-term climate resilience strategy while facilitating replication and scaling across provinces.

Project/Programme Objectives

General Objective: Enhance Argentina’s climate resilience by reducing vulnerability to multiple climate hazards through a locally led¹⁸ adaptation actions. The programme combines nature-based solutions, strengthened early warning systems and risk communication, and institutional and governance capacity building to enable effective implementation, replication and long-term, equitable resilience benefits in line with provincial and national adaptation priorities.

Specific Objectives:

1. To strengthen institutional capacities, coordination mechanisms and governance frameworks across national, provincial and local levels to support inclusive, participatory and locally led climate adaptation policy, aligned with existing environmental, urban planning and disaster risk management policies.
2. To integrate gender equality, social inclusion and the needs of groups in vulnerable situations, including

¹⁸ Locally led adaptation is a key approach promoted by the Adaptation Fund, which places local communities, subnational governments and local institutions at the center of adaptation planning and decision-making. It emphasizes the use of local knowledge and priorities, inclusive and participatory processes, and equitable access to adaptation benefits, particularly for women, Original Peoples and other groups in vulnerable situations, thereby strengthening ownership, sustainability and effectiveness of adaptation actions at the territorial level.

women, children, older adults, Indigenous Peoples (preferably called "Original Peoples" in Argentina) and low-income urban populations, across adaptation planning, implementation and monitoring, ensuring that NbS deliver climate-resilient and socially just outcomes.

3. To generate, systematize and disseminate knowledge, evidence and lessons learned from pilot interventions, enabling replication, scaling and long-term sustainability of effective adaptation solutions across provinces and territories.
4. To implement locally led and context-specific NbS pilots in urban and peri-urban areas exposed to wildfires, floods, and heatwaves, reducing climate risks while generating environmental and social co-benefits and reducing human and economic losses.
5. To strengthen and improve the interoperability, territorial relevance and usability of early warning systems at national, provincial and local levels, enhancing risk communication and protocols, particularly for effectively reaching populations in vulnerable situations exposed to climate hazards.

Integrated Programme Logic and Theory of Change

PRONART's Theory of Change (Figure 5) is based on the premise that increasing climate risks in Argentina's urban and peri-urban areas, particularly from wildfires, floods and heatwaves, cannot be effectively addressed through isolated interventions or reactive disaster response alone. Instead, building long-term climate resilience requires an integrated approach that combines locally led NbS, strengthened early warning systems (EWS), and enabling governance and learning frameworks.

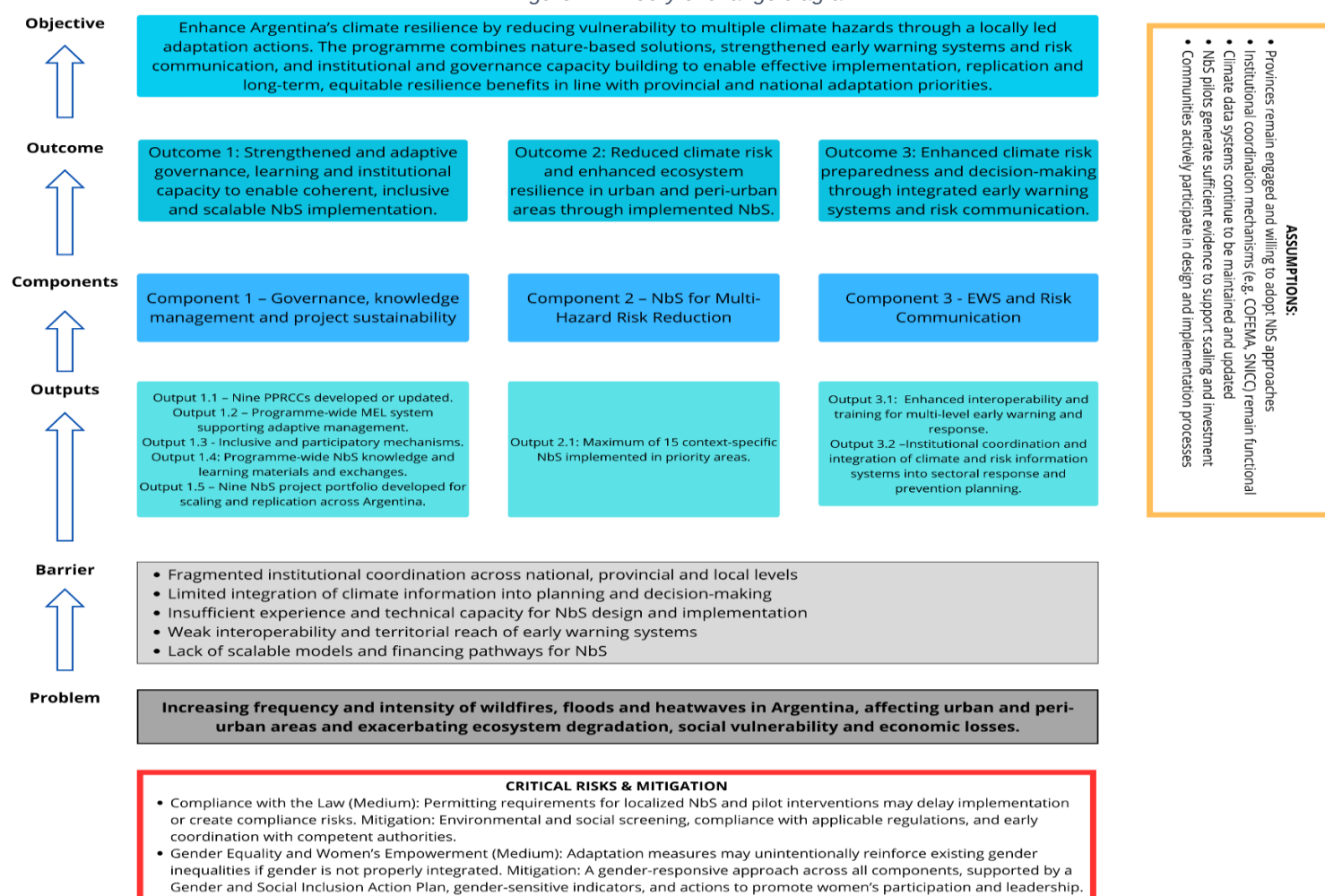
The programme moves from fragmented and reactive risk management towards a proactive, integrated and scalable resilience model. This is achieved by:

- Generating evidence and demonstrating the effectiveness of context-specific NbS through pilot interventions under Component 2.
- Strengthening risk information, preparedness and response capacities through improved EWS and risk communication under Component 3.
- Embedding these interventions within strengthened governance systems, participatory processes and knowledge-sharing mechanisms under the cross-cutting component.

Together, these components create a reinforcing cycle in which improved climate information enhances NbS design and performance, while NbS reduce underlying risk and exposure, and governance and learning mechanisms ensure that lessons are captured, scaled and institutionalized.

By linking local implementation with national systems and fostering replication through a structured NbS project portfolio, PRONART enables provinces to move from initial pilot interventions to larger, coordinated and sustained adaptation investments, ultimately contributing to systemic and long-term climate resilience across Argentina. PRONART aims to deliver concrete adaptation measures for vulnerable communities and ecosystems ensuring participatory governance, alignment with national priorities and synergies with existing initiatives.

Figure 4 - Theory of change diagram



Source: Own elaboration.

Project/Programme Components and Financing:

Table 3 – Components and Financing

Project/Programme Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Total Output (US\$)	Total Component (US\$)
Component 1 – Governance, knowledge management and project sustainability	Output 1.1 - Nine PPRCCs developed or updated.	Outcome 1: Strengthened and adaptive governance, learning and institutional capacity to enable coherent, inclusive and scalable NbS implementation.	90.000	691.500
	Output 1.2 - Programme-wide MEL system supporting adaptive management developed.		75.000	
	Output 1.3 - Inclusive and participatory mechanisms implemented.		195.750	
	Output 1.4: Programme-wide NbS knowledge and learning materials and exchanges operational		195.750	
	Output 1.5 - Nine NbS project portfolio developed for scaling and replication across Argentina.		135.000	
Component 2 – NbS for multi-hazard risk reduction	Output 2.1: Maximum of 4 NbS implemented- Defensive Green Corridors for Fire Buffering and Fuel Management- to address wildfires in pilot areas selected by Chubut, La Pampa, Neuquen and Rio Negro provinces	Outcome 2: Reduced climate risk and enhanced ecosystem resilience in urban and peri-urban areas	1.900.000	15.000.000

	Output 2.2: Maximum of 5 NbS implemented- Floodable spaces for natural floodplain restoration and management- to address floods in pilot areas selected by Entre Rios, Misiones, Santa Fe, Buenos Aires and Corrientes provinces.	through implemented NbS	6.000.000	
	Output 2.3: Maximum of 6 NbS implemented- Urban forested cooling corridors-to address extreme heat and heatwaves in pilot areas selected by Formosa, Jujuy, Chaco, La Rioja, Salta and Santiago del Estero provinces.		4.200.000	
	Output 2.4: Operational, technical and monitoring processes revised and developed		2.900.000	
Component 3 – EWS and risk communication	Output 3.1: Enhanced interoperability and training for multi-level early warning and response systems.	Outcome 3: Enhanced climate risk preparedness and decision-making through integrated early warning systems and risk communication.	1.025.304	1.438.578
	Output 3.2 - Institutional coordination and integration of climate and risk information systems into sectoral response and prevention planning.		413.274	
Project/Programme Execution cost			1.112.109	1.112.109
Total Project/Programme Cost			18.242.187	18.242.187
Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)			1.550.586	1.550.586
Amount of Financing Requested			19.792.772	19.792.772

Projected Calendar:

Table 4 – Projected Calendar

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	January 2029
Mid-term Review (if planned)	July 2030
Project/Programme Closing	December 2033
Terminal Evaluation	February 2034

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.

Programme Components

PRONART program is strategically aligned with the Adaptation Fund's Results Framework as follows;

- Component 1- Governance, knowledge management and project sustainability directly contributes to AF Outcome 7 by strengthening climate policies and institutional capacity at the provincial level.
- Component 2- NbS for multi-hazard risk reduction aligns with AF Outcome 5 by increasing ecosystem resilience through the protection, restoration, and management of natural assets to withstand climate stress.
- Component 3- EWS and risk communication supports AF Outcome 1 by reducing exposure to climate-related hazards through strengthened, interoperable early warning systems that ensure threat information is generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis.

The programme responds directly to adaptation priorities identified by provinces during the consultation process and addresses the increasing impacts of wildfires, floods, and heatwaves through an integrated, multi-level and multi-hazard approach. It combines territorial investments in NbS, strengthened EWS and risk communication, and institutional capacity-building, governance and learning mechanisms. Implemented across the Argentine territory, the programme focuses on reducing climate risks in urban and peri-urban areas while delivering tangible social, environmental and economic benefits, particularly for communities in vulnerable situations.

The programme is structured around three mutually reinforcing components, which together ensure that adaptation actions move from planning to implementation, are supported by effective risk management systems, and are embedded within strengthened provincial and national governance frameworks. This integrated structure enables individual pilot interventions of NbS to generate cumulative and scalable resilience gains, contributing to long-term climate resilience at local, provincial and national levels.

- **Component 1– Governance, knowledge management and project sustainability**

Outcome 1: Strengthened and adaptive governance, learning and institutional capacity to enable coherent, inclusive and scalable NbS implementation

- **Component 2 – NbS for Multi-Hazard Risk Reduction**

Outcome 2: Reduced climate risk and enhanced ecosystem and community resilience in urban and peri-urban areas through implemented NbS.

- **Component 3 – EWS and Risk Communication**

Outcome 3: Enhanced climate risk preparedness and decision-making through integrated early warning systems and risk communication.

Prospective pilot areas and NbS (Table 2) have been pre-selected with careful consideration of their similarities to the provinces' reality and their potential for replication across different territorial contexts. In addition, certain areas, such as hydrological systems and forested zones, are shared by multiple jurisdictions, highlighting the need for a coordinated approach that goes beyond administrative boundaries. This integrated perspective not only facilitates the replication of successful pilots, but also enables their benefits to be scaled nationally, maximizing their impact across the country. As mentioned above, the PFG phase will help adequately prepare the programme by assessing the pre-identified pilot areas and NbS (Figure 4). Its specific implications, especially for Component 2, are described in more detail below.

● **Component 1 – Governance, knowledge management and project sustainability**

Purpose and contribution to resilience: This component 1 component provides the institutional, coordination and learning backbone of the programme. It ensures that NbS investments and EWS strengthening under Components 2 and 3 are implemented within a coherent governance framework, informed by evidence, inclusive processes and continuous learning. By strengthening institutional capacities, coordination mechanisms and adaptive management, this component directly contributes to climate resilience by improving the long-term, effectiveness, and scalability of adaptation actions.

Key adaptation-related outputs under the expected outcome of this component are detailed above based on data included in table 2 and 3. Specifically this component will support improved integration of climate-resilience strategies as well as strengthened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning.

Outcome 1: Strengthened and adaptive governance, learning and institutional capacity to enable coherent, inclusive and scalable NbS implementation.

Output 1.1 – Nine PPRCCs developed or updated.

This output supports the development or updating of PPRCCs, embedding NbS, EWS and risk communication within planning frameworks to guide coherent, climate-resilient decision-making.

- Activity 1.1.1: Conduct diagnostic assessments of the inclusion of NbS, risk management approaches, and their institutionalization across PPRCCs. This initial step involves a thorough review of existing provincial climate plans, in the 15 provinces where pilots will be implemented, to identify gaps and opportunities for integrating Nature-based Solutions (NbS) and comprehensive risk management strategies.
- Activity 1.1.2: Based on the diagnose from above nine provinces will be selected to receive technical assistance to develop or update their PPRCCs, integrating NbS and risk management approaches to give a legal framework to the interventions under the PRONART to ensure long term implementation. This activity provides technical assistance to provinces to formally embed the program's core concepts (NbS and EWS) into their official planning and legal instruments, ensuring policy alignment and sustainability.

Output 1.2 – Programme-wide MEL system supporting adaptive management developed

This output creates a unified, programme-wide system to track performance, learn from implementation, and guide evidence-based adjustments across all components.

- Activity 1.2.1: Design and operationalize a programme-wide MEL system with baselines, indicators and reporting protocols. This involves creating a unified system to track the performance of all programme activities across provinces, learn from implementation, and guide evidence-based adjustments.
- Activity 1.2.2: Align MEL system with national frameworks (NAP and SNICC), enabling data exchange. This ensures that data and results from the project are compatible with Argentina's national monitoring frameworks.
- Activity 1.2.3: Develop a digital monitoring platform (e.g. dashboards) for real-time tracking of the pilot sites in each province to feed information into the programme-wide MEL. This will create a centralized digital tool for real-time monitoring of on-the-ground progress at the 15 pilot sites, providing immediate data for the overall MEL system
- Activity 1.2.4: Establish feedback loops to integrate learning into decision-making and programme adjustments. This creates a formal process to ensure that findings from monitoring and evaluation are used to make timely corrections and improvements to the program's strategy and implementation.

Output 1.3 - Inclusive and participatory mechanisms implemented

This output embeds structured, equitable participation practices into programme governance, ensuring diverse voices shape decisions and enable the cascading replication of pilot experiences.

- Activity 1.3.1: Revise and formalize participation protocols from PFG ensuring inclusion of women, Original

Peoples, youth and groups in vulnerable situation across all pilot sites. This activity involves refining and officially adopting the stakeholder engagement plans developed earlier to guarantee that decision-making processes are equitable and inclusive.

- Activity 1.3.2: Facilitate participatory processes (workshops, co-design sessions, consultations) across programme components. This refers to the active organization of collaborative events where local communities and stakeholders can contribute directly to the design and planning of NbS and EWS interventions.
- Activity 1.3.3: Establish community feedback and grievance mechanisms in all pilot sites. This involves creating clear, accessible, and safe channels, including the UNDP ones, for any stakeholder to raise concerns, provide feedback, or file complaints related to the project, ensuring transparency and accountability.
- Activity 1.3.4: Document participation processes and integrate lessons into MEL systems, PPRCC, and across all other components and activities of PRONART. This ensures that the experiences and outcomes of the participatory activities are systematically structured and used to inform other parts of the program.

Output 1.4: Programme-wide NbS knowledge and learning materials and exchanges operational.

This output consolidates technical evidence, operational learning, and tools into a central resource that supports continuous improvement and informed decision-making on NbS.

- Activity 1.4.1: Systematize technical and operational lessons from NbS pilots (design, costs, performance, co-benefits). This involves a process of documenting all aspects of the 15 NbS interventions, creating a detailed evidence base on their effectiveness and implementation challenges.
- Activity 1.4.2: Develop NbS guidance materials (toolkits, decision trees, typologies, case studies, visual materials, reports). This activity focuses on translating technical lessons learned into practical, user-friendly materials that can guide future NbS projects of at least 3 guidance packages in accordance to hazards
- Activity 1.4.3: Facilitate knowledge exchange through the interprovincial platform, COFEMA, and the dissemination of the programme-wide knowledge product via the SNICC, helping to generate NbS knowledge and feeding it into the SNICC to ensure the sustainability and accessibility of the knowledge generated that strengthen the broader NbS framework of Argentina. This involves using existing national platforms like the Federal Environment Council (COFEMA) to share findings between provinces and making all knowledge products publicly accessible through the national climate information system (SNICC).

Output 1.5 – Nine NbS project portfolio developed for scaling and replication across Argentina.

This output provides provinces with project concepts that facilitate the scaling of effective piloted NbS and investments across new territories.

- Activity 1.5.1: Translate the 15 pilot results (2.1) into standardized NbS project templates. This takes the interventions from the pilot phase and turns them into replicable models that other provinces can adopt.
- Activity 1.5.2: Co-design nine NbS project concepts with the replication provinces. This involves working directly with the nine provinces designated for replication to develop new project ideas based on the lessons learned from the initial pilots.
- Activity 1.5.3: Develop the nine investment-ready profiles (technical, financial and implementation aspects), consolidated in one programme-wide NbS portfolio for the scaling projects. This final step creates a "bank" of project proposals that are ready to be funded and implemented, facilitating the scaling of successful adaptation measures across the country.

This component strengthens provincial and interprovincial coordination, and supports PPRCCs development, ensuring alignment with the NbS and EWS investments. Furthermore, it supports the replication of pilots across Argentina, directing the efforts to the highest-risk areas and groups based on the learnings capture via the programme-level MEL. Finally, the component will also operationalize a programme-level grievance redress mechanism integrated into the governance and coordination structure, ensuring transparency, accountability and timely resolution of stakeholder concerns across provinces. By reinforcing governance coherence across levels of government and embedding learning mechanisms, this component ensures that adaptation gains achieved under the programme are durable and

replicable, strengthening systemic climate resilience nationwide.

● **Component 2 – NbS for Multi-Hazard Risk Reduction**

Purpose and contribution to resilience: Component 2 constitutes the core adaptation investment of the programme. It focuses on the implementation of context-specific, locally led NbS to reduce climate risks associated with wildfires, floods, and heatwaves. This component contributes directly to climate resilience by reducing exposure and sensitivity to climate hazards, enhancing ecosystem services and generating social and environmental co-benefits for populations in vulnerable situations. The programme has a long-term perspective as these interventions are designed through participatory processes that actively engage groups in vulnerable situations to provide sustained benefits over time.

Based on all these PFG results, up to 15 NbS pilots will be implemented under Component 2 of the full programme. Therefore, the corresponding outcome, output and activities are:

Outcome 2: Reduced climate risk and enhanced ecosystem resilience in urban and peri-urban areas through implemented NbS.

Output 2.1: Maximum of 4 NbS implemented- Defensive Green Corridors for Fire Buffering and Fuel Management- to address wildfires in pilot areas selected by Chubut, La Pampa, Neuquen and Rio Negro provinces.

This output delivers a set of locally tailored NbS interventions that generate measurable risk-reduction benefits and practical evidence for future replication.

- Activity 2.1.1: Validate and refine NbS designs and implementation plans developed during the PFG phase. This is the final review and adjustment of the technical plans for each of the 4 pilot interventions before construction and implementation begin.
- Activity 2.1.2: Secure permits, agreements, and institutional coordination for implementation. This involves completing all the necessary legal and administrative steps, such as obtaining environmental permits and formalizing agreements with local authorities, to authorize the start of work.
- Activity 2.1.4: Execute NbS interventions on the ground as presented in Table 2. This is the physical implementation of the projects, such as planting fire-resilient vegetation for defensive green corridors which might benefit 13.781 homes¹⁹.

Output 2.2: Maximum of 5 NbS implemented- Floodable spaces for natural floodplain restoration and management- to address floods in pilot areas selected by Entre Rios, Misiones, Santa Fe, Buenos Aires and Corrientes provinces.

- Activity 2.2.1: Validate and refine NbS designs and implementation plans developed during the PFG phase. This is the final review and adjustment of the technical plans for each of the 5 pilot interventions before construction and implementation begin.
- Activity 2.2.2: Secure permits, agreements, and institutional coordination for implementation. This involves completing all the necessary legal and administrative steps, such as obtaining environmental permits and formalizing agreements with local authorities, to authorize the start of work.
- Activity 2.2.3: Execute NbS interventions on the ground as presented in Table 2. This is the physical implementation of the projects, such as planting restoring floodplains for floodable spaces which might benefit 270 families²⁰.

Output 2.3: Maximum of 6 NbS implemented- Urban forested cooling corridors-to address extreme heat and heatwaves in pilot areas selected by Formosa, Jujuy, Chaco, La Rioja, Salta and Santiago del Estero provinces.

¹⁹ National Census of Population, Households and Housing – National Institute of Statistics and Census (INDEC), 2022

²⁰ National Census of Population, Households and Housing – National Institute of Statistics and Census (INDEC), 2022

- Activity 2.3.1: Validate and refine NbS designs and implementation plans developed during the PFG phase. This is the final review and adjustment of the technical plans for each of the 5 pilot interventions before construction and implementation begin.
- Activity 2.3.2: Secure permits, agreements, and institutional coordination for implementation. This involves completing all the necessary legal and administrative steps, such as obtaining environmental permits and formalizing agreements with local authorities, to authorize the start of work.
- Activity 2.3.3: Execute NbS interventions on the ground as presented in Table 2. This is the physical implementation of the projects, such as increasing tree cover for urban forested cooling corridors which might benefit directly and indirectly beneficiaries 21.212 homes and 2600 families²¹

Output 2.4: Operational, technical and monitoring processes related to NbS revised and developed

- Activity 2.4.1: Procure and supervise implementing partners, technical experts, and procurement of resources. This covers the contracting of specialized firms, consultants, and the purchasing of materials needed to carry out the NbS interventions.
- Activity 2.4.2: Monitor implementation progress with the digital monitoring platform (1.2.3) and ensure alignment with NbS standards and the MEL programme system. This involves using the digital dashboards to track the physical progress of the interventions and ensure they meet established quality and performance standards.
- Activity 2.4.3: Document implementation processes, challenges, and adjustments to feed into the programme-wide NbS knowledge. This activity ensures that all practical experiences during implementation are recorded to provide valuable, real-world lessons for future projects.

By delivering tangible, locally based and gender-responsive NbS that reduce climate risks while strengthening ecosystem functions, this component produces direct and measurable resilience benefits at the local level. These resulting benefits feed into broader provincial and national adaptation processes and concretely enhance the resilience of Argentinian communities and ecosystems. Similarly results will support adaptation outputs linked enhanced ecosystem services to address climate impacts and risks.

• Component 3 – EWS and Risk Communication

Purpose and contribution to resilience: Component 3 strengthens EWS and risk communication to enhance preparedness, anticipatory action, emergency response, as well as community understanding, and integration of this knowledge into daily life, strengthening individuals' capacities to respond effectively during extreme events, ensuring that NbS investments under Component 2 are complemented by effective risk management systems. This component addresses operational gaps identified during consultations with provinces and the key national government actors, such as the Federal Emergency Agency (AFE), particularly limited interoperability between national systems (SINAME, AlertAR, SIMARCC), insufficient territorial granularity and difficulties translating alerts into local actions. Beyond issuing alerts, and in alignment with pillar 7 of the National Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (PNRRD) which focuses on Communication, Education, Information and Risk Scenarios, component 3 of PRONART promotes risk-informed behaviours, training and public awareness, strengthens the use of risk scenarios and information management for decision-making across levels of government, and integrates simulations and locally adapted communication strategies. Under this approach, strengthened EWS complete the 'monitor-alert-respond' cycle in the selected pilot areas, while providing climate and risk information that feeds directly into the design, implementation and adaptive management of NbS interventions, ensuring they remain effective under evolving hazard scenarios and that populations in vulnerable situations in urban-natural interfaces and flood-prone areas can understand, trust and act on early warnings before responders arrive.

Key outputs under each outcome of this component include:

Outcome 3: Enhanced climate risk preparedness and decision-making through integrated early warning systems and risk communication.

²¹ National Census of Population, Households and Housing – National Institute of Statistics and Census (INDEC), 2022

Output 3.1: Enhanced interoperability and training for multi-level early warning and response systems.

This output establishes clearer, more functional operational frameworks for managing climate-related emergencies at multiple levels of government

- Activity 3.1.1: Develop and implement data-sharing protocols and interoperability mechanisms. This focuses on the technical work of enhancing the interoperability within SINAME of the provinces.
- Activity 3.1.2: Strengthen early detection infrastructure (e.g. wildfire monitoring systems where relevant). This involves the potential installation of physical hardware, such as automated wildfire detection towers ("faros de conservación"), to improve monitoring capacity.
- Activity 3.1.3: Update and standardize risk communication protocols and alert procedures. This aims to create a more consistent and effective way of issuing warnings, ensuring that alerts are clear, and the response procedures are understood across different jurisdictions.
- Activity 3.1.4: Deliver training programmes for national, provincial and local actors. This involves capacity-building workshops and sessions for government teams and emergency responders on how to use the improved systems and protocols at least for stakeholders in the pilot areas.
- Activity 3.1.5: Conduct simulation exercises and drills to test and refine response systems. This activity involves incorporating the improved protocols and systems procedures into practice drills for events like floods or wildfires in order to test the effectiveness of the entire early warning and response chain in a controlled environment.

Output 3.2 – Institutional coordination and integration of climate and risk information systems into sectoral response and prevention planning.

This output enhances the quality, interoperability and usability of climate and risk information, enabling informed planning and anticipatory decisions.

- Activity 3.2.1: Strengthen coordination between climate and emergency information systems (e.g. SINAME, AlertAR and SIMARCC), harmonizing data formats and metadata, and developing workflows linking real-time data with climate projections. Develop standard operating procedures for data sharing and alert generation. This activity works on harmonizing data standards and creating clear procedures that link real-time emergency monitoring (SINAME) with long-term risk planning (SIMARCC).
- Activity 3.2.2: Establish technical working groups for continuous system alignment and improvement to strengthen the link of climate data and the design of adaptation measures and risk transfer mechanisms. This will aim to facilitate working spaces for technical experts from different institutions to meet regularly, ensuring that the EWS systems are continuously improved and that the data they produce is effectively used to design adaptation measures and inform risk transfer mechanisms like insurance

By improving the usability and territorial relevance of early warnings, this component reduces residual risk and maximizes the protective value of NbS investments under both current and future climate conditions, feeding as well key information to continue improving pilot implementation and the development of the replication project portfolio with real-time and projected climate risk information.

PRONART contributes to the Fund's strategic outcome related to reduced exposure and sensitivity to climate hazards, strengthen adaptive capacity, improve climate information and EWS, enhanced institutional capacity for adaptation planning and implementation, and increased resilience of ecosystems and communities vulnerable to climate change. More information and specific linkages with Adaptation Fund Outcome and Output presented on Part III of the present Concept Note.

B. Describe how the project/programme 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/programme will avoid or mitigate negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

Climate change is already exacerbating existing social, economic and environmental inequalities in Argentina. As seen in the Background and Context section above, extreme climate hazards such as wildfires, floods and heatwaves disproportionately affect populations with lower adaptive capacity, including low-income households, people living in informal and hazard-prone settlements, women, Original Peoples, older adults and other marginalized groups (Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible de la República Argentina, 2023). Furthermore, evidence from the IPCC and national assessments confirms that vulnerability is not only driven by exposure to hazards, but also by structural factors such as poverty, informality, limited access to services, gender inequalities and historical marginalization (IPCC, 2022)²².

The project has been designed to address these differentiated vulnerabilities and to deliver integrated economic, social and environmental benefits through locally led adaptation actions. The programme applies an intersectional vulnerability lens, recognizing that gender²³, ethnicity, age, disability and socio-economic status interact to shape climate risk and adaptive capacity within and across communities.

Population in pilot area departments

Table 3 presents the demographic and surface area data of the provincial departments where the identified pilot areas in Table 2 are located. All numbers come from INDEC's most recent national census (2022), which provides data only down to the department level (or *partido* in the case of Buenos Aires Province). The purpose of Table 3 is to provide initial context for each pilot area regarding population, gender distribution, and the number of people who self-identify as Original Peoples or as descendants of Original Peoples, with an additional breakdown by sex assigned at birth. The project will look to ensure that benefits look to involve this populations through local action.

The project will look to ensure that benefits look to involve this populations through local action as the participation activities envisioned will map and work with the local communities of the area where the NbS will be implemented. During the PFG phase, and through consultations with stakeholders, more precise information will be gathered regarding the composition and characteristics of the communities that may be directly or indirectly affected by the NbS interventions in each pilot area.

Table 5 - Demographic data of the departments where pilot areas are located.

Province	Department of the pilot area	Population	Sex assigned at birth		Population identifying as Original Peoples or as descendants of Original Peoples	Sex assigned at birth	
			Female	Male		Female	Male
Chaco	San Fernando	416,113	217,902	198,211	9,062	4,802	4,260
Chubut	Cushamen	28,209	14,252	13,957	5,991	3,064	2,927
Corrientes	Capital	439,226	229,149	210,077	5,875	3,107	2,768
Entre Ríos	Tala	31,309	16,228	15,081	677	365	312
Formosa	Formosa	269,589	140,281	129,308	5,295	2,683	2,612
Jujuy	Doctor Manuel Belgrano	320,908	167,468	153,440	21,417	11,092	10,325
La Pampa	Capital	119,622	62,067	57,555	5,727	3,151	2,576
La Rioja	Chilecito	58,798	30,007	28,791	2,053	1,027	1,026

²² <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/sixth-assessment-report-cycle/>

²³ The Argentine Republic understands the term gender in accordance with Article 7.3 of the Rome Statute, which establishes the International Criminal Court: according to this article, the term 'gender' refers to the two sexes, male and female, in the context of society. The term 'gender' shall have no other meaning than the one above (see Rome Statute, Art. 7.3).

Province	Department of the pilot area	Population	Sex assigned at birth		Population identifying as Original Peoples or as descendants of Original Peoples	Sex assigned at birth	
			Female	Male		Female	Male
Misiones	25 de mayo	30,891	15,353	15,538	591	303	288
Neuquén	Los Lagos	15,555	7,785	7,770	1,324	620	704
Buenos Aires Province	Lomas de Zamora	690,324	358,049	332,275	17,643	9,057	8,586
Río Negro	Avellaneda	41,352	20,881	20,471	1,970	986	984
Salta	Capital	627,477	327,294	300,183	23,335	11,888	11,447
Santa Fe	Capital	572,155	299,802	272,353	9,830	5,248	4,582
Santiago del Estero	Juan Francisco Borges (former Capital department)	330,084	172,517	157,567	4,348	2,311	2,037

Source: National Census of Population, Households and Housing – National Institute of Statistics and Census (INDEC), 2022²⁴

Economic benefits

The project will generate economic benefits primarily by reducing climate-related losses and damage to communities and local governments. Through Component 2, NbS will focus on reducing wildfire impacts, flood damage, and heat stress across 15 designated pilot areas encompassing according to preliminary over 1 million direct and indirect beneficiaries. These interventions will target urban and peri-urban areas, particularly in low-income neighbourhoods and territories where households have limited savings, insurance coverage and access to formal safety nets. By reducing repeated asset losses protecting vulnerable housing stocks such as the 21,212 homes in Chilecito (heatwave exposure) or the 4,568 homes in Lago Puelo (wildfire exposure), NbS help stabilize household economies and prevent climate shocks from deepening poverty. The ensuing full proposal will provide a cost benefit analysis to better quantify potential impacts. However, as stated above, flood events have resulted in pushing an average of 0.14% of the national population into poverty each year, rising to up to 1.5% in low-probability, high-impact events (MAyDS, 2022). Thus this project will create an impact in reducing poverty exposure within the project areas.

Through Component 3, strengthened interoperability and operationalization of EWS enable earlier preparedness and anticipatory action, allowing households, small businesses and local authorities to protect assets and livelihoods. This is particularly relevant for women, who are overrepresented in climate-sensitive and insecure employment and face greater barriers to recovery after disasters (FAO, 2013)²⁵ (UN Women Argentina Factsheet)²⁶.

The quantitative macroeconomic assessment provided by the World Bank Group (2021) in its *Argentina Country Climate and Development Report (CCDR)* underscores the critical economic rationale for PRONART's interventions. According to the report, climate-induced disasters already impose severe fiscal and productive strains on the country, with flooding alone causing average annual losses (AAL) estimated at USD 1.4 billion, making it the most economically damaging hazard in Argentina. Furthermore, the report highlights that the compounding impacts of extreme heatwaves and droughts could trigger an annual GDP contraction of up to 4% by 2050 under unmitigated climate scenarios, driven largely by the devaluation of rural capital and declining labor productivity. Catastrophic wildfire events, such as those historically affecting ecosystems like the Paraná Delta and the Iberá Wetlands, exacerbate these shocks by permanently destroying critical agricultural infrastructure and regional economic assets. By deploying NbS as natural shock absorbers and strengthening EWS networks, PRONART directly addresses these multi-hazard risks, safeguarding the country's fiscal stability and protecting billions of dollars in vulnerable productive capital.

At the subnational level, the implementation of NbS under PRONART provides significant economic benefits by

²⁴ https://censo.gob.ar/index.php/datos_definitivos/

²⁵ <https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Library/Publications/2020/Realizing-womens-rights-to-land-and-other-productive-resources-2nd-edition-en.pdf>

²⁶ <https://data.unwomen.org/country/argentina>

reducing emergency public spending. In Argentina, recurrent climate disasters—particularly floods in the Pampean and Littoral regions and wildfires in the Gran Chaco and Patagonia—traditionally strain municipal and provincial budgets through immediate relief operations ²⁷

Social benefits

Social inclusion and locally led adaptation are central to PRONART's design. Through the component 1 on both the PFG phase and the programme, participation is integrated meaningfully and Locally Led Adaptation principles are set from the outset into climate response planning and into the design of Components 1 and 2. This ensures that women, Original Peoples, youth, older adults and other groups in vulnerable situations actively shape pilot selection, NbS design and risk strategies, while enabling early identification of potential long-term stewardship roles for pilot areas. To reinforce accountability and meaningful participation, the programme will also establish accessible grievance redress mechanisms (GRM) aligned with UNDP and Adaptation Fund standards, enabling stakeholders to safely raise concerns and provide feedback throughout implementation.

Gender-responsive approaches are embedded across all components. Women often experience heightened vulnerability due to unequal access to productive resources, higher informality, disproportionate unpaid care responsibilities and limited participation in decision-making (FAO, 2013) (UN Women Argentina Factsheet). The project will address these gaps by:

- Ensuring women's effective participation in governance and planning processes.
- Tailoring NbS and EWS design to women's differentiated needs, roles and risk perceptions.
- Promoting inclusive communication channels that reach women and other groups with limited access to formal information systems.

Improved early warning systems and risk communication also generate direct social benefits by reducing mortality, injury and displacement during extreme events, particularly among older adults, children and people with limited mobility. Education, drills and community-level preparedness activities strengthen collective response capacities and trust between communities and institutions.

These social benefits are especially critical for populations living in urban–natural/forest interfaces and peri-urban expansion zones, which are priority areas for PRONART interventions under Components 1. For instance, interventions would benefit high-risk interface communities, such as the 135,755 residents in the Las Golondrinas/Bariloche Department facing wildfire threats. In these areas, unplanned urban expansion often degrades vegetative cover, increases exposure to floods, wildfires and extreme heat, and limits evacuation options, particularly for women, older adults and households with caregiving responsibilities. In wildfire-prone zones, the presence of buildings as fuel and rapidly spreading fires makes evacuation especially challenging for the nearly 14,000 homes mapped across the Patagonian pilot areas (such as Villa La Angostura and Lago Puelo). In floodplains and low-lying urban areas, precarious infrastructure and social marginalization intensify flood impacts and generate cascading risks, including water scarcity and health impacts following flood events. By combining locally co-designed NbS with inclusive and actionable EWS, the programme directly addresses these vulnerabilities and enhances social resilience in high-risk urban and peri-urban settings.

Public Health Resilience

PRONART directly enhances community well-being by addressing the environmental factors that affect public health in vulnerable neighbourhoods. According to the World Bank Group's Argentina CCDR (2021), extreme heatwaves and recurrent flooding present escalating risks to human health, driving spikes in cardiovascular and respiratory diseases, as well as waterborne infections in peri-urban areas lacking adequate infrastructure. Through Component 2, the implementation of NbS—such as urban green corridors, sustainable drainage systems, and natural shaded spaces—directly counteracts the urban heat island effect, lowering ambient temperatures while mitigating post-flood sanitary risks and vector-borne disease outbreaks in precarious settlements, such as those affecting the 270 families in Corrientes City's "La Tosquera". Furthermore, under Component 3, embedding health-focused alerts into Early

²⁷ <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/f8806192-1a48-5d12-a2af-252fbf268c95/content>

Warning Systems (EWS) allows local healthcare networks and communities to take anticipatory action before extreme events strike, preventing cascading sanitary crises and alleviating structural pressure on municipal healthcare systems during climate emergencies.

This integrated approach directly operationalizes the priorities of Argentina's National Strategy on Health and Climate Change²⁸, which highlights extreme heatwaves, wildfires, and flooding as critical drivers of public health crises. By deploying these combined interventions, the program elevates nature-based solutions and risk communication into active public health instruments. Specifically, it strengthens institutional response by enabling municipal primary healthcare networks (CAPS) and community emergency teams to deploy targeted preventive healthcare actions before climate shocks occur, effectively translating national climate-health policies into concrete, local resilience.

Benefits for Original Peoples²⁹

Original Peoples in Argentina often inhabit territories with high exposure to climate hazards, particularly in forested, peri-urban and rural areas, and face compounded vulnerabilities linked to historical marginalization and land-use pressures. Table 3 presents information on the disaggregation of Original Peoples per province.

PRONART recognizes that effective adaptation for Original Peoples is inseparable from respect for their rights, knowledge systems and self-determination. It further acknowledges their unique, place-based understanding of their territories. This perspective is essential for identifying and proposing adaptation actions that are both appropriate. Therefore, the programme will ensure the free, meaningful and culturally appropriate participation of Original Peoples in governance, planning and implementation processes. Traditional and ancestral knowledge is explicitly valued in the design of NbS and climate strategies, strengthening both cultural integrity and adaptation effectiveness. Culturally appropriate grievance redress channels will also be made available in relevant languages to ensure that Indigenous communities can raise concerns related to land use, NbS design or implementation impacts in a safe and respectful manner.

For all Original Peoples participation, particularly in the pilot areas located in the southern provinces, where they were already identified by the wildfire group, the programme will implement targeted participation mechanisms during the PFG and full implementation phases. These will include early engagement with representative community authorities, culturally appropriate consultation formats, and the integration of traditional ecological knowledge into the design and management of NbS interventions, ensuring that measures respond to territorial priorities and avoid unintended impacts on livelihoods, land use and cultural practices.

Environmental benefits

The project will deliver significant environmental benefits through Component 2, by implementing context-specific NbS that restore, protect and enhance ecosystem functions while reducing climate risks. NbS contribute to enhanced wildfire resilience and biodiversity conservation, improved water regulation, and reduced urban heat island effects. The programme promotes the use of native and climate-resilient species, aligned with local environmental conditions, reducing the risk of maladaptation and supporting long-term ecosystem health.

By embedding NbS into provincial planning instruments and strengthening institutional coordination through the component 1, PRONART supports sustained environmental outcomes and enables replication beyond pilot sites. Better calculation of *has* and ecosystems under improved management will be calculated as the NBS are better defined at a territorial scale and presented during the PFG. However, a key result of the project will be to create a space and opportunity for increased uptake of NbS as a means for reducing risk to diverse climate impacts including wildfires, flooding and extreme heat.

Avoidance and mitigation of negative impacts

PRONART has been designed in full alignment with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and

²⁸ <https://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/385000-389999/385816/resconj2.pdf>

²⁹ Article 16 of the National Constitution establishes that "The Argentine Nation does not recognize privileges based on blood or birth: there are no personal privileges or titles of nobility. All its inhabitants are equal before the law...". Therefore, with regard to references to "original peoples", the Argentine Republic understands that its provisions are without prejudice to the right of all its inhabitants to benefit from any project without any form of discrimination.

Gender Policy, and UNDP's Environmental and Social Policies. The programme is expected to generate predominantly positive environmental and social impacts. Nevertheless, potential risks related to land use, access to resources, exclusion or unintended distributional effects will be proactively managed in keeping with UNDP's and the Adaptation Fund Corporate policies.

Key measures include:

- Early environmental and social screening of all NbS activities.
- Participatory design processes to identify and mitigate site-specific risks.
- A clear, accessible and transparent project-level grievance redress mechanism (GRM), aligned with the Social and Environmental Standards of the UNDP, will be established for all stakeholders to safely raise concerns related to project activities, social or environmental impacts, and decision-making processes. The GRM will: (i) provide multiple safe and accessible channels for submission of complaints (e.g., email, phone, in-person); (ii) acknowledge receipt within defined timelines and screen eligibility of complaints; (iii) engage directly with complainants to seek fair and mutually acceptable resolutions within a reasonable timeframe; (iv) ensure confidential, culturally appropriate and gender-responsive handling of grievances; (v) log, track and report on complaints and outcomes through the programme MEL system; and (vi) offer the option to escalate unresolved cases to higher-level mechanisms, including the UNDP Project Assurance function and the UNDP Accountability Mechanism.
- Continuous monitoring of social inclusion, gender equality and environmental safeguards through the programme-level MEL system. Furthermore, grievance data and feedback trends will be systematically tracked and analyzed as part of the MEL system to inform adaptive management and improve programme responsiveness to stakeholder needs.

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

Given the programmatic nature of PRONART and the fact that the specific NbS pilots and associated investments will be defined and prioritized during the PFG phase, it is not possible at this stage to conduct a detailed ex-ante cost-effectiveness analysis at the level of individual interventions. This limitation reflects the current stage of the programme design, in which site-specific data and a participatory validation process at local levels were not able to be conducted for the development of the present concept note.

Therefore, in this context, the cost-effectiveness of PRONART is assessed through a qualitative and semi-quantitative analysis considering: the cost of inaction, the programme design and its results chain, and the efficiency gains associated with the programme's multi-level and multi-hazard approach.

Cost-effectiveness logic: prevention versus cost of inaction

PRONART is designed to reduce climate-related losses and damages through anticipatory, preventive and ecosystem-based adaptation measures. As demonstrated in multiple Adaptation Fund-supported projects in Argentina and the region, the economic costs associated with recurrent climate extremes, such as floods, droughts, heatwaves and wildfires, far exceed the costs of preventive adaptation investments. See section "Project/Programme Background and Context" for specific Argentina's examples on past losses and damages.

In the absence of adaptation measures, climate impacts generate:

- Direct economic losses to households, productive assets and public infrastructure.
- Recurrent fiscal costs associated with emergency declarations, compensation schemes and reconstruction.
- Non-economic losses and social costs, including loss of livelihoods, displacement, increased poverty and pressure on urban services.

By contrast, the project prioritizes investments that reduce exposure and vulnerability before climate shocks occur, resulting in a significantly lower cost per unit of avoided loss over time.

Cost-effectiveness criteria in pilot selection during PFG phase

During the PFG phase, the design of NbS pilot interventions will be informed by a structured assessment of feasible

alternatives considering the pre-identified options included in this concept note (Table 2). This assessment will compare different intervention options to identify solutions that deliver the greatest outcomes relative to their costs.

Building on this alternatives analysis, cost-effectiveness considerations will be explicitly incorporated into the design of NbS pilots in the pre-defined areas, including:

- Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries reached.
- Magnitude of ecosystem services enhanced or restored.
- The potential for circular economy and co-financing opportunities, particularly through NbS. This includes, where relevant, the valorization of biomass residues (e.g. from wildfire risk reduction, invasive species management or urban green waste) for uses such as biochar, soil improvement or ecosystem restoration inputs. During the PFG phase, the technical, environmental, social and economic feasibility of such options will be assessed, including potential operational models, institutional arrangements and safeguards, to determine whether and how these approaches can contribute to long-term sustainability, cost recovery and local livelihoods without creating additional risks or inequities.
- Estimated initial capital investment costs (CAPEX) required for implementation.
- Operation and maintenance costs (OPEX) over the intervention's life cycle, including consideration of their sustainability over time.
- Expected reduction of climate risks and avoided losses.

The pre-selection of NbS provides a basis for estimating indicative investment ranges and potential scales of intervention (Box 2). Based on this preliminary benchmarking, each NbS pilot is expected to operate within an approximate budget range of USD 800,000 to 1,000,000 covering implementation and legal requirements. This analysis confirms that the indicative budget envelope proposed in this concept note is technically sound and consistent with the expected range of NbS interventions across different hazard contexts. The final allocation between NbS typologies, surface area covered, and investment intensity will be determined during the PFG, allowing the programme to optimize cost-effectiveness while responding to local risk profiles and provincial priorities.

In this context, indicative cost ranges presented below are intended to support early planning and comparison across NbS typologies, rather than to predefine the final scale of individual interventions. Given that some pilot areas may initially cover relatively limited spatial extents, these interventions are intentionally conceived as strategic entry points to demonstrate feasibility, build local capacity, and catalyze broader adoption of NbS approaches at the provincial level. Regardless of the ultimate size or spatial extent, the selected NbS pilots are conceived as catalytic entry points for longer-term territorial transformation. By generating evidence on feasibility, costs, benefits and governance arrangements, these pilots will enable provinces to replicate, expand and adapt NbS approaches beyond the initial intervention areas, thereby creating a multiplier effect from the implementation of PRONART, maximizing the long-term impact of Adaptation Fund investments and generating the foundation to mainstream NbS into future public and private investments.

Furthermore, the PFG phase will continue refining the spatial definition and scale of pilot interventions through iterative technical assessments and stakeholder consultations. This process will actively explore opportunities for interprovincial coordination, particularly in shared ecosystems and risk systems (e.g. river basins or forest landscapes), where joint interventions could significantly increase the scale, coherence and effectiveness of NbS. In such contexts, coordinated action across provinces can generate upstream–downstream or landscape-level benefits that exceed the impact of isolated interventions.

By combining demonstration pilots with a progressive consolidation of larger, coordinated intervention areas, the programme seeks to both “de-risk” NbS adoption for provinces with limited prior experience and unlock opportunities for scaling up investments over time. The aim is to create a catalytic effect that strengthens provincial capacities and accelerates the uptake of NbS across territories.

Box 2. Indicative NbS costs ranges and potential scale of intervention³⁰.

To support the definition of indicative budgets for the implementation of solutions under Component 2, a preliminary cost benchmarking exercise was conducted using internationally available data on NbS, adjusted to 2025 price levels and scaled to Argentina using Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) ratios. This analysis, based on the provincial groupings by hazards presented under Table 2, provides an order-of-magnitude estimate of investment requirements across the different prioritized NbS typologies, while recognizing that final costs and intervention scales will be defined during the PFG based on site-specific technical, environmental and social assessments.

Wildfire Group – Defensive green corridors for fire buffering and fuel management³¹:

Indicative costs range from approximately USD 40–200 per hectare for basic fuel treatment and routine maintenance, to USD 480–2,600 per hectare for more comprehensive interventions combining fuel breaks, vegetation management and the establishment of low-flammability native buffers. These measures typically allow for relatively large areas of intervention, particularly in peri-urban and wildland–urban interface zones.

Flood Group – Floodable spaces for natural floodplain restoration and management (floods)³²:

Indicative costs range from USD 290,000 to 870,000 per hectare, reflecting the higher capital intensity of interventions such as floodable parks, vegetated depressions, bioswales, infiltration fields, permeable surfaces and small retention ponds. These NbS are generally more spatially concentrated, targeting critical urban and peri-urban areas with high exposure and potential damages.

Extreme heat and heatwaves Group – Urban forested cooling corridors (heatwaves)³³:

Indicative costs are estimated at approximately USD 110,000 per hectare, based on standard densities for street trees and tree-lined avenues, including planting, soil preparation and initial establishment. These interventions offer strong co-benefits for heat stress reduction, public health and urban livelihood.

By delivering shared interventions that benefit multiple groups: households, communities, and local governments, PRONART will avoid fragmented, stand-alone investments. Applying common methodologies, governance frameworks, and technical standards across provinces and municipalities, and building on existing initiatives where relevant, will prevent duplication and allow to capitalize on lessons learned and results achieved to date. Together, these measures will reduce costs per beneficiary and increase overall efficiency.

This approach ensures that limited resources are directed toward interventions that maximize adaptation benefits per dollar invested, reach the largest possible population, and remain aligned with environmental and social safeguards

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 programme of action, or other relevant instruments, where they exist.

The proposed PRONART programme is fully consistent with Argentina's national and subnational sustainable development strategies, climate change policies, and adaptation planning instruments. It is firmly anchored in the country's legal and institutional framework for climate action and disaster risk reduction, while responding directly to territorially differentiated adaptation priorities identified by provinces through a consultation process for the

³⁰ The pilot area refers to the zone selected to test and implement the proposed NbS interventions. These areas represent the initial scale of intervention and are conceived as first-stage applications with potential for future expansion. As foundational sites, they provide the technical, environmental and governance conditions necessary for demonstrating feasibility, while also offering a platform that can be scaled up and maximized in subsequent phases or across additional territories.

³¹ [Cost and trends of Southern forestry practice \(2022\)](#) and [Costs of Forest Fuel Treatment Programmes: Spatially Explicit Estimates for California \(2025\)](#). US\$ values were escalated to 2025 using U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics CPI-U annual averages, then scaled to Argentina using the World Bank PPP price level ratio.

³² [Tables construction and maintenance cost \(Dutch prices\) - Climate Resilient City Tool - Deltares Public Wiki](#). Values were escalated to 2025 using the Netherlands HICP annual average inflation index, converted to US\$ using the ECB EUR/USD reference exchange rate, and scaled to Argentina using the World Bank PPP price level ratio (Netherlands 0.79; Argentina 0.46).

³³ [Tables construction and maintenance cost \(Dutch prices\) - Climate Resilient City Tool - Deltares Public Wiki](#). Values were escalated to 2025 using the Netherlands HICP annual average inflation index, converted to US\$ using the ECB EUR/USD reference exchange rate, and scaled to Argentina using the World Bank PPP price level ratio (Netherlands 0.79; Argentina 0.46).

development of the present concept note. The programme operationalizes national adaptation objectives through locally led, ecosystem-based and risk-informed interventions, ensuring coherence across governance levels and sectors.

Table 6 - Alignment of PRONART with National and Subnational Strategies and Plans

Governance Level	Strategy / Plan / Instrument	Reference	Year(s)	Relevance to PRONART Interventions & Outcomes		
International / Constitutional	UNFCCC	Ratification Law N° 24295	1993	Establishes Argentina’s international climate commitments, anchoring PRONART’s overall objectives in global adaptation goals.		
International / Constitutional	Kyoto Protocol	Ratification Law N° 25438	2001			
International / Constitutional	Paris Agreement	Ratification Law N° 27270	2016			
International / Constitutional	Article 41 of the Argentine Constitution	Constitutional Reform	1994	Guarantees the constitutional right to a healthy environment, reinforcing the legal basis for sustainable development and climate action.		
National Framework	Law on Minimum Standards for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation	Law N° 27520	2019	Defines binding principles, institutional responsibilities, and coordination mechanisms across national and provincial levels.		
		Regulatory Decree No. 1030/2020	2020			
National Planning	National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan	Res No. 146	2023	Provides the strategic framework for adaptation (resilient territories, integrated risk management, ecosystem conservation); PRONART operationalizes these via Nature-based Solutions (NbS) and early warning systems.		
National Commitment	Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)	1st NDC	2016	Sets Adaptation Commitment. Outlines 5 adaptation dimensions (awareness, engagement, vulnerability reduction, inclusion, co-benefits); PRONART directly targets these via locally led and inclusive risk reduction interventions.		
		2nd NDC	2020			
		Updated 2nd NDC	2021			
National Reporting	National Communications (NCs)	1st–3rd NCs	1997-2015	Establishes baseline climate impact data, historical vulnerability diagnostics, and early adaptation metrics that inform PRONART’s risk-informed planning. Also track adaptation finance.		
National Reporting	Biennial Update Reports (BURs)	BURs 1–5	2015-2023			
National Reporting	Biennial Transparency Report (BTR)	BTR 1	2024	Establishes baseline climate priorities and tracks progress under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Crucially, it identifies the adaptation finance needs that PRONART aims to address, laying the groundwork to align its future M&E and financial tracking with national MRV/ETF frameworks and Adaptation Fund requirements.		
Subnational / Federal	Provincial Climate Change Response Plans (PPRCC) under COFEMA	Resolution 539 (Funes Agreement)	2023	Serves as the operational basis for provincial implementation; PRONART accelerates territorial action in validated provinces and supports those developing their plans.		
Subnational - Chubut	Provincial Climate Change Response Plan	Decree No. 1140	2025	Guides PRONART’s forest management, prevention, and landscape risk reduction in wildland–urban interfaces.		Wildfire Risk
	Provincial Strategic Plan for Native Forests	Res. N°. 88	2022			
Subnational - Neuquén	Native Forest Land Use Planning	Law N° 2780	2011	Aligns PRONART’s fire prevention pilots and early warning systems with provincial forestry and climate legislation.		Wildfire Risk
	Climate Change	Law N° 3454	2024			
	Fire Management	Law N° 3555	2025			
Subnational –	Forest and native forest	Laws N° 757	1972 &	Strengthens preventive fire management		

Río Negro	legislation	& 4552	2010	and landscape-level adaptation actions.	Wildfire Risk
	Service for Prevention and fight against forest fires (SPLIF for its Spanish acronym)	Laws N° 2966 & 5243 Decree N° 64/20	1996 & 2017 2020		
	Climate Frameworks & Provincial Climate Change Response Plan	Law	2016		
		Res N° 535/2023	2023		
Subnational -La Pampa	Fire Management Plan & Law	Law 1354 & Dec 1925	1991 & 2000	Embedded within PRONART’s NbS pilots to reduce wildfire vulnerabilities.	Wildfire Risk
	Provincial Climate Change Response Plan	Decree N° 5120	2024		
Subnational - Buenos Aires	Environmental framework	Art. 28 Const	1994	Directs PRONART’s NbS interventions toward flood regulation, ecosystem services, and urban resilience in vulnerable/informal settlements.	Flood Risk
	Fair Access to Habitat – Land Use and Territorial Planning	Law N° 14449 mod Decree-Law N° 8912/1977	2012		
	Socio-urban integration	Law N° 27453	2018		
	Provincial Climate Change Response Plan	ongoing PPRCC			
Subnational - Santa Fe	Climate action	Law N° 14019	2020	Complements structural and regulatory measures for water management and soil conservation through green infrastructure.	Flood Risk
	Water	Law N° 13740	2017		
	Soil Conservation	Law N° 10552	1990		
	Provincial Climate Change Response Plan	Dec 959	2026		
Subnational - Entre Ríos	Provincial Climate Change Response Plan	Public Consultation	2025	Integrates ecosystem-based adaptation and climate-health planning into provincial environmental protection.	Flood Risk
		Under convalidation	2026		
Subnational- Misiones	Native Forest & Water	Laws XVI N° 105 & 53	2010		Flood Risk
	Provincial Climate Change Response Plan	Dec 1946	2024		
Subnational- Jujuy	Climate "Carbono Neutral 2050"	Law N° 6230	2021	Framework for PRONART’s urban greening, microclimate regulation, and landscape restoration to reduce heatwave exposure in low-income urban areas.	Extreme Heat
	General Environment	Law N° 5063	1998		
Subnational- Chaco	Ecosystem-based Adaptation targets under the Provincial Climate Change Strategy and local urban planning codes				
Subnational- La Rioja	Native Forest	Law N° 9711	2015		
	Provincial Climate Change Response Plan	ongoing PPRCC			
Subnational- Salta	Environmental framework	Law N° 7070	2000		
	Native Forest	Law N° 7543	2008		
	Provincial Climate Change Response Plan	ongoing PPRCC			
Subnational-	System of Protected Areas	Law N° 1673	2018		

Formosa	Provincial Climate Change Response Plan	ongoing PPRCC		
Cross-Cutting Safeguards	General Environmental	Law 25675	2002	Ensures full compliance with national social/environmental standards, FPIC processes for Original Peoples, and gender-responsive adaptation cycle implementation.
	Federal Fire Management	Law 26815	2012	
	Water Management	Law 25688	2002	
	Environmental Protection of Native Forests	Law 26331	2007	
	Original Peoples'	Law 24071, 26160 & UNDRIP	1992, 2006	

In summary, PRONART is fully consistent with Argentina's national development strategies, climate change policies, adaptation planning instruments and provincial regulatory frameworks. It operationalizes national adaptation priorities through territorially grounded, ecosystem-based and risk-informed interventions, while complying with robust environmental and social safeguards. By strengthening local, provincial and national capacities simultaneously, the programme delivers scalable adaptation outcomes that reduce multi-hazard climate risks, promote social equity and environmental sustainability, and reinforce Argentina's long-term climate resilience pathway.

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.

PRONART has been designed to fully comply with Argentina's national and subnational technical, environmental and social standards applicable to climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, environmental management, land-use and urban planning, while also ensuring full compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund and UNDP's Environmental and Social Policies.

The programme builds on existing regulatory frameworks and institutional mandates at national, provincial and local levels, reinforcing their implementation through locally led, participatory and nature-based adaptation interventions, and avoiding the creation of parallel or ad-hoc regulatory arrangements.

During the PFG phase, there will be systematic engagement with the competent authorities at national and provincial levels to identify and comply with all relevant technical standards applicable both at the level of each pilot area and to PRONART's overall programme framework. As part of the PFG work, the programme will map the applicable norms for each pilot site, confirm permitting and authorization requirements, and coordinate with authorities to ensure that approvals, technical endorsements and land-access arrangements are secured in accordance with legally established procedures.

PRONART is designed to comply with Argentina's national and subnational regulatory frameworks—spanning technical, environmental, social, disaster risk, and land-use standards—while adhering to the Environmental, Social, and Gender Policies of the Adaptation Fund and UNDP. Rather than creating ad-hoc mechanisms, the programme leverages and reinforces existing institutional mandates through locally led, nature-based interventions. During the Project Formulation Grant (PFG) phase, systematic engagement with competent national and provincial authorities will map location-specific norms, identify authorization and permit requirements, and secure all necessary technical endorsements, legal approvals, and land-access agreements.

Framed within Argentina's constitutional framework, the programme respects federalism by aligning national environmental standards with provincial autonomy. While Article 41 and national laws establish baseline environmental protections, provinces retain authority over their natural resources and can enforce stricter local regulations. Consequently, the programme is implemented in direct coordination with provincial authorities responsible for environmental, land-use, and risk management.

Table 7 -Compliance with Argentina's national and subnational technical, environmental and social standards

Standard / Regulation	Year(s)	Related Project Outputs / Activities	Arrangements to Ensure Compliance
Law N° 27520 on Minimum Standards for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation (and Decree No. 1030/2020)	2019 / 2020	All Programme Components; integration of climate change adaptation into subnational territorial planning, risk management, and governance frameworks.	Coordinated through the National Climate Change Cabinet (GNCC) and COFEMA. Interventions directly align with national adaptation priorities, the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), and Provincial Climate Change Response Plans (PPRCC).
Law N° 27287 on the National System for Integrated Risk Management and Civil Protection (SINAGIR)	2016	Component 3: Strengthening Early Warning Systems (EWS), multi-hazard monitoring, risk communication, and subnational response capacity.	Implemented in direct compliance with national disaster risk management frameworks and protocols. Interventions align with the mandates of SINAME (National Information System for Emergency Management) and SIMARCC (Information System for Climate Change Risk Assessment).
Institutional Mandates & Operational Protocols for Early Warning Systems (SMN & AFE)	Continuous / Operational	Component 3: EWS data integration, risk communication, and interoperability enhancement.	Operational protocols, hazard monitoring, and alert dissemination strictly conform to technical standards established by the National Meteorological Service (SMN) and the Agency for Emergency Management / Competent Fire Authorities (AFE). Data governance arrangements, interoperability, and institutional responsibilities are fully respected to ensure sustainability and seamless coordination across levels.
National Native Forest Law (Law No. 26331)	2007	Component 2: Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA), forest restoration, vegetation management, and fire-buffer zones in pilot provinces.	All site interventions adhere strictly to Provincial Native Forest Territorial Ordenance Plans (OTBN). Environmental permits and technical clearance will be secured through provincial forest authorities prior to execution.
General Environmental Law N° 25675	2002	All physical and site-based pilot interventions under Component 2 (e.g., green infrastructure, drainage systems, wetland restoration).	Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (EIA/ESIA) and environmental management plans will be conducted during the PFG phase in accordance with provincial regulations. Public participation and access to environmental information will be guaranteed.
Provincial Water Resources Laws and Water Quality Regulations	Various (Jurisdiction-specific)	Component 2: Sustainable urban drainage systems (SuDS), flood-retention parks, permeable surfaces, and watershed management.	Technical design approval will be obtained from provincial water resource authorities (e.g., Water Resources Secretariats/Councils). Hydraulic modeling and water quality protocols will be embedded in pilot design.
Municipal Building Codes & Urban Land-Use Regulations	Various (Municipal level)	Component 2: Peri-urban green corridors, urban forestry, floodable public spaces, and nature-based infrastructure.	Technical designs developed in direct consultation with municipal urban planning departments, securing building permits, zoning approvals, and land-access agreements before implementation.
ILO Convention 169 (Law No. 24071), Law No. 26160, and Constitutional Provisions on Original Peoples' Rights	1992 & 2006	All Components involving Original Peoples or their territories; NbS design and implementation	Free, prior, and informed consultation (FPIC) conducted in culturally appropriate ways; incorporation of traditional knowledge and meaningful participation.

National and International Frameworks on Vulnerable Populations & Social Inclusion	Continuous / Operational	All Components; vulnerability assessments and participatory mechanisms for women, children, older adults, and low-income urban populations.	Design and implementation of gender-responsive and socially inclusive mechanisms to ensure equitable access to benefits, avoid maladaptation, and prioritize highly vulnerable groups.
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The programme fully complies with the Adaptation Fund Gender Policy and UNDP safeguards by applying an intersectional, gender-responsive approach across all phases. During the Project Formulation Grant (PFG) stage, a comprehensive gender assessment will be conducted to analyze differentiated vulnerabilities to floods, heatwaves, and wildfires across all pilot provinces. This assessment will directly inform the development of a dedicated Gender Action Plan (GAP) featuring concrete indicators and targets. The programme ensures meaningful, culturally appropriate participation of women and vulnerable groups in decision-making, tailors early warning systems and risk communication to address specific access and caregiving barriers and integrates gender-disaggregated tracking within its monitoring system to guarantee equitable resilience outcomes.

Programme compliance, environmental and social safeguards, and implementation progress are tracked through a robust MEL system aligned with the Adaptation Fund's policies, UNDP safeguards, national frameworks (such as the SNICC and NAP), and the Funes' Agreement monitoring guidelines. This system continuously monitors Nature-based Solutions (NbS) performance, gender-responsive outcomes, and risk mitigation measures, providing real-time feedback to enable timely, adaptive management. Furthermore, knowledge and data generated through pilot interventions will be integrated into Argentina's official information systems, reinforcing long-term technical standards, regulatory compliance, and institutional capacity for climate resilience across national and subnational levels.

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

PRONART does not duplicate existing adaptation initiatives funded by other sources. Rather, it is designed to complement, add value to, and scale up ongoing and completed efforts led by government, multilateral and bilateral institutions in Argentina. The programme builds on lessons learned from previous Adaptation Fund-supported projects in Argentina and actively seeks synergies with related initiatives on climate adaptation, EWS, NbS and climate governance, in order to accelerate adaptation outcomes at subnational and national scales.

In parallel, several provinces in Argentina have received multilateral financing for flood control and drainage infrastructure, including operations supported by the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and the European Investment Bank in the Salado River Basin and urban areas of Buenos Aires Province. These investments are primarily focused on structural and grey infrastructure measures and therefore address a different layer of climate risk. PRONART complements these efforts by focusing on ecosystem-based approaches, governance strengthening, preparedness, targeting residual and systemic risks that are not typically addressed through infrastructure-focused projects.

Furthermore, Argentina has accumulated significant experience implementing Adaptation Fund-supported projects, particularly in the areas of sustainable land management, community resilience and early warning systems. PRONART capitalizes on this institutional and technical experience while expanding the geographic scope, hazard coverage and level of integration beyond existing investments. In doing so, it moves from sector- or territory-specific interventions toward a more coherent, nationally scalable adaptation framework.

Table 4 summarizes key relevant initiatives, outlines PRONART's relationship with each of them, and clarifies the specific reasons why there is no duplication between these initiatives and PRONART. Overall, there is no duplication of activities or financing.

- No other existing project in Argentina applies a multi-hazard adaptation strategy that simultaneously combines NbS, interoperable early warning systems and governance strengthening at multi-level scale across floods, heatwaves and wildfires. PRONART's integrated, multi-component design specifically targets operational gaps in EWS interoperability, NbS deployment and subnational climate governance.
- While some initiatives share partial thematic elements (for example, urban resilience or flood risk management), none operate at national scale or cover the full set of pilot provinces included in PRONART. Earlier Adaptation Fund projects were geographically more limited (e.g. arid zones, NE Argentina, south-west Buenos Aires Province, the Uruguay River basin) and therefore constitute building blocks rather than substitutes.

- PRONART explicitly builds on prior investments by incorporating lessons learned, replicating proven approaches and scaling results to provinces that have not yet benefited from adaptation finance at this level. It consolidates technical knowledge, strengthens institutional capacities and promotes national coherence in line with Argentina's National Adaptation Plan, provincial PPRCCs and the SINAGIR framework.

To ensure complementarity and efficiency, the programme incorporates the following measures:

- Systematic mapping of existing and planned initiatives during the concept note phase to inform pilot selection and avoid overlap. Several of the mapped initiatives focus on grey infrastructure and therefore fall outside PRONART's scope, but they provide important contextual information on hazard exposure and existing investments.
- Coordination mechanisms with national and provincial actors, including COFEMA, to align PRONART with other adaptation finance flows, policy processes and sectoral programmes.
- Knowledge-sharing and lesson-learning outputs that document how PRONART adds value beyond other investments, with a strong focus on replication and scaling rather than redundancy.

In conclusion, PRONART fills a substantive gap in Argentina's adaptation finance landscape. It does not duplicate existing projects or funding sources; instead, it builds on, complements and extends current efforts by synthesizing lessons learned from prior Adaptation Fund projects, aligning with bilateral and multilateral climate governance initiatives, strengthening national EWS and fostering synergies across government, scientific institutions, civil society and local communities. This coordination-driven approach maximizes the efficient use of scarce adaptation resources while avoiding duplication of effort and cost.

Table 8 - Other projects and initiatives related to PRONART

Initiative / Project	Financing / Source	Relation to PRONART	Status	Start	End	Non-duplication rationale
Strengthening Community Resilience of Rural Populations in the Arid Zones of NW Argentina by Improving Access to Water and Sustainable Land Management	AF	Complementary. PRONART expands the adaptation scope to additional hazards (heatwaves, floods, wildfires), integrates NbS and EWS interoperability, and extends coverage to additional provinces beyond arid zones.	Ongoing	2025	2030	Limited to NW of Argentina; rural-only; no multi-hazard urban/peri-urban adaptation or NbS + EWS integration.
Climate Change adaptation in vulnerable coastal cities and ecosystems of the Uruguay River (Argentina–Uruguay)	AF	Complementary and continuity. Shares focus on NbS, EWS and flood risk reduction in urban and peri-urban contexts. Lessons learned on governance, binational coordination and ecosystem-based adaptation directly inform PRONART design.	Closing	2021	2027	Geographically restricted to provinces bordering Uruguay River; mainly floods; limited hazards.
Enhancing Adaptive Capacity & Resilience of Small-scale Agriculture in NE Argentina	AF	Complementary. Provides lessons on social inclusion and participatory approaches that can be scaled up and adapted in PRONART.	Completed	2013	2018	Agriculture and rural focus; no NbS, urban adaptation, or EWS integration.
Increasing Climate Resilience & Sustainable Land Management in SW Buenos Aires Province	AF	Complementary. Contributes technical experience on land management and resilience building that informs PRONART's NbS pilots and governance approaches.	Completed	2015	2019	Rural SLM focus; no site-specific NbS pilots or governance strengthening.

Initiative / Project	Financing / Source	Relation to PRONART	Status	Start	End	Non-duplication rationale
An integrated system for evaluating hydrological status and outlooks to support key economic sectors and vulnerable communities in South America, to adapt to climate change and build resilience	AF	Complementary. This regional project, which is on the pipeline of the Adaptation Fund, focuses on improving hydrological monitoring, forecasting and climate services to inform decision-making in vulnerable sectors, with a particular emphasis on health-relevant climate risks. It operates at an analytical and regional scale and does not finance territorial adaptation measures, NbS implementation or governance processes. PRONART complements this initiative by translating climate and hydrometeorological information into operational early warning systems interoperation issues, subnational decision-making, and NbS deployment within Argentina, ensuring that improved climate information is effectively used for adaptation on the ground.	Proposed		Pre-concept for regional project (4 year-project)	Regional analytical scale; no territorial adaptation or NbS/EWS implementation.
Improving Conservation, Connectivity, and Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Priority Ecoregions (GEF ID 11394)	GEF	Complementary. This project focuses on biodiversity conservation, restoration and sustainable management across priority ecoregions and rural/natural landscapes (e.g. Dry and Humid Chaco, Upper Paraná Atlantic Forest, Paraná Delta, Espinal, Low Monte, Patagonian Andean Forests). Interventions target ecosystem connectivity and biodiversity governance. PRONART differs by focusing on peri-urban and urban–natural interface areas, where climate hazards translate into direct risks for populations and infrastructure, and by explicitly linking NbS with EWS and subnational risk governance for multi-hazard adaptation.	Ongoing	2025	2032	Ecosystem/rural landscapes; does not address urban/peri-urban climate risks.
Recovering the Sustainability of Ecosystems Affected by Drought in Northeastern Argentina (GEF ID 11336)	GEF	Complementary. This project focuses on ecosystem recovery and sustainable land management in dry and humid Chaco landscapes in northeastern Argentina, targeting rural, forest and agroecosystem areas, benefiting directly rural populations. While some provinces overlap geographically, PRONART operates in a different spatial and functional niche, concentrating on cities, informal settlements and peri-urban areas exposed to wildfires, floods, and heatwaves, and combining NbS with EWS and local decision-making.	Ongoing	2025	2030	Drought-specific; rural and forest areas, not urban/peri-urban hazards.
Mainstreaming	GEF	Complementary. This initiative focuses	Ongoing	2021	2027	Policy-level focus; no

Initiative / Project	Financing / Source	Relation to PRONART	Status	Start	End	Non-duplication rationale
biodiversity conservation criteria in sectoral and intersectoral public policies and programmes to safeguard threatened wildlife in Argentina (GEF ID 10085)		on national and provincial policy mainstreaming, intersectoral governance and regulatory instruments to reduce biodiversity impacts from sectors such as energy, transport, livestock and hunting. Operates primarily through policy alignment and large-scale sectoral practices rather than site-based adaptation investments. PRONART complements this approach by translating policy frameworks into concrete, territorial NbS and risk reduction actions in urban and peri-urban climate risk pilots.				territorial NbS implementation or community adaptation.
Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Land Management (SLM) into Development Planning: Making Environmental Land Use Planning (ELUP) Operational in Argentina (GEF ID 9583)	GEF	Complementary. This project supports the establishment of ELUP as a national and provincial planning instrument, strengthening regulatory frameworks, planning tools and institutional capacities across multiple sectors and very large territorial scales. PRONART operates downstream of ELUP, implementing site-specific NbS in urban and peri-urban areas and strengthening EWS and local governance to reduce immediate climate risks. PRONART will take the learnings and strengthen policies under this GEF project in order to identify areas and design NbS during the PFG.	Ongoing	2018	2027	Large-scale planning; lacks site-specific NbS pilots.
ProCLIM-AR Climate & Forest Governance	IKI / GIZ	Complementary. Strengthens forest and climate governance frameworks and forest landscape restoration, generating synergies with PRONART NbS planning, particularly in the pre-selected wildfire pilots.	Ongoing	2023	2028	Forest governance; rural/landscape scale; no urban-interface hazard approach.
National System for Comprehensive Risk Management (SINAGIR) and National Disaster Risk Reduction Plans	National	Complementary. Provides the enabling framework, institutional and policy architecture within which PRONART strengthens EWS interoperability, risk communication and subnational coordination.	Ongoing	since 2016 Law 27287		Provides enabling framework only; no NbS or EWS interoperability implementation.
Salado Integrated River Basin Management Support Project	WBG	Complementary. Focuses on large-scale structural flood protection and basin-level water management in the Salado River. PRONART does not finance grey infrastructure, but complements these investments through NbS, community-level adaptation, governance strengthening and EWS interoperability in flood-prone territories.	Ongoing	2018	2027	Single-basin, infrastructure-only; focus on floods only; no governance and NbS integration.
Flood protection and	EIB	Complementary. Provides capital	Ongoing	2021	2027	Infrastructure-only; no multi-

Initiative / Project	Financing / Source	Relation to PRONART	Status	Start	End	Non-duplication rationale
integrated water resource management on the Salado River Basin		investment in flood protection and water infrastructure. PRONART adds value by integrating ecosystem-based approaches, participatory planning, and climate adaptation governance beyond structural measures.				hazard; no governance integration.
Buenos Aires Province Drainage and Flood Control Project	IDB	Complementary. Focused on drainage works and flood control infrastructure in selected urban areas. PRONART complements by addressing residual risk through NbS, preparedness, EWS, and social inclusion mechanisms not covered by infrastructure investments.	Ongoing	2017	Revised closing date pending	Flood infrastructure focus; lacks EWS, NbS, preparedness.
Emergency Programme for an Immediate Response to the Flooding in Argentina	IDB	Complementary. This project focused on rapid restoration of infrastructure, basic services, and utilities in flood-affected areas. PRONART complements by integrating nature-based solutions, community-level preparedness, early warning systems, and social inclusion measures, adding an adaptation and resilience layer beyond the immediate recovery.	Completed	2016	2018	Emergency recovery only; no long-term adaptation measures.
Argentina: Urban Flood Prevention and Drainage Project	WBG	Complementary. Targets urban drainage and flood prevention through engineering solutions. PRONART provides an integrated adaptation layer by linking planning instruments, NbS, early warning systems and community preparedness.	Completed	2006	2014	Grey infrastructure focus; no multi-hazard, NbS or community preparedness.

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

Learning and knowledge management are embedded across all components of PRONART as a core enabling function, ensuring that experiences, evidence and lessons generated at the local level are systematically captured, consolidated and used to inform replication, scaling and continuous improvement of adaptation actions at provincial and national levels. This approach is aligned with Argentina's monitoring and information architecture, particularly the NAP and the SNICC established under Law No. 27520.

Learning starts at the earliest stage of the programme through the PFG. During the PFG, the participatory identification of pilot areas and the co-design of NbS will be documented and systematized within the final Project Proposal. This process will generate structured technical, social and governance knowledge on NbS design in diverse territorial contexts. The knowledge generated will feed directly into the implementation of the provincial NbS (Component 2) and into the programme-wide knowledge management system (Component 1, Activity 1.4).

Furthermore, the Component 1 of the programme provides the institutional backbone for learning and knowledge management and consolidates programme-wide learning through:

- A common MEL system aligned with the M&E framework of the NAP and integrated into the SNICC. This ensures that programme data, indicators and lessons learned systematically feed into national monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) and M&E processes, while capturing quantitative and qualitative results across all components

and pilot provinces (Output 1.2, Activity 1.2.2).

- The systematization of lessons learned into a comprehensive programme-wide NbS knowledge base, including technical and visual documentation (Output 1.4, Activities 1.4.1 and 1.4.2).
- Structured knowledge exchange mechanisms through COFEMA, enabling horizontal learning among provinces, peer exchanges, and collective reflection on what works under different hazard and territorial conditions, as well as through the SNICC, where the knowledge generated through the NbS interventions will be incorporated (Output 1.4, Activity 1.4.3).
- The development of a replicable NbS project portfolio comprising up to nine projects, enabling the uptake and scaling of solutions by translating evidence, lessons learned and technical insights from Component 2 and the programme-wide NbS knowledge base into actionable investments (Output 1.5, Activity 1.5.3).

These mechanisms ensure that learning is not treated as a standalone activity, but as a continuous and iterative process that informs decision-making and adaptive management throughout the programme lifecycle. This work will be carried out with inputs from the Undersecretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development, the competent authority responsible for coordinating COFEMA exchanges and the SNICC, which has been identified as one of the key stakeholders in this concept note.

Component 2 (NbS) is a primary generator of learning. Each NbS pilot will produce technical, environmental, social and governance evidence through systematic documentation, including design parameters, implementation processes, costs, performance, co-benefits and challenges. Visual and technical documentation (maps, photos, diagrams, before–after assessments and case studies) will feed directly into the NbS knowledge base and inform the development of standardized yet adaptable NbS. This evidence will underpin both the programme-wide NbS knowledge base and the replicable NbS project portfolio under Component 0, supporting informed scaling to provinces not directly implementing pilots under PRONART.

Component 3 (EWS) strengthens learning on preparedness and response. Training activities and iterative feedback loops between communities, subnational authorities and national systems will generate practical lessons on risk communication, interoperability and decision-making under different scenarios. These lessons will be captured through MEL tools and systematically integrated into Component 3 activities to continuously improve the effectiveness of early warning systems.

All learning and knowledge management activities and the MEL system will be coordinated and tracked by the programme coordinating unit, ensuring coherence across components and enabling continuous feedback loops between NbS implementation, EWS strengthening, and knowledge sharing and uptake. The programme coordination unit will be housed within the Executive Entity, which will be designated in the full proposal that will be prepared during the PFG stage.

In summary, PRONART promotes learning-by-doing, adaptive management and knowledge sharing across all components, ensuring that lessons learned are translated into actionable improvements that support replication, policy uptake and long-term institutionalization of effective adaptation practices.

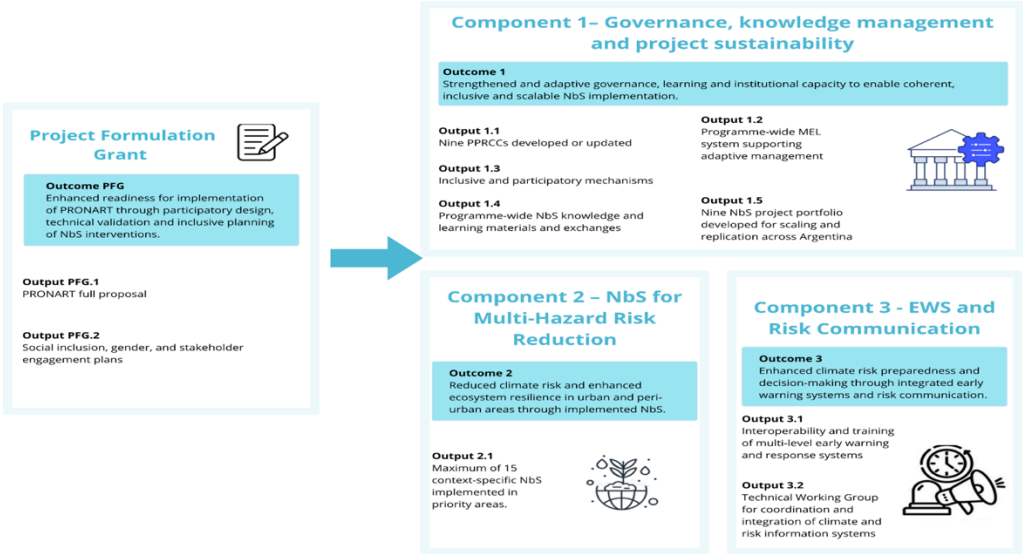
H. Describe the consultative process, including the list of stakeholders consulted, undertaken during project preparation, with particular reference to vulnerable groups, including gender considerations, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

The preparation of the present PRONART concept note followed a structured, multi-level and iterative consultative process, consistent with the Environmental and Social Policy and the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund and its Implementing Entity, UNDP. The process combined national coordination, provincial engagement and bottom-up inputs, and was designed to ensure early participation, transparency and inclusion of groups in vulnerable situations. Building on this foundation, a dedicated Stakeholder Engagement Plan and a Social Inclusion and Gender Action Plan will be developed during the PFG phase and will be formally integrated into the full PRONART proposal.

For the preparation of this concept note, provincial and national authorities participated in workshops, including representatives from climate change government areas, as well as technical stakeholders from more specialized

sectors such as water resources planning and management. The invitation encouraged these institutions to extend participation to additional government stakeholders who could contribute valuable insights. Notably, in the first joint meeting with all pilot provinces, held virtually on 22 December 2025, participation comprised 59% women and 41% men. These actors actively contributed to the discussions by providing technical and strategic documentation, which reflected varying degrees of prior consultation with local stakeholders. Through this exchange, additional actors were identified as important to consult or engage during the PFG phase, thereby strengthening inter-institutional collaboration and territorial representation throughout the process.

Figure 5 - PRONART Consultation process



Source: Own elaboration.

Institutional and territorial consultation process

Table 9 – Consultation process

Date of Consultations	Consulted Groups / Local Communities	Participants (Gender Disaggregated)	Topics Discussed	Outcomes	Project Design
Dec 22, 2025 Jan 9, 2026	Wildfires Group (Region 1): Neuquén, La Pampa, Chubut, Río Negro provincial teams, National Authorities, UNDP.	17 40% Women 60% Men	- Wildfire impacts & landscape vulnerabilities. - EWS gaps (monitoring, indices). - Nature-based Solutions (NbS) & pilot areas.	Consensus on a landscape approach combining prevention, restoration, and active territorial management. Highlighted the need for EWS linked to community response.	DesignFocus: Integrates post-fire restoration and ecological corridors as key NbS. EWS design will prioritize real-time monitoring and active two-way communication with local communities.
Dec 22, 2025 Jan 12 2026	Floods Group (Region 2): Santa Fe, Entre Ríos, Corrientes, Misiones, Buenos Aires provincial teams, National Authorities, UNDP.	16 30% Women 70% Men	- Urban & rural flood risks (Paraná & internal basins). - EWS alert communication & protocols. - NbS for flood risk reduction.	Identification that the main EWS challenge is post-alert response capacity, not just alert generation. Recognized NbS potential and effectiveness across rural and urban settings.	Design Focus: Prioritizes EWS interoperability to avoid duplication and strengthens post-alert action protocols. Incorporates a mix of rural (floodplains) and urban (green infrastructure) NbS.

Dec 22, 2025 Jan 13, 2026	Heatwaves Group (Region 3): Jujuy, Chaco, Santiago del Estero, La Rioja, Salta, Formosa provincial teams, National Authorities, UNDP.	15 60% Women 40% Men	• Urban heatwaves in informal settlements. • EWS gaps (low spatial resolution, health sector disconnects) • Urban NbS & community co-design.	Highlighted a historical lack of prioritization for heatwaves. Stressed the need for community participation and linking climate data with health systems.	Design Focus: Centers on urban NbS (green corridors, community gardens) in vulnerable neighborhoods with strong community co-design. EWS design will focus on linking existing systems (AlertAR, SINAGIR) with health outcomes.
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Continuation of the consultative process during the PFG phase

The consultative process initiated during the concept note preparation will be substantially deepened during the PFG phase. The PFG will finance:

- Site-specific consultations in selected pilot areas, including participatory co-design of NbS interventions.
- Targeted engagement with groups in situations of vulnerability and marginalization, including Original peoples and residents of informal settlements, in line with the Adaptation Fund's and UNDP's Environmental and Social Policies.
- The development of a Gender Assessment and Social Inclusion and Gender Action Plan, ensuring compliance with the Adaptation Fund Gender Policy.
- The validation of land tenure conditions, governance arrangements and community ownership mechanisms to avoid involuntary resettlement and strengthen long-term sustainability of interventions.

Through this phased and iterative consultative approach from the outset, PRONART ensures that stakeholder engagement constitutes a continuous process throughout the entire programme formulation and implementation, reinforcing social legitimacy, equity and effectiveness of adaptation outcomes. In addition, this approach aims to clearly and transparently show how feedback from the consultations informed the Programme design.

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

PRONART responds to a set of climate risks that are increasing in frequency, intensity and spatial extent across Argentina, particularly wildfires, floods, and heatwaves. These hazards already generate significant social, economic and environmental losses, disproportionately affecting populations in vulnerable situations and challenging subnational capacities.

Argentina is a large country with highly diverse climatic, environmental, institutional and socio-economic realities. Climate risks manifest differently across provinces and territories, requiring context-specific responses while simultaneously demanding national coherence, shared standards and interoperable systems. This combination of diversity and scale makes isolated, site-specific adaptation projects insufficient to address the country's adaptation challenge in a sustained and equitable manner.

The requested funding is therefore justified by the scale, complexity and urgency of the adaptation challenge, which cannot be addressed through fragmented or single-sector interventions. A national programme approach is required to ensure consistency across territories, enable learning and replication, and reduce disparities in adaptive capacity among provinces and municipalities. This includes the PFG resources, which are essential to design a coherent national programme that reflects Argentina's territorial diversity, ensuring a robust stakeholder engagement across multiple provinces, and translating strategic priorities into technically sound, scalable NbS. The PFG budget will also allow to concretely develop the social inclusion, gender, and stakeholder engagement plans in line with the Adaptation Fund's and UNDP's Social and Environmental Policies.

Argentina's recent experience demonstrates that while substantial investments have been made in structural flood protection and emergency response, important adaptation gaps persist. Existing investments, largely focused on grey infrastructure, sectoral measures or single hazards, do not sufficiently address ecosystem degradation, early warning system interoperability, institutional coordination, or the integration of climate risk into subnational governance and

planning. PRONART is designed precisely to close these gaps through an integrated, multi-hazard and multi-level adaptation programme. The planned project objectives/ outcomes will be solely achieved based on the requested AF funds and irrespective of any cofinancing from other sources.

The total cost of the programme reflects the need to simultaneously address:

- Limited adaptive capacity at provincial and municipal levels.
- Ecosystem degradation that exacerbates climate impacts.
- Structural weaknesses in early warning systems and climate risk information.
- The absence of a nationally coherent framework for scaling and replicating effective adaptation solutions across diverse territorial contexts.

Baseline scenario (without PRONART)

Without the proposed programme, Argentina would continue to face a fragmented adaptation landscape. Provinces and municipalities would remain unevenly equipped to anticipate, prepare for and respond to climate extremes thus reinforcing local vulnerabilities and disparate adaptive capacities at a provincial level. Early warning systems would continue to operate in silos, with limited interoperability, inconsistent risk communication, and insufficient integration of climate projections. Ecosystem-based adaptation solutions would remain underutilized, despite strong evidence of their cost-effectiveness for wildfire risk reduction, flood regulation, and heat mitigation.

In this baseline scenario, adaptation efforts would continue to rely heavily on reactive and post-disaster responses, increasing long-term public expenditure and social losses. Communities in vulnerable situations would remain exposed, particularly in areas where grey infrastructure alone is insufficient or financially unsustainable.

Scenario with Adaptation Fund support

Adaptation Fund support enables the implementation of a comprehensive national programme that integrates governance strengthening, nature-based solutions, and early warning systems under a single strategic framework. This programme-level approach allows Argentina to address its territorial diversity while ensuring alignment with national adaptation priorities, shared methodologies and interoperable systems across provinces.

The PFG phase enables the detailed technical, institutional and territorial design required for such a programme, including refined gender focus and participatory selection of pilot sites, definition of governance arrangements, and alignment with existing subnational regulations. These preparatory investments are a necessary component of the full cost of adaptation at scale.

The requested funding is essential to operationalize this integrated approach and to generate adaptation outcomes that would not be achievable through isolated or incremental investments. PRONART's total cost is justified by its three mutually reinforcing pillars:

1. Strengthening climate risk governance and institutional capacity, while generating and scaling knowledge and learning:
The Fund resources will support the alignment of national, provincial and local actors under a coherent adaptation framework, consistent with Argentina's National Adaptation Plan and provincial PPRCCs. Investments in coordination mechanisms, planning tools and capacity building are critical to ensure that adaptation measures are sustained, replicated and mainstreamed beyond the programme's lifespan. A portion of the budget is dedicated to documenting lessons learned, standardizing methodologies and supporting replication across all Argentinian provinces. This investment ensures that adaptation benefits extend beyond pilot areas and their implementation timelines and contribute to national and regional learning, consistent with the Adaptation Fund's mandate.
2. Implementing nature-based solutions for multi-hazard adaptation
PRONART prioritizes NbS as cost-effective adaptation measures that simultaneously reduce wildfire risk, lower flood peaks, and mitigate extreme heat, while restoring ecosystem services and biodiversity. The requested funding reflects the need for site-specific design, participatory implementation, monitoring and scaling of NbS pilots, which are not typically financed under conventional infrastructure programmes.
3. Enhancing early warning systems and risk information

The programme invests in improving the interoperability, coverage and usability of early warning systems across hazards. This includes strengthening data integration, risk communication and institutional protocols. These investments require upfront costs but generate high long-term returns by reducing human losses, economic damages and emergency response expenditures.

Value for money and additionality

This requested Adaptation Fund financing is additional and catalytic. It complements existing multilateral and national investments, particularly those focused on grey infrastructure, by addressing non-structural, ecosystem-based and governance dimensions of adaptation that remain underfunded. The programme leverages Argentina's proven track record with Adaptation Fund projects, reducing implementation risk and ensuring efficient use of resources. Furthermore, by investing in a structured programme formulation process through the PFG, the Adaptation Fund reduces implementation risks, ensures that the full programme budget is deployed efficiently and strategically, maximizing long-term adaptation benefits per dollar invested.

Importantly, the scale of PRONART is commensurate with the magnitude of climate risks faced by Argentina. The total cost reflects not only the implementation of concrete adaptation measures, but also the creation of enabling conditions for long-term resilience, including institutional capacity, coordination mechanisms and scalable tools.

In conclusion, the requested funding is justified by the necessity to move from fragmented responses to an integrated national adaptation programme capable of addressing current and future climate risks in a country with highly diverse territorial realities. PRONART fills a critical gap in Argentina's adaptation finance landscape by combining governance strengthening at scale, nature-based solutions and early warning systems.

Without Adaptation Fund support, these adaptation outcomes would be delayed or remain unattainable, increasing long-term costs and vulnerability. With this financing, PRONART delivers a cost-effective, scalable and sustainable adaptation response aligned with national and local priorities and global best practices.

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

In the process of designing PRONART, sustainability considerations have been systematically integrated across institutional, environmental, economic, financial, social, and programmatic dimensions. This ensures that adaptation benefits persist beyond the programme's implementation period and are firmly embedded within Argentina's long-term climate governance framework.

Institutional Sustainability

PRONART is fully aligned with Argentina's national climate change framework and long-term environmental commitments, ensuring that programme outcomes are anchored in existing policies and mandates. The programme directly contributes to the objectives of Argentina's National Adaptation Plan, the National Climate Change Law (Law No. 27520), the second National Communication on Adaptation, the second Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), and the First Biennial Transparency Report.

To ensure long-term governance, the programme strengthens provincial Climate Change Response Plans (PPRCCs) and coordination mechanisms, embedding adaptation measures into official planning and regulatory instruments. Rather than creating ad hoc implementation arrangements, institutional sustainability is secured by working through existing national, provincial, and municipal institutions, utilizing key coordination mechanisms like the Federal Council of the Environment (COFEMA) as the institutional backbone. Furthermore, capacity-building efforts target public officials and technical teams responsible for disaster risk management and territorial planning, ensuring continuity of knowledge despite political or administrative changes. The programme-wide Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) system will further reinforce institutional sustainability by supporting adaptive management and evidence-based decision-making over time.

Environmental Sustainability

By prioritizing Nature-based Solutions (NbS) for wildfire risk reduction, flood regulation, and heat mitigation, PRONART promotes adaptation measures that are inherently sustainable. These interventions enhance ecosystem services, protect biodiversity, and improve landscape connectivity, all while avoiding the long-term environmental degradation

often associated with purely grey infrastructure. The programme ensures that the natural capital enhanced by these pilots will continue to provide climate resilience under future climate scenarios.

Economic and Financial Sustainability

PRONART prioritizes cost-effective adaptation measures that generate significant avoided costs for subnational governments. Investments in Early Warning Systems (EWS) and NbS (which will be studied further during the Project Formulation Grant - PFG phase) drastically reduce future disaster-related losses, emergency response costs, and long-term recovery expenditures.

Crucially, the programme explicitly integrates sustainability arrangements through

- **NbS Interventions:** Pilot sites are selected and designed based on rigorous technical and economic feasibility assessments. The design, implementation, and monitoring of these NbS explicitly define maintenance requirements, establish safeguards, and assign clear institutional responsibilities to ensure their long-term functionality.
- **Early Warning Systems (EWS):** Instead of creating parallel structures that risk becoming unfunded, EWS improvements focus entirely on strengthening and enhancing the interoperability of existing national and provincial systems. This ensures that the continued operation, maintenance, and communication channels of the EWS are structurally sustained through regular public budgets.

Social Sustainability

A locally led approach is fundamental to sustaining PRONART's outcomes. Starting from the PFG phase, participatory processes are embedded throughout planning, implementation, and monitoring, building strong ownership among local governments, communities, and civil society actors.

Special attention is given to the meaningful participation of women, Original Peoples, youth, and other groups in vulnerable situations. This aligns with national protocols for free, prior, and informed consultation and complies with the Adaptation Fund's and UNDP's Environmental and Social Policies. Capacity-building activities, community-based preparedness actions, and risk communication strategies are designed so that critical knowledge, skills, and practices remain within the communities. Locally embedded stakeholders and clear community stewardship roles are identified to sustain and transfer these capacities over time, ultimately strengthening social capital and local leadership to anticipate, respond to, and recover from climate shocks.

Programme Sustainability and Scaling Up

PRONART has been explicitly designed as a catalytic programme to enable replication, scaling, and long-term impact. Knowledge generation, systematization, and dissemination are integral programmatic components. Through the development of technical guidelines, documented lessons learned, and structured interprovincial exchanges via COFEMA, effective adaptation solutions can be replicated across additional non-pilot provinces.

The consolidated knowledge, proven cost-effectiveness, and established institutional frameworks developed under PRONART are intended to serve as a springboard for broader national action. By demonstrating the success of these pilot interventions and establishing clear implementation plans, PRONART ensures that these adaptation practices are positioned to attract and leverage future public investments and scale up project outcomes using subsequent financing from other international climate funds, multilateral development banks, or expanded national budget allocations after the programme's conclusion.

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

The following is a preliminary analysis of the impacts and risks of the Project according to the Environmental and Social Principles of the Adaptation Fund in compliance with the Fund's and UNDP's Environmental and Social Policy. Overall, the Project has been classified as a Category B project according to the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund, as the potential impacts are few, small scale and not extremely widespread, and easily mitigated. During the activities of the PFG, this preliminary analysis will be adjusted further, if necessary.

Table 10 - 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
<i>Compliance with the Law</i>		Medium risk: PRONART involves localized implementation of NbS and pilot interventions that may require environmental, land-use or municipal permits depending on the province and site. There is a potential risk of delays or non-compliance if permitting requirements are not adequately identified. Mitigation plan: This risk will be managed through mandatory environmental and social screening, compliance with all applicable national, provincial and municipal regulations, and coordination with competent authorities during the PFG and prior to implementation.
<i>Access and Equity</i>	☑	Low risk: There is a risk that programme benefits may not be equitably accessed by all population groups if selection and participation mechanisms are not adequately designed. Mitigation plan: PRONART addresses this risk through transparent criteria for pilot selection, participatory planning processes during the PFG and the definition of its stakeholder engagement plan, which will include mechanisms and targeted actions to ensure equitable access to benefits, particularly for populations in vulnerable situations exposed to climate hazards.
<i>Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups</i>	☑	Low risk: PRONART operates in provinces where groups in situations of vulnerability and marginalization, including low-income urban populations, Original Peoples, women, older adults and children, are disproportionately affected by climate risks. There is a risk of insufficient inclusion in decision-making processes. Mitigation plan: This risk will be mitigated through inclusive, free, prior and informed consultation processes, locally led implementation approaches and targeted capacity-building actions from the start of the PFG phase and during PRONART implementation through its stakeholder engagement plan.
<i>Human Rights</i>		Low risk: The programme does not pose risks to internationally recognized human rights. Mitigation plan: On the contrary, PRONART contributes positively by reducing climate-related risks, strengthening access to information, and improving institutional capacities for disaster risk management and adaptation.
<i>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>		Medium risk: There is a risk that adaptation measures may unintentionally reinforce existing gender inequalities if gender considerations are not adequately mainstreamed. Mitigation plan: PRONART integrates a gender-responsive approach across all components and from the start of the PFG phase, supported by a Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan, gender-sensitive indicators, and targeted actions to promote women's participation and leadership. With regard to references to the term "gender," the Argentine Republic understands that the term, in accordance with the provisions of Article 7.3 of the Rome Statute, refers to both sexes, male and female, in the context of society. The term shall have no meaning other than that set forth above.
<i>Core Labor Rights</i>		Low risk: Potential risks relate to labour conditions associated with localized pilots' implementation activities. Mitigation plan: These risks will be managed by requiring compliance with national labour legislation, including the prohibition of child and forced labour, and by incorporating labour safeguards into contractual arrangements.
<i>Indigenous Peoples</i>	☑	Low risk: Risks include insufficient consultation or inadequate consideration of Original people's rights and their traditional knowledge. Mitigation plan: PRONART applies free, prior and informed consultation principles, in line with national legislation, and promotes culturally appropriate engagement throughout the PFG and programme implementation. Article 16 of the National Constitution establishes that "The Argentine Nation does not recognize privileges based on blood or birth: there are no personal privileges or titles of nobility. All its inhabitants are equal before the law..." Therefore, with regard to references to "Original peoples", the Argentine Republic understands that its provisions are without prejudice to the right of all its inhabitants to benefit from any project without any form of discrimination.

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
<i>Involuntary Resettlement</i>	☑	Low risk: PRONART does not foresee physical displacement or relocation of people. All pilot interventions will be implemented on public land or land under governmental jurisdiction where no relocation is required. However, given that several pilots will be located in or near informal settlements, there is a potential risk related to informal occupation and conflicts over the use or control of spaces where NbS interventions are going to be implemented. If NbS interventions are not co-designed and socially legitimized, there is a risk that restored areas may be occupied, degraded, or contested, undermining long-term sustainability and resilience outcomes. Mitigation plan: To mitigate this risk, PRONART will apply participatory planning approaches, early and continuous community engagement from the start of the PFG phase, and social ownership strategies that recognize local use patterns and promote community stewardship of NbS interventions. During the PFG phase, site-specific environmental and social screening will confirm the absence of displacement risks and define appropriate mitigation measures where informal land tenure conditions are present.
<i>Protection of Natural Habitats</i>	☑	Low risk: NbS interventions will be implemented in interface areas near natural or semi-natural habitats. While these actions are designed to restore and enhance ecosystems, there is a potential risk of unintended impacts if not properly managed. Mitigation plan: Site-specific environmental screening during the design of the NbS on the PFG phase will ensure that interventions contribute positively to habitat protection. In addition, the NbS-related knowledge generated through the programme will include technical specifications to support proper implementation and avoid unintended impacts. This material will be made available to both pilot and replication provinces, providing them with the necessary guidance to ensure safe, effective and ecologically sound NbS interventions.
<i>Conservation of Biological Diversity</i>	☑	Low risk: There could be some minor risks related to biodiversity disturbance. Mitigation plan: PRONART is expected to have positive impacts on biodiversity through ecosystem restoration and the use of native species. Minor risks will be mitigated through biodiversity-sensitive design during the PFG phase and monitoring the NbS implementation during the programme.
<i>Climate Change</i>	☑	Low risk: The programme does not pose significant risks of increasing greenhouse gas emissions. Mitigation plan: While some specific activities may lead to initial, negligible, and localized emissions, overall, all interventions are aligned with Argentina's climate policies and Nationally Determined Contribution, and NbS interventions may generate net positive mitigation co-benefits.
<i>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	☑	Low risk: Localized implementation activities may generate minor waste or resource use impacts. Mitigation plan: These risks will be identified in the permits as required by Law and will be mitigated through good environmental practices, efficient resource use, and waste management measures defined in the implementation plans during the PFG phase. In parallel, programme interventions are expected to generate co-benefits in pollution prevention, including reducing contamination of areas adjacent to rivers caused by inadequate waste management in informal settlements lacking proper infrastructure, mitigating potential air quality deterioration in the event of wildfires, and indirectly lowering fossil fuel consumption for cooling and reducing the urban heat island effect.
<i>Public Health</i>	☑	Low risk: No adverse public health impacts are anticipated. Mitigation plan: PRONART is expected to generate positive public health outcomes by reducing exposure to climate-related hazards (wildfires, floods, and heatwaves), strengthening early warning systems and risk communication, and enhancing community preparedness. In addition, the implementation of NbS will deliver multiple health co-benefits, including improved thermal comfort, better air quality, reduced urban heat stress, enhanced mental well-being through access to green spaces, and overall healthier living environments, particularly in vulnerable urban and peri-urban areas. The programme is also expected to reduce potential health impacts on frontline professionals responding to these extreme events, supporting their safety and resilience while

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
		carrying out critical response actions.
<i>Physical and Cultural Heritage</i>	☒	Low risk: The programme does not foresee interventions affecting physical or cultural heritage sites. Mitigation plan: Screening procedures will ensure that any unforeseen risks are identified and addressed.
<i>Land and Soil Conservation</i>	☒	Low risk: PRONART promotes sustainable land and soil management through NbS and risk-informed planning. No activities leading to land degradation are envisaged. Mitigation plan: All NbS interventions will prioritize the use of native species, selected in accordance with provincial and national ecological plans and seed banks. This approach reduces the risk of introducing invasive species, enhances ecosystem functionality, supports soil stabilization and water regulation processes, and ensures long-term sustainability and resilience under current and future climate conditions. The use of native species also facilitates community acceptance and stewardship, lowers long-term maintenance costs, and strengthens alignment with national biodiversity conservation and land restoration policies.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

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

Table 11 - Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund

Project Objective(s) ³⁴	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
PRONART General Objective				
Enhance Argentina's climate resilience by reducing vulnerability to multiple climate hazards through a locally led adaptation action. The programme combines nature-based solutions, strengthened early warning systems and risk communication, and institutional and governance capacity building to enable effective implementation, replication and long-term, equitable resilience benefits in line with provincial and national adaptation priorities.	● Number of provinces that strengthened their climate policy and implementation	● Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures	● 7. Climate change priorities are integrated into national development strategy	691,500
	● Number of natural assets protected, restored or managed through NbS	● Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress	● 5. Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress	15,000,000
	● Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender and groups in vulnerable situations)	● Outcome 1: Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats	● 1. Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis	
	● Number of early warning systems strengthened interoperability			1,438,578
Total outcome level grant amount				17,130,078
Project Outcome(s)	Project Outcome Indicator(s)	Fund Output	Fund Output Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
Component 1 – Governance, knowledge management and project sustainability				
● Outcome1 Strengthened and adaptive governance, learning and institutional capacity to enable coherent, inclusive and scalable NbS implementation.	● Number of PPRCC strengthened or developed, integrating NbS and EWS measures	● Output 7: Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development	● 7.1 No. of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks	691,500

³⁴ The AF utilized OECD/DAC terminology for its results framework. Project proponents may use different terminology, but the overall principle should still apply.

	- Number of provinces accessing and applying lessons learned and NbS knowledge product. - Number of replication projects under scalable project portfolio	plans		
Component 2 – NbS for multi-hazard risk reduction				
Outcome 2: Reduced climate risk and enhanced ecosystem resilience in urban and peri-urban areas through implemented NbS.	- Number of people benefiting from NbS interventions (disaggregated by gender and groups in vulnerable situations) - Number and type of NbS implemented	Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability	5.1 No. of natural resource assets created, maintained or improved to withstand climate variability and change	15,000,000
Component 3 – EWS and risk communication				
Outcome 3: Enhanced climate risk preparedness and decision-making through integrated early warning systems and risk communication.	- Percentage of target population covered by the improvements on the existing EWS - Number of institutions better equipped and applying standardized risk communication protocols	Output 1.1: Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated	1.1. No. of projects/programmes that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments (by sector and scale) 1.2 No. of early warning systems (by scale) and no. of beneficiaries	1,025,304 413,274
Total output level grant amount				17,130,078

PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENT AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING

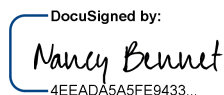
- A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government²** Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement. If this is a regional project/programme, list the endorsing officials all the participating countries. The endorsement letter(s) should be attached as an 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 Brom Undersecretary of the Environment Undersecretariat of Environment Secretariat of Tourism, Environment and Sports	Date: June 22nd, 2026
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- 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 (*National Mitigation and Adaptation Plan, Provincial Climate Change Response Plans, Second National Determined Contribution, 2024 Biennial Transparency Report*) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.

Name & Signature Implementing Entity Coordinator

DocuSigned by:

 4EEADA5A5FE9433...

Nancy Bennet
 Director, Quality and Impact Hub
 Executive Coordinator, Vertical Funds
 Bureau for Policy and Programme Support
 United Nations Development Programme

Date: 25-Aug-2026

Tel. and email:

nancy.bennet@undp.org

Project Contact Person: Eloina Felix

Tel. and Email: thania.eloina.felix.canedo@undp.org

²Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.



Revised PFG Submission Form¹
Project Formulation Grant (PFG)

Submission Date:

Adaptation Fund Project ID: AF00000561

Country/ies: Argentina

Title of Project/Programme: National Multi-Hazard Adaptation and Territorial Resilience Program (PRONART)

Type of IE (NIE/RIE/MIE): MIE

Implementing Entity: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Executing Entity/ies: UNDP

A. Project Preparation Timeframe

Start date of PFG	January 2027
Completion date of PFG	February 2028

B. Proposed Project Preparation Activities (\$)

List of Proposed Project Preparation Activities	Output of the PFG Activities	US\$ Amount	Budget note²
Consultancies and contracts to develop program and/or project options.	Analytical evidence generated on climate risks, exposure, ecosystem conditions, socio-economic vulnerabilities, and territorial characteristics across pre-identified pilot areas to inform the design and prioritization of NbS interventions.	\$ 24,000	1. Two consultants, one for the Social Inclusion and Gender Action Plan, and another one for the Stakeholder Engagement plan Fees include: data gathering and assessment, drafting plans for its integration on PRONART full proposal. 400/day approx. 30 days each.

¹ As presented in AFB/PPRC.33/40 Annex 1.

² The proposal should include a detailed budget with budget notes indicating the break-down of costs at the activity level. It should also include a budget on the Implementing Entity management fee use.

Consultancies and contracts to develop program and/or project options.	Context-specific NbS designs developed, including technical specifications, location, scale, operational requirements, and expected co-benefits, together with pilot-level implementation plans covering timelines, institutional arrangements, indicative budgets, compliance requirements, stakeholder responsibilities, and targeted beneficiaries with sex-disaggregated data.	\$85,749.00	2. Consultant company: a team with climate risk and socio-economic specialists for PFG.1.1, and NbS specialists for PFG.1.2. This team will also coordinate the whole PFG team for drafting the full PRONART proposal (PFG1.3), gathering the information reviewed, assessed and generated in other activities, including those under PFG.2.
	Investment-ready PRONART full proposal prepared and consolidated in line with Adaptation Fund requirements, integrating all technical, institutional, financial, gender, and stakeholder engagement inputs generated during the PFG phase.		
	Assessment of barriers, vulnerabilities, and opportunities related to gender equality and social inclusion across pilot areas completed, and a programme-wide Social Inclusion and Gender Action Plan developed for integration into the full PRONART proposal.		
Local consultations, and/or workshops to discuss the specific project and program ideas (including translation into local languages,	Participatory consultations and workshops conducted and documented to inform NbS design and strengthen local	\$ 28,500.00	3. This line considers the consultation workshops under PFG2.2.2: 3 regional coordinators, and the logistics required for consultations

preparation of background papers, etc).	ownership, includes logistics required for consultations, including a minimum of two workshops per pilot area, as needed, using a combination of in-person and online formats where appropriate.		Assumption: 2 workshops per pilot areas, entitles a total of 30 workshops. These workshops will be held on an online format, where appropriate. Furthermore, an in person instance will be held gathering one representative for each pilot site (15 person in total).
Implementing Entity management fee		11,751	
Total Project Formulation Grant		150,000	

The Project Formulation Grant (PFG) phase will enhance readiness for the implementation of PRONART through participatory design, technical validation, and inclusive planning of the nature-based solutions (NbS) proposed for the pilot areas in the selected provinces.

To achieve this, the PFG will generate the climate, territorial, and socio-economic evidence needed to inform the design of PRONART's local interventions. Building on the agreements reached with provincial and national authorities and outlined in the concept note, the PFG will support the detailed design of NbS through a participatory process.

The outputs and corresponding activities to be delivered during the PFG phase are as follows:

Outcome PFG: Enhanced readiness for implementation of PRONART through participatory design, technical validation and inclusive planning of NbS interventions.

Activity 1. Consultancies and contracts to develop program and/or project options (\$24,000)

This activity will generate the analytical foundation required to ensure that NbS interventions are technically sound, context-specific, and aligned with local risk profiles. It will include the assessment of climate hazards (wildfires, floods, and heatwaves), the exposure of populations and assets, ecosystem conditions, and socio-economic vulnerabilities in the pre-identified pilot areas listed in Table 2 of the concept note.

While preliminary pilot areas were identified with the provinces during the concept note phase, more granular and site-specific information is required to ensure that investments are effectively targeted. This activity is therefore essential to move from the conceptual identification of NbS options to evidence-based design and prioritization.

Funding is required to support specialized technical expertise, data collection, and spatial analysis. The budget reflects the need to hire a consultancy firm capable of providing multidisciplinary expertise across climate, environmental, and socio-economic dimensions in diverse territorial contexts.

Activity 2. Consultancies and contracts to develop program and/or project options (\$85,749)

Building on the assessments carried out under Activity 1 this activity will be implemented in two stages: first, the development of technical designs for NbS interventions; and second, the preparation of the corresponding implementation plans for each pilot area.

The NbS designs will define the type of intervention, its specific location, scale, technical and operational requirements, and expected co-benefits.

Because NbS effectiveness depends heavily on context-specific design, the second stage of this activity will translate the technical designs into operational implementation plans for each pilot area. These plans will include the area to be covered by the NbS (in hectares), the implementation timeline, institutional roles, indicative budgets and implementation costs, compliance with national and provincial legislation and NbS standards, the key institutions and stakeholders at all levels relevant to the pilots, including those that could potentially assume a long-term stewardship role, as well as stakeholder responsibilities and targeted beneficiaries, with sex-disaggregated data.

To achieve this, it will be essential to continue the stakeholder and legal mapping initiated during the concept note phase in order to refine and operationalize strong institutional coordination and local ownership.

This activity is critical for ensuring implementation readiness and reducing implementation risks. It will ensure that NbS interventions are not only well designed, but also actionable, with clear pathways for execution and long-term sustainability.

Resources are required to hire a consultancy firm that can provide technical experts and field validation with provincial and local authorities and communities.

Consolidate the investment-ready PRONART proposal in line with Fund requirements.

This activity will consolidate all technical, institutional, and financial inputs generated through the PFG phase into a full proposal aligned with Adaptation Fund requirements.

Funding is required for a consultancy firm to support technical drafting, coordination with the gender and social inclusion inputs under Output PFG.2, quality assurance, and alignment with the Fund's templates and safeguard requirements.

Social inclusion, gender, and stakeholder engagement plans to be integrated into the full PRONART proposal.

Conduct gender and social inclusion assessments across pilot areas and develop the Social Inclusion and Gender Action Plan required by the Fund.

Ensuring equitable access to benefits and meaningful participation is a core requirement of the Adaptation Fund. This activity will assess barriers, vulnerabilities, and opportunities related to gender equality and social inclusion across the pilot areas in order to provide the evidence needed to design inclusive interventions.

Based on these assessments, the activity will develop a programme-wide Social Inclusion and Gender Action Plan to guide the inclusive implementation of PRONART. This action plan will operationalize the programme's inclusion commitments and ensure that gender and social considerations are systematically integrated into all components of the programme, as reflected in the full PRONART proposal.

Funding is required to hire a specialized gender expert to conduct the analysis and prepare the Social Inclusion and Gender Action Plan for integration into the full Adaptation Fund proposal.

Develop PRONART's Stakeholder Engagement Plan and facilitate participatory consultations to build local ownership from the outset.

This activity will develop PRONART's Stakeholder Engagement Plan, including specific mechanisms to ensure inclusive and equitable participation and benefit-sharing throughout implementation. To do so, the activity will build on the institutional and stakeholder mapping carried out under Output PFG.1, as well as on the fieldwork conducted through those activities, in order to design context-specific engagement mechanisms to be applied throughout the implementation of PRONART.

In addition, these participatory mechanisms will also be applied during the PFG phase itself, as the NbS designs will be informed by consultations with key stakeholders. Participation is critical to ensure local ownership, sustainability, and the relevance of the proposed interventions. It also strengthens social acceptance and reduces implementation risks.

Consultations will therefore be organized at the provincial level and coordinated by one regional coordinator for each group of provinces sharing the same identified climate hazard. Each regional coordinator will be responsible for facilitating consultations, consolidating inputs, and ensuring coherence and consistency

across provinces within the same group. This coordination mechanism will support effective information flow, alignment of findings, and the integration of stakeholder perspectives into the NbS design process.

Funding under this activity will support the hiring of a social inclusion and stakeholder engagement expert to prepare the Stakeholder Engagement Plan for integration into the full Adaptation Fund proposal. In addition, the budget will cover the consultation process required to inform NbS design, including the engagement of three regional coordinators and the logistics for a minimum of two workshops per pilot area, as needed.

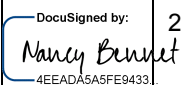
Activity 3. Local consultations, and/or workshops to discuss the specific project and program ideas (including translation into local languages, preparation of background papers, etc).(\$28,500)

Consultations may be conducted through a combination of in-person and online formats, with the initial consultation preferably held in person and follow-up consultations organized online, as appropriate to each context, stakeholder group, and logistical consideration. This flexible approach will help maximize the efficient use of PFG resources.

Through these activities, the PFG phase will strengthen PRONART's readiness for implementation by ensuring that the proposed pilot NbS interventions are technically robust, socially inclusive, institutionally grounded, and aligned with Adaptation Fund requirements.

C. Implementing Entity

This request has been prepared in accordance with the Adaptation Fund Board's procedures and meets the Adaptation Fund's criteria for project identification and formulation

Implementing Entity Coordinator, IE Name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Nancy Bennet	 DocuSigned by: Nancy Bennet 4EEAD45A5FE9433	25-Aug-2026	Thania Eloina Felix		thania.eloina.felix.canedo@undp.org